



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

# Statewide Plant Pest Prevention and Management Program Environmental Impact Report

Volume 2 - Appendix A, Ecological Risk Assessment

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**Volume 2 – Appendix A, Ecological Risk Assessment  
FINAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE**

**Statewide Plant Pest Prevention and  
Management Program**

**SCH #2011062057**

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## Ecological Risk Assessment

California Department of Food and Agriculture  
Statewide Plant Pest Prevention and Management Program

# Ecological Risk Assessment

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.....	Applicator
ACP.....	Asian Citrus Psyllid
a.i.....	Active Ingredient
AI.....	Acute Intake
AIUF.....	Aquatic Invertebrate Uptake Factor
ATSDR.....	Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry
AUF.....	Area Use Factor
BCF.....	Bioconcentration Factor
BMF.....	Biomagnification Factor
BMP.....	Best Management Practices
bw.....	Body Weight
CDFA.....	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CFAC.....	California Food and Agriculture Code
CF.....	Conversion Factor
CSM.....	Conceptual Site Model
DFR.....	Dislodgeable Foliar Residue
DL.....	Detection Limit
DPR.....	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DSD.....	Droplet Size Distribution
DTSC.....	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
dw.....	Dry Weight
EC, E.....	Emulsifiable Concentrate
EEC.....	Estimated Environmental Concentration
EFH.....	USEPA’s Exposure Factors Handbook: 2011 Edition (USEPA, 2011p)
EGVM.....	European Grapevine Moth

EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment
ESU	Evolutionary Significant Units
ET	Exposure Time
EXAMS	Exposure Analysis Modeling System
EXPRESS	EXAMS-PRZM Exposure Simulation Shell
F	Flowable
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FIR	Food Intake Rate
GRAS	Generally Recognized As Safe
GWSS	Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HLB	Huanglongbing
IGR	Insect Growth Regulator
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
$I_{rs}$	Soil Ingestion Rate
IRV	Vegetation Ingestion Rate
KABAM	$K_{ow}$ Aquatic BioAccumulation Model
$K_d$	Soil-Water Partition Coefficient
$K_{oa}$	Octanol-Air Partition Coefficient
$K_{oc}$	Organic Carbon Absorption Coefficient
$K_{ow}$	Octanol-Water Partition Coefficient
LBAM	Light Brown Apple Moth
LO(A)EL/LOAEL	Lowest Observable (Adverse) Effect Level
LOC	Level of Concern
LOEC	Lowest Observable Effect Concentration
MAT	Male Attractant Technique
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MW	Molecular Weight
NA	Not Applicable
NDA	No Data Available
NO(A)EL/ NO(A)EL	No Observable (Adverse) Effect Level
NOC	Not Of Concern

NOEC.....	No Observable Effect Concentration
NRCS .....	National Resources Conservation Service
NWI.....	Normalized Water Intake Rate
OEHHA.....	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PDCP.....	Pierce’s Disease Control Program
PDEP-E.....	Pest Detection/Emergency Projects - Eradication
PE5 .....	PRZM-EXAMS Model Shell Version 5.0
PEDP-D.....	Pest Detection/Eradication Projects - Detection
PEIR.....	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
PHI .....	Pre Harvest Intervals
PRZM.....	Pesticide Root Zone Model
PUR.....	Pesticide Use Reporting
RED.....	Reregistration Eligibility Decision
REI .....	Restricted Entry Interval
RQ.....	Risk Quotient
S .....	Solution
SC.....	Suspension Concentrate
SCLP.....	Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromone
SG .....	Water Soluble Granule
SL.....	Slurry
SLN.....	Special Local Needs
SPLAT .....	Specialized Pheromone and Lure Application Technology
TGAI.....	Technical grade of the active ingredient
T-REX.....	Terrestrial Residue Exposure
TRV.....	Toxicity Reference Value
TWA .....	Time Weighted Average
UE .....	Unit Exposure
UF .....	Uncertainty Factor
UH.....	Upland Hydrology
ULV .....	Ultra Low Volume
USEPA.....	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VADOFT .....	Vadose Zone Fate and Transport Model



VFSMOD-W.....	Vegetative Filter Strip Modeling System
VUF.....	Vegetation Uptake Factor
WHO.....	World Health Organization
WI.....	Water Intake Rate
WP.....	Wettable Powder
WSP.....	Water Soluble Packet

# 1 Executive Summary and Introduction

## 1.1 Overview of the Statewide Plant Pest Prevention and Management Program

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) is mandated to prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insect or animal pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds in California (California Food and Agricultural Code [CFAC] Section 403). To accomplish this, CDFA implements the Statewide Plant Pest Prevention and Management Program (Statewide Program), an ongoing effort by CDFA to protect California's agriculture from damage caused by invasive pests and plant pathogens. The Statewide Program is implemented in partnership with a number of different entities, including international trading partners, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, County Agricultural Commissioners, other public agencies, industry groups, and academia.

The Statewide Program encompasses a range of prevention, management and regulatory activities, carried out or overseen by CDFA against specific injurious pests and pathogens, and their vectors, throughout California. CDFA uses an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach for pest prevention and management activities under the Statewide Program.

The Statewide Program activities as they would be implemented in the future are referred to as the "Proposed Program." In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CDFA is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) to evaluate the potential impacts of the Proposed Program. This Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) has been prepared to support the analysis contained in the PEIR. The role of the ERA in the PEIR analysis is discussed further below.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Ecological Risk Assessment

The purpose of an ERA is to quantify the risk of specific substances to biological organisms and/or biological communities. This ERA quantifies potential risks to common and special-status species from chemicals potentially used under CDFA's Proposed Program. The ERA assesses potential future activities to be conducted under CDFA's Proposed Program. This ERA evaluates this in the context of the specific application scenarios which may occur under the Proposed Program, taking into account manufacturer's product label requirements and other relevant regulatory requirements. Specifically, the ERA focuses on chemical applications that may be conducted under the Proposed Program to exclude, eradicate or control (collectively referred to in this ERA as "control") invasive or harmful pests. The ERA evaluates the potential risk to terrestrial and aquatic species of such chemical applications.

Several Proposed Program activities have not been evaluated in this ERA, due to the inability to quantify risk and/or the absence of a clear pathway by which species could be exposed. These activities include:

- Activities not involving the use of chemicals
- Fumigations within chambers.

- Lures used in trapping programs, because exposure to wildlife could not be quantified. Specifically, trapping agents within traps were not analyzed because the likelihood that wildlife would consume the traps or chemicals within the traps was considered extremely remote.

The rationale for which activities were or were not evaluated in the ERA are provided in Section 2.6: Conceptual Site Models.

The biological resources impacts analysis in the PEIR makes use of the conclusions of this ERA to assess the potential for Proposed Program activities to result in significant impacts on special-status species and sensitive natural communities.

### 1.3 Steps in ERA Process

Risk assessors follow a methodological framework for conducting risk assessments which are typically broken down into three fundamental steps (USEPA 1998g). These steps are as follows:

1. Problem Formulation
2. Analysis of Exposure and Effects
3. Risk Characterization

*Problem Formulation* is a planning and scoping process that establishes the goals, breadth, and focus of the risk assessment. Its end product is a conceptual site model that identifies the environmental values to be protected known as the assessment endpoints, the data needed, and the analyses to be used.

*Analysis* involves the identification of the ways in which an ecological receptor can be exposed to a chemical, and the predicted adverse effects of such exposure. It also describes the magnitude, spatial and temporal patterns of exposure. The exposure is quantified as the dose of chemical the organism received through its various exposure pathways or environmental concentration to which it is exposed. Toxicity is a property of a chemical, and the toxicity of a chemical alone does not indicate its potential to harm a given organism. A key to understanding the effects of a chemical on an organism is the dosage or exposure of the chemical that the organism receives. For example, some substances are considered toxic (*e.g.*, caffeine), but are harmless in small dosages. Conversely, an ordinarily harmless substance (*e.g.*, water) can be lethal if over-consumed. This relationship between dosage and effect on an organism is called a dose-response effect. Evaluating the potential dose of a chemical and an organism's response to that dosage is the purpose of this ERA. Doses may be the result of acute (*i.e.*, short-term) exposure to a given chemical, or the doses may occur over an extended period of time (*i.e.*, chronic exposure).

The final step, *Risk Characterization*, estimates the likelihood of appreciable adverse effect occurring to an ecological receptor via the predicted exposure pathways. Risks can be expressed as a qualitative or quantitative estimate depending on available data and model limitations. In this step the risks are described in terms of the assessment endpoint and discusses the ecological significance of the effects. These three steps implemented in the context of the Proposed Program are the subject of this ERA report.

### 1.3.1 Scope of ERA

This ERA considers potential exposures of terrestrial and aquatic species resulting from chemical applications performed according United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) approved labels, following the approaches described in Chapters 2 and 3 of the PEIR. The Statewide Program uses an integrated pest management approach, identifying specific and effective strategies that can be used to detect, eradicate or control specific invasive pests that may be found in California.

The Statewide Program includes physical, biological, and chemical management approaches. This ERA focuses in on the chemical management activities. The potential effects on ecological receptors from physical and biological management activities are discussed in various sections of the PEIR, in particular Section 6.3 Biological Resources and Section 6.7 Water Quality.

Specific chemical use scenarios have been developed to describe how each pesticide product may be used under the Proposed Program. The details of these application scenarios (*e.g.*, number of applications, application timing, application rate, host-specific treatments, *etc.*) have been used to define the potential typical maximum exposures to ecological receptors. The magnitude of the exposures has been determined using models designed to estimate the environmental concentrations of pesticides following applications.

Under certain application conditions, multiple pesticide products may be considered substantially similar to one another such that the risk results generated for a particular product and scenario may be considered applicable to the use of other substantially similar products. USEPA defines “substantially similar” as:

“substantially similar” or “identical” in composition and labeling to other US EPA-registered pesticide products or would differ in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

For each pesticide product, this ERA considers all named active and inert ingredients deemed to be of toxicological concern, to the extent adequate information exists to support the analysis. Where possible, surrogate chemicals have been identified for inert ingredients lacking adequate information, based on similarity in chemical structure and physical properties. Those ingredients lacking adequate information and/or an appropriate surrogate could not be included in the assessment. Similarly, chemical ingredients listed as proprietary on product labels could not be evaluated in this risk assessment since adequate information is not available to the risk assessment team.

### 1.3.2 Guidance

In conducting this ERA, several sources of guidance have been consulted and followed, including in particular the following documents:

1. Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook (US EPA, 1993a);

2. Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Process for Designing and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments, Interim Final (US EPA, 1997a);
3. Guidelines for Ecological Risk Assessment (US EPA, 1998g).
4. EPA Screening Level Risk Assessment Protocol (US EPA, 1999h)
5. Overview of the ecological risk assessment process in the Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Endangered and Threatened Species Effects Determinations (US EPA 2004j).
6. Ecological Risk Assessment, second Edition (Suter, 2007);
7. White paper in support of the proposed risk assessment process for bees, submitted to the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel for Review and Comment September 11 – 14, 2012 (US EPA 2012g)

### 1.3.3 Interagency Coordination

In addition to consulting various guidance documents during the ERA process, CDFA and its risk assessment team invited technical experts from DPR and Office of Environmental Health hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to participate in the process through numerous working group meetings. These interagency consultations provided an opportunity for these agencies to provide input on the assumptions, analysis methods, and data used in this ERA. During the meetings, key assumptions and results were reviewed. A total of 13 meetings were held during the process of ERA preparation. DPR and OEHHA provided feedback, technical guidance, and reference material to support the ERA process. Refer to **Attachment 1** for details of each meeting.

### 1.4 Use of this ERA in CEQA Compliance

When evaluating potential risks from the use of pesticides in a CEQA document, sole reliance on US EPA's and DPR's pesticide registration processes as the demonstration of safety has been deemed insufficient. Court decisions affirm that although CDFA can and should use US EPA and DPR toxicology data, it is still required to do an independent assessment of the safety of pesticides rather than relying on the registration process alone. Further, CDFA's assessment considers data collected from both published scientific literature and data submitted to US EPA and DPR to support pesticide registration, whereas US EPA and DPR utilize the latter data only. The project-specific application rates, spectrum of target and non-target organisms, and specialized exposure scenarios evaluated by CDFA may not be evaluated by US EPA and DPR in their generalized registration assessments.

The biological resources impact analysis in the PEIR makes use of the conclusions of this ERA to assess the potential for Proposed Program activities to result in significant impacts on special-status species and sensitive natural communities. To assist in this determination, this ERA was prepared to:

1. Investigate the types of chemicals potentially used under the Proposed Program;
2. Identify the pathway(s) by which special-status species might be exposed to such chemicals, and

3. Predict whether significant adverse effects to these species would occur as a result of the predicted exposure.

This ERA assesses the potential risk to special-status species by considering both direct and indirect exposure. An example of a direct exposure would be ingestion by an organism of the chemical itself. An example of indirect exposure to a chemical would be ingestion by a predator of prey that ingested the chemical.

The analyses contained in this ERA played an important role in determining whether the Proposed Program would have significant impacts to biological species evaluated under CEQA.

## 1.5 Regulatory and CDFA Practices that Influence ERA Results

Numerous regulations, policies, and practices govern the use of pesticides. These regulatory mechanisms are an important part of ensuring the protection of ecological receptors and safe use of pesticides. A few key mechanisms relevant to this ERA are described below because they play an important role in the conclusions developed in Step 3 risk characterization of the ERA process.

### 1.5.1 Pesticide Registration Process

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) mandates US EPA to regulate the use and sale of pesticides to protect human health and the environment. The US EPA achieves this mandate by registering and labeling pesticides. Under FIFRA, all new pesticides (with minor exceptions) must be registered or exempted by the Administrator of the US EPA; a process in which appropriate crops and sites for the pesticide are identified and prescribed based on research data. So that registrations are up to date, all registrations must be reviewed every 15 years, and all pesticides registered before 1984 must be reregistered. Labeling requirements control when and under what conditions pesticides can be applied, mixed, stored, loaded, or used, and when a field can be reentered after application and crops can be harvested. For an emergency condition, however, section 18 of FIFRA authorizes US EPA to allow temporary unregistered use of a pesticide to avert risks to the environment, economy, and public health.

At the state level under the CFAC, DPR has the authority and responsibility to register pesticides for use and sale within California. Pesticides registered by DPR must, at a minimum, be registered for use by US EPA. In addition, DPR performs risk assessments of pesticides before they can be sold or used in California, and it periodically re-evaluates already registered pesticides.

When a pesticide is evaluated for registration, US EPA and DPR consider the chemical characteristics of the active ingredient(s) and potential exposure during pesticide application. Potential effects are considered to human health, water quality and aquatic environments, and non-target ecological organisms. Potential incompatibilities with other chemicals also are considered. From this evaluation, these agencies add restrictions to the pesticide product label to prohibit the use of the pesticide from occurring in a manner that has the potential to produce adverse effects. Label restrictions can specify where a pesticide can or cannot be applied, the

maximum rate of application, the time period during which additional applications of the pesticide may or may not be made, or incompatible chemicals that must be avoided.

US EPA examines the ingredients of a pesticide, the site or crop on which it is to be used, the amount, frequency and timing of its use, and storage and disposal practices. DPR also considers the toxic properties of a chemical and estimates the amount of the chemical that potentially may cause an adverse effect. Compared to US EPA's review, DPR's review of a pesticide focuses on California-specific potential impacts and may require additional studies, such as data on worker exposure, foliar residue, indoor exposure potential, hazards to bees, dust hazards, and efficacy.

### 1.5.2 Compliance with Label Restrictions

Under the Proposed Program, CDFA would require that any pesticides used follow all applicable label restrictions and requirements developed by US EPA and DPR as part of their registration process, or any special local needs labels.

### 1.5.3 Coordination with Wildlife Agencies

CDFA designs its pest eradication protocols to meet or exceed recommendations from USFWS and CDFW concerning listed threatened and endangered species and non-listed species and habitats of concern. CDFA confers with NMFS to address control of non-native pest outbreaks that might impact marine mammals, ocean coastlines, anadromous fish (*e.g.*, salmon), or streams that empty into the ocean. Under the existing Statewide Program, CDFA is not aware of any adverse effects to date on either threatened or endangered species, species of special concern, migratory birds, or sensitive habitat.

Under the Proposed Program, CDFA would continue to coordinate with USFWS, NMFS and CDFW to avoid "take" of special-status species and to minimize adverse environmental impacts on species of concern and sensitive habitats. The presence of special-status species or sensitive habitat may require that treatment regimens be altered so that take of the species, or adverse modification of sensitive habitat, would not occur. Treatment plans are designed so that "take" of special-status species would not occur. This may mean that a section of riparian area only would be treated partially (*e.g.* no insecticides sprayed on trees above a certain height level so that no drift occurs into the associated water body) or no treatment would occur at all.

The results of this ERA will be used to support coordination efforts with these agencies, by identifying species which may require particular attention given the potential impacts of the relevant pesticide use scenario(s).

### 1.5.4 Compliance with NPDES Permit

Under the Clean Water Act, permits are issued pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to regulate the discharge of contaminants into waters of the United States. CDFA conducts plant pest prevention and management activities in compliance with its Statewide General NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Spray Applications, General Permit Number No. CAG 990007 (Statewide General NPDES Pesticides Permit). The permit achieves water quality protection through

enforcing effluent limitations. The effluent limitations are narrative and achieved by CDFA through implementation of a pesticide application plan that describes appropriate best management practices (BMPs), including compliance with all pesticide label instructions and receiving water limitations. BMPs are implemented specifically to minimize the area and duration of potential impacts caused by the discharge of pesticides.

Receiving water limitations require that an application event does not result in an exceedance of water quality standards in the receiving water. To determine compliance with applicable receiving water limitations at a pesticide application site, post-event monitoring of the water is required no more than a week from the time of pesticide applications near surface waters. CDFA's NPDES Permit ensures that pesticide applications are protective of water quality including protection of aquatic organisms. CDFA prefers to avoid any discharge to water bodies through implementation of BMPs specified in the permit, but also uses this permit when it is not feasible to avoid discharge to surface water despite the implementation of BMPs.

#### 1.5.5 Agriculture Waivers Programs for Growers

In many areas of California, discharges to water bodies from irrigated agricultural lands are covered under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) (SWRCB 2014). The ILRP is often referred to as the *Ag Waivers Program*. The purpose of the Ag Waivers Program is to prevent the impairment of waters that receive discharges from agricultural operations. Discharges from agricultural lands include irrigation return flow, flows from tile drains, and stormwater runoff. These discharges can affect water quality by transporting pesticides and other pollutants.

To prevent agricultural discharges from impairing the waters that receive these discharges, the Ag Waivers Program regulates discharges from irrigated agricultural lands. This is done by issuing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or conditional waivers of WDRs to growers. The Los Angeles, Central Coast, Central Valley, and San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) have all adopted comprehensive conditional waivers. The Colorado River Basin and North Coast RWQCBs have adopted Conditional Prohibitions as a total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation plan incorporated into their respective Basin Plans. The Santa Ana RWQCB is in the initial phase of developing an irrigated lands regulatory program. The San Francisco Bay and Lahontan RWQCBs have no immediate plans to adopt waivers for agricultural discharges, but may do so eventually to implement TMDLs.

Because of the differences in how the RWQCBs address dealing with discharges from irrigated lands, the Ag Waiver Program differs depending on which RWQCB has jurisdiction over the land. (SWRCB 2014) Each RWQCB must evaluate its program every five years. The Ag Waivers Program typically requires growers to obtain education on water quality issues, participate in monitoring plans, and implement BMPs that are applicable to their region and farm size.

The Ag Waivers Program is applicable to agricultural operations that may conduct activities under the Proposed Program. Individual growers subject to quarantines will be required to comply with regulations of irrigated agricultural lands when conducting any pesticide applications in response to quarantines.



### 1.5.6 Pollinator Protections

Declines in populations of pollinator species have become a global concern. CDFA recognizes that healthy pollinator populations are critical to protecting the environmental quality and agricultural resources of the state. CDFA engages in a number of activities help ensure the health of pollinator populations and minimize the potential for CDFA's activities to contribute to their decline. For a description of these measures, please refer to Appendix J of the PEIR.

## 1.6 Approach

Two potential approaches exist to evaluating ecological risk. The first approach involves collecting detailed measurements during a chemical application event and measuring the ecological impacts. This method was not selected since it requires expensive and time consuming experiments that are too burdensome to be conducted for the number of chemicals and species that this ERA needs to evaluate. In addition, many application scenarios may not occur on a routine basis and would be difficult to find situations to conduct adequate testing. The second approach, which has been used for this ERA, attempts to capture a range of typical chemical use scenarios that may be implemented under the Proposed Program. These scenarios provide necessary inputs for the ERA, such as the amount, type, and frequency of application of a particular chemical(s). This information is combined with chemical property data, values of exposure based on upper bound values from standardized models that capture some of the major fate and transport mechanism that indicate how the pesticide travels throughout the environment.

The ERA addresses the geographic areas where activities may occur under the Proposed Program. Due to the size of the area, it was not feasible to assess the potential for risk for all species. Therefore the ERA is based on exposure estimates for 51 surrogate species selected to represent the species of possible concern. Selection of surrogate species is detailed further in Section 2.5 of this ERA.

This ERA was conducted by using models and exposure data developed primarily by the US EPA in the context of typical application methods and settings in California. The ERA depends on these US EPA exposure models to estimate environmental concentrations and risk estimates in lieu of observed adverse effects. The majority of these models, described in detail in the applicable sections of this document, are Microsoft Excel-based user interface packages which allow for input of information specific to the Proposed Program, as well as default data when site-specific data is not available. Since multiple models were required for this ERA and some models require the output of previous models as its input, it was convenient to integrate several models into one Excel workbook so that information from all models could be combined into a single risk estimate as the final output for each pesticide application scenario. This Excel workbook is referred to as the Comprehensive Risk ANalysis Kcalculator (CRANK), providing a consolidated tool to estimate risk for the ERA (as well as the Human Health Risk Assessment).

Due to the number of chemicals and application situations that could occur under the Proposed Program, a substantial amount of information serves as inputs for the various models used in this ERA. To present this information in an organized and efficient manner, a Microsoft Access database with a custom user interface was created. This Microsoft Access database is referred to

as the Dashboard Database. This database is available as a standalone installation package that is available at the CDFA website where other PEIR documents are available. Technical assistance is available for the use of this database or specific questions regarding where to find specific input data during the 45 day public comment review period. The CDFA website also contains contact information for this technical assistance. The Dashboard Database is available online at [www.cdfa.gov/go/PEIR](http://www.cdfa.gov/go/PEIR).

The database specifically contains the following information that the reader may wish to reference:

- Specific details of each chemical application scenario, including application rates, number of applications, application intervals, method of application, application area, etc.
- Pesticide product formulations, including concentration of active ingredient and to the extent information is available, inert ingredients and adjuvants.
- Physical properties of the chemicals considered in the ERA, including half life, degradation rate, vapor pressure, solubility, molecular weight, octanol-water coefficient (Log  $K_{OW}$ ) and soil adsorption coefficient (Log  $K_{OC}$ )
- Toxicological properties of the chemicals considered in the ERA, such as TRV values
- Summary of active ingredient fate characteristics and environmental effects based on published literature
- Model specific inputs and outputs including: PRZM EXAMS Model Shell, VFSSMOD
- Tissue concentrations based on dietary exposure model results
- Size of species home and foraging ranges
- Soil concentration estimation results
- Water concentration estimation results
- Individual RQs for all surrogate species for each chemical ingredient
- Total RQs for all surrogate species for combined chemical ingredients used in an application scenario.

The reader should be cautioned against using the risk values contained in the Dashboard Database without consulting the risk characterization discussion (Section 5 of the ERA) and the analysis in the main body of the PEIR which puts these values in context of ecological impacts including uncertainty analysis, model limitations, conservative assumptions, and qualitative discussion of elements not otherwise incorporated in the quantitative analysis. The ERA and PEIR provide the interpretation of the risk estimates and provides conclusions regarding the potential for risk to surrogate species, but the details on which those conclusions are based exist in the Dashboard Database.

## 1.7 Summary of ERA

### 1.7.1 Step 1: Problem Formulation

The first step in conducting the ERA is a planning process called *Problem Formulation*. Problem Formulation integrates available information (sources, contaminants, effects, and environmental setting) and serves to provide focus to the ERA. A key to the success of this ERA's problem formulation was the interagency coordination initiated by CDFA at the beginning of this planning process. CDFA staff held numerous meetings with both DPR and OEHHA to discuss

the Proposed Program and identify key areas of focus for the ERA. More information on these meetings is provided in Section ES-1.4 above and in **Attachment 1**.

During the Problem Formulation process for this ERA, the risk assessors:

- Described the environmental and ecological setting;
- Identified pesticide active and inert ingredients of concern;
- Identified species to be studied, and the effects of potential concern for these species (referred to as *assessment endpoints*);
- Identified the means by which the assessment endpoints were evaluated (measures of exposure and effects); and
- Identified data sources used to support the ERA

The Problem Formulation process for this ERA is presented in greater detail in Section 2.

#### 1.7.1.1 Assessment Endpoints

As described above, the assessment endpoints considered in this ERA relate to adverse effects on biological species. Both acute (instantaneous or short-term) and chronic (long-term) effects are considered in this ERA.

The acute assessment endpoints selected in this ERA for the Proposed Program include the prevention of mortality in:

1. Soil-dwelling invertebrates, non-target insects, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic-phase amphibians, and fish;
2. Terrestrial-phase amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that eat insects (*i.e.*, insectivores) or invertebrates (*i.e.*, invertivores);
3. Herbivorous reptiles, birds, and mammals;
4. Reptiles, birds, and mammals that eat fish (*i.e.*, piscivores);
5. Terrestrial-phase amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that eat both plants and animals (*i.e.*, omnivores);
6. Bird and mammals that eat seeds (*i.e.*, granivores); and
7. Carnivorous reptiles, birds, and mammals.

The chronic assessment endpoints selected for the ERA include the protection of survival and reproduction of the same species groups.

Assessment endpoints used in this ERA are discussed in greater detail in Section 2.4 of this ERA.

#### 1.7.1.2 Use of Surrogate Species

A very large number of species occurs in California. For this reason, this ERA does not assess risk for every one of these species; such an assessment would be infeasible. Instead, 51 native species were selected to act as *surrogates* for various types of species found in California, and their related life histories. Those species with documented and readily available life history information were selected over species where this information was lacking. Because CEQA

focuses in particular on special-status species, when possible, special-status species were selected as surrogates for groups of species with similar habitats and exposure pathways. In cases where insufficient information existed regarding the potential effects of Proposed Program chemicals on a representative special-status species, a more common native species was chosen to represent the group.

Taken as a whole, the surrogate species evaluated in this ERA inhabit all the ecoregions in which the Proposed Program could occur, providing complete geographic coverage for the evaluation of the potential effects of the Proposed Program. These surrogate species exhibit a wide variety of life history traits, such as diet and habitat preferences. The aquatic surrogate species occur in marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats. The terrestrial surrogate species range from the desert in southern California, to grassland and riparian habitats in northern California. Overall, the surrogate species evaluated in this ERA represent the following groups of species: aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates; fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. In some cases, more than one surrogate species was selected for each group, to represent different pathways of exposure. For example, for the evaluation of birds and mammals, the selected surrogate species include carnivores, insectivores, herbivores, or other dietary specialists.

The selection and use of surrogate species in this ERA is discussed in detail in Section 2.5.

#### 1.7.1.3 Chemical Use Scenarios

For the purposes of evaluation in this ERA, Proposed Program activities have been divided into six different categories, focusing mainly on specific major invasive pests, as follows:<sup>1</sup>

- Exotic Fruit Fly Control
- Asian Citrus Psyllid Control
- Pierce's Disease Control
- European Grapevine Moth Control
- Light Brown Apple Moth Control
- Pest Detection/Emergency Program – Eradication

Application of chemicals within these six categories vary in the following ways:

- Type of chemical
- Concentration of chemical in pesticide product
- Application method (*e.g.*, soil injection, fumigation, spraying)
- Frequency of applications
- Rate of application
- Area of application
- Setting in which activity would occur

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<sup>1</sup> Note that in some cases, these categories correspond to the organizational structure within CDFA administering the Statewide Program, but this is not necessary the case. For instance, all activities related to control of Pierce's disease are conducted under the Pierce's Disease Control Program. However, activities in the other categories may be administered by a combination of divisions and branches within CDFA. For a more complete description of CDFA's organizational structure as it relates to implementation of the Statewide Program, please refer to Chapter 2 of the PEIR.

To capture the different ways in which chemicals may be used in the Proposed Program, *chemical use scenarios* were developed for the ERA, specifying these various parameters. These variables are all important descriptors necessary to characterize the scenario adequately for the ERA. These chemical use scenarios were used to define the potential typical *maximum* exposures to assessment endpoints.

In total, 222 separate and distinct application scenarios were evaluated. This included 50 pesticide products comprised of 23 active ingredients and 24 inert ingredients. In addition, 13 adjuvants were also considered. These chemical use scenarios are discussed further in Section 2.1 of this ERA.

Several Proposed Program activities have not been evaluated in this ERA, due to the inability to quantify risk and/or the absence of a clear pathway by which species could be exposed. These activities include:

- Activities not involving the use of chemicals
- Fumigations within chambers.
- Lures used in trapping programs, because exposure to wildlife could not be quantified. Specifically, trapping agents within traps were not analyzed because the likelihood that wildlife would consume the traps or chemicals within the traps was considered extremely remote.

The rationale for which activities were or were not evaluated in the ERA are provided in Section 2.6: Conceptual Site Models.

#### 1.7.1.4 Conceptual Site Models

The end product of the problem formulation step is the development of *Conceptual Site Models* (CSMs). A CSM visually shows the predicted pathway by which a given chemical could be transported through the ecosystem, ultimately resulting in exposure to a surrogate species. For example, a CSM for chemical exposure to a mammal may first involve injection of the chemical into the soil, ingestion of the chemical by an earthworm, the earthworm then eaten by a bird, and the bird being eaten by the mammal. The CSM also identifies the transport and exposure mechanisms for which no complete exposure pathway to a surrogate species exists. For example, if a given chemical application has no means to reach surface water, no complete exposure pathway exists for aquatic species.

In addition to identifying the surrogate species to be evaluated for each chemical use scenario, each CSM gives an indication of the type of data needed and the type of analysis required in Step 2 of the ERA process.

CSMs are discussed in more detail in Section 2.6 of this ERA.

#### 1.7.2 Step 2: Analysis

The second step in the ERA, *analysis*, consists of two sub-steps: characterization of exposure; and characterization of ecological effects. These two sub-steps are described below.

### 1.7.2.1 Characterization of Exposure

The purpose of the characterization of exposure is to answer the question, “when a chemical is applied and a species is present, to what extent would the species be exposed to the chemical?” The exposure characterization in this ERA provides answers to this question for surrogate species, and includes a quantification of the potential nature and magnitude of this exposure. Characterization of exposure can be defined in terms of dose, concentration, and duration. Duration of exposure to a given chemical for a surrogate species is defined in two ways: acute exposure and chronic exposure. Acute exposure is “short-term exposure,” whereas chronic exposure is long-term exposure. For the purposes of this ERA, acute exposure is considered to be less than 14 days (sometimes less than three days). Chronic exposure can occur as long as the lifetime of the surrogate.

Exposure characterization is discussed in more detail in Section 3 of this ERA.

### 1.7.2.2 Characterization of Ecological Effects

This ERA’s characterization of ecological effects (sometimes referred to as estimation of adverse effects) uses available information to predict how exposures to chemicals would result in adverse effects to surrogate species. This ERA uses CSMs and characterizations of exposure along with the toxicity of the chemicals to predict the types of adverse effects to surrogate species.

Several terms used in this ERA help explain the process to estimate adverse effects to surrogate species. One term is *toxicity reference value* (TRV). A TRV is the dose/concentration of a particular substance, below which it is unlikely to cause appreciable adverse effects to a given species. The TRVs used to represent the potential for adverse effects of each active and inert ingredients were developed based on published literature. Another term is *estimated environmental concentration* (EEC). An EEC is the estimated concentration of a substance for which an organism is likely to be exposed.

Due to limited toxicity dose-response studies, TRVs are based on conservative assumptions. Consequently, TRVs often underestimate the dose required to produce an adverse effect.

The characterization of ecological effects should not be interpreted in isolation of the information provided in Step 3: Risk Characterization, as well as the analysis and conclusions of the PEIR.

Section 4 of this ERA contains more detail on the Effects Assessment.

## 1.7.3 Step 3: Risk Characterization

The third and final step of the ERA is *risk characterization*. Risk characterization provides a complete picture of the analysis and results. This step integrates the results of Step 2 to estimate the level of risk to a given surrogate from the combination of exposure and toxicity of a given chemical. Risk characterization includes a summary of the assumptions used, the scientific uncertainties, and the strengths of and weaknesses of the analysis.

A *risk quotient* (RQ) is calculated using the ratio of the EEC to the TRV, based on the following formula (US EPA 2004j):

$$RQ = \frac{EEC}{TRV}$$

RQs are used to determine whether a given dose of a chemical is likely to reach a *level of concern* (LOC). A LOC is the RQ that, for the purposes of the analysis, triggers concern regarding the potential for an adverse effect to an organism. In this ERA, an LOC of 1.0 is used for common (not special-status) species. For special-status species, an LOC of 0.5 has been selected to represent the heightened concern for such species. RQs for both acute and chronic risk are calculated in the same manner using the appropriate acute or chronic EEC or estimated Daily Dose paired with appropriate acute or chronic TRV.

In addition, the ecological significance of the risks is discussed with consideration of the types and magnitudes of the effects, and their spatial and temporal patterns. This includes consideration of the likelihood that a particular species would be present during the implementation of particular chemical use scenario. This includes factors such as whether the application is occurring within the range of the species, and in proximity to habitat where the species may be found.

Section 5 of this ERA contains more details on the risk characterization in this ERA.

#### 1.7.4 Uncertainties

As with all ERA's, there are uncertainties in this ERA. For example, toxicity data were rarely available for the surrogate species considered in this ERA. Use of effects data from species other than the subject species inherently added uncertainty to the assessment. When toxicity data for more than one species was available, the more sensitive species was selected. Data from species as closely related as possible were used. For example, when toxicity data from a passerine species was available, it was used for the passerine birds in the assessment.

Similarly, toxicity data were not always available for all taxonomic groups. This was most common for amphibians and reptiles. Bird or fish toxicity data were used when no data were available for terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles or aquatic-phase amphibians, respectively. It was not known when this approach might lead to an over or underestimation of risk.

Uncertainty in ecological risk assessment derives partly from biological variability. The response of ecological receptors following exposure to contaminants will vary among individuals within a species as well as across species. Also, literature values from different species were used to predict the response of the surrogate species of interest in this ERA. The differences among species always introduces unavoidable uncertainty to an ERA. Uncertainty regarding predictions in a risk assessment may be due to inherent randomness, limited knowledge, or lack of knowledge (Suter, 2007: p. 69).

Finally, in this ERA, exposure of ecological receptors could not be directly measured. Models were used to estimate exposure following applications of pesticides in CDFA programs. The use

of models to estimate exposure necessarily introduces uncertainty regarding how well those models will predict the exposure that actually occurs following pesticide applications. Reliance on exposure models developed by the US EPA was intended to standardize the approach here and to reduce the potential of underestimating exposure.

The uncertainties in this ERA are discussed in greater detail in Section 6 of this ERA.

#### 1.7.5 Conclusions

In this ERA, risk has been characterized for every application scenario and species class. In some situations, based on the quantitative assessment indicating the RQ was below the LOC it was easily concluded that the potential for adverse effects was low. When the RQ was above the LOC, several qualitative considerations typically resulted in a conclusion that the potential for adverse effects would be low. As described in Section 5, this includes an assessment of the potential for species presence at an actual site, incorporation of foraging range and diet, fate and transport processes such as dilution and degradation, and use of buffers.

In the ERA, it was common to see sequential effects through the species based on food webs. For instance if chemicals reached water bodies, not only could aquatic organisms be potentially impacted, but also those organisms that feed on aquatic organisms. In these situations, if chemicals can be prevented from reaching waterbodies or their concentrations diluted, then the potential for adverse effects for several species decreases.

Several other trends were observed. Several species appeared to be sensitive to a relatively large number of pesticide application scenarios; and if these species would potentially be present in an application area, CDFA would implement site-specific buffers or other measures to avoid adverse effects.

In some cases for a given pest, certain application scenarios resulted in fewer species that could have potential adverse effects compared to the other application scenarios for that pest. For instance, scenarios involving the use of spinosad to control fruit flies had the fewest species with RQs above an LOC compared to the other scenarios used to treat fruit flies. In some application scenarios, the use of an adjuvant was the risk driver, and if its use could be eliminated, risk for several species potentially impacted by this application scenario could be decreased. In addition, some variability was observed relative to the species which could be adversely affected by a given application scenarios. Therefore it may be possible to preferentially select application scenarios with reduced potential to impact the particular species that may be present in a specific application area.

This ERA will be used to assist CDFA in assessing potential effects on special-status species and selecting appropriate application scenarios and/or developing site-specific measures in coordination with USFWS, CDFW, and/or NMFS to protect these species. With implementation of appropriate site-specific measures, the potential for adverse effects on such species would be low.

The full conclusions of this ERA can be found in Section 7.



## 1.8 Readers Guide to Document

### 1.8.1 Organization of Document

The ERA has been prepared to serve as a supporting technical document to the PEIR, and has been conducted consistent with the standard of professional practice for performing an ERA. The language and terminology used in the main body of the ERA is consistent with this standard of professional practice, and is aimed at a technically-oriented reader. To assist the lay reader in understanding and interpreting the results of the ERA, this executive summary and the PEIR provide a summary of the ERA methods and results using less technical language and terminology. The ERA appendices and Dashboard Database (described in more detail below) provide additional, more technical supporting information for the ERA. Neither the main body of the ERA, the appendices, nor the Dashboard Database should be considered in isolation of the analysis and conclusions contained in the PEIR.

The main body of this ERA consists of six major sections:

1. Introduction
2. Problem Formulation
3. Exposure Assessment
4. Effects Assessment
5. Risk Characterization
6. Uncertainties

The *Introduction* section of this ERA report gives a summary of the background of CDFA's use of chemicals and motivation for conducting this ERA. It also introduces some basic concepts and framework of how ERAs are conducted and organized.

The *Problem Formulation* section starts the first step in conducting this ERA. It summarizes the scope of activities and information that is available to conduct the ERA. This section begins with brief summaries of the Proposed Program's application scenarios and chemicals used in Proposed Program. Related ecological settings are also provided. Next, assessment and measurement endpoints for the surrogate species, as well as a listing of all of the surrogate species are presented. Finally, this information is used to develop conceptual site models summarizing complete and incomplete exposure pathways for the different application scenarios that appear and details the analysis plan.

The *Exposure Assessment* section is the first part of the two-part *Analysis* phase of an ERA. This section provides a summary of the techniques used to estimate the environmental concentrations of active and inert pesticide ingredients.

The *Effects Assessment* section is the second part of the Analysis phase and provides a brief discussion of the toxicity of the various chemicals considered.

The *Risk Characterization* section completes the ERA process and summarizes the risk results. This includes: (1) the quantitative assessment based on the conservative exposure and effects models, and (2) a qualitative assessment of risk for situations where the quantitative assessment

indicated that risk may be above an LOC. The purpose of the qualitative assessment is to evaluate the risk that cannot be evaluated adequately in the conservative numerical models.

In this ERA (as in all ERAs), some information was not known or has not been completely described in the scientific literature. The implications of such unknowns are discussed in the *Uncertainties* section.

Finally, overall conclusions regarding the ERA including the key assumptions, limitations and results are presented in the *Conclusions* section.

## 1.8.2 Appendices

The ERA report contains appendices with the following information:

- Attachment 1: Information pertaining to the joint OEHHA, DPR, & CDFA Meetings
- Attachment 2: An overview of the ecoregions of California
- Attachment 3: Surrogate species life history information; and
- Attachment 4: All tables referenced in the main body of the document (*i.e.*, numerical results of the ERA).

## 1.8.3 Dashboard Database

The Dashboard Database is an electronic database that was developed to provide easy access to all of the ERA's supporting data. While this ERA provides tabulated summary results, additional information such as risk estimates for individual surrogate species, TRVs, and all inputs for US EPA models have been included in the Dashboard Database. The reader should be cautioned against using the risk values contained in the Dashboard Database without consulting the risk characterization discussion (Section 5 of the ERA) and the analysis in the main body of the PEIR which puts these values in context of ecological impacts including uncertainty analysis, model limitations, conservative assumptions, and qualitative discussion of elements not otherwise incorporated in the quantitative analysis. The ERA and PEIR provide the interpretation of the risk estimates and provides conclusions regarding the potential for risk to surrogate species, but the details on which those conclusions are based exist in the Dashboard Database.

## 1.9 References

State Water Resources Control Board. 2014. Irrigated Lands Recovery Program. Available at: [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/agriculture/](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/agriculture/). Accessed June 18, 2014.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2014. Technical Overview of Risk Assessment. Available at: [http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk\\_ders/toera\\_risk.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/toera_risk.htm). Accessed June 13, 2014.

## 2 Problem Formulation

Problem formulation is the first step in the ERA process. Its purpose is to establish the goals, breadth, and focus of the assessment through a systematic process to identify the major factors to be considered in the assessment. As mentioned in the introduction, CDFA and the risk assessment team involved staff from DPR and OEHHA during the problem formulation to facilitate the exchange of information to ensure this ERA meets both the public outreach and scientific goals desired by CDFA for the Proposed Program.

Problem Formulation integrates the best available information (sources, contaminants, effects, and environmental setting) and serves to provide focus to the ERA. At the outset of this step, a description of potential chemical application scenarios that may be conducted under the Proposed Program was developed. Following scenario development, the active and inert chemicals found in the relevant pesticide products were identified to determine the chemicals of concern and the chemical properties data that was needed. This was followed by preparing a description of the different environmental and ecological settings that could be encountered during the Proposed Program activities. Assessment and measurement endpoints were also selected for evaluation in this ERA. The assessment endpoints are effects of potential concern to the species studied. Due to the scope of this ERA, it was not practical to evaluate every single species with potential to be exposed to chemicals under the Proposed Program. As a result, consistent with standard ERA practice, surrogate species were selected to represent the various species of concern.

At the conclusion of the problem formulation step, an analysis plan and CSMs are developed. A CSM visually shows the predicted pathway by which a given chemical could be transported through the ecosystem, ultimately resulting in exposure to a surrogate species. For example, a CSM for chemical exposure to a mammal may first involve injection of the chemical into the soil, ingestion of the chemical by an earthworm, the earthworm then eaten by a bird, and the bird being eaten by the mammal. The CSM also identifies the transport and exposure mechanisms for which no complete exposure pathway to a surrogate species exists. For example, if a given chemical application has no means to reach surface water, no complete exposure pathway exists for aquatic species. The CSM serves as input to the analysis phase of the assessment which is the topic of Sections 3 and 4 of this ERA report.

Each aspect of the Problem Formulation step is described in more detail below.

### 2.1 Chemical Use Scenarios

For the purposes of evaluation in this ERA, Proposed Program activities have been divided into six different categories; the first five focus on specific major invasive pests, while the final category addresses a variety of pests, as follows:<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Note that in some cases, these categories correspond to the organizational structure within CDFA administering the Statewide Program, but this is not necessary the case. For instance, all activities related to control of Pierce's disease and Glassy-winged Sharpshooter are conducted under the Pierce's Disease Control Program. However, activities in the other categories may be administered by a combination of divisions and branches within CDFA. For

- Exotic Fruit Flies
- Asian Citrus Psyllid
- Pierce’s disease/Glassy Winged Sharpshooter
- European Grapevine Moth
- Light Brown Apple Moth
- Pest Detection/Emergency Program – Eradication

Application of chemicals within these six categories vary in the following ways:

- Type of chemical
- Concentration of chemical
- Application method (*e.g.*, soil injection, fumigation, spraying)
- Duration and frequency of applications
- Rate of application
- Area of application
- Setting in which activity would occur

To capture the different ways in which chemicals may be used in the Proposed Program, chemical use scenarios were developed for the ERA, specifying these various parameters. These variables are all important descriptors necessary to characterize the scenario adequately for the ERA. These chemical use scenarios were used to define the potential typical maximum exposures to assessment endpoints.

Each category of activity for which chemical use scenarios were developed is described further below.

### 2.1.1 Fruit Fly Control Activities

The eradication and control activities evaluated for invasive fruit flies may occur in three settings: residential properties<sup>3</sup>, nurseries, and production agriculture. For nurseries and agriculture, this involves implementation of activities required for regulatory compliance purposes (*i.e.*, conducted by growers in response to a quarantine established by CDFR). Treatments in residential areas are conducted as eradication or suppression activities, which are conducted directly by CDFR or its agents. The affected crops vary depending on the species of fruit fly and the location of the activities.

In nurseries, Diazinon AG500 (a.i.-diazinon) is the only pesticide used as a drench application (*i.e.* a pesticide application made directly to soil). Malathion 8 Aquamul (a.i.-malathion) and GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait (a.i.-spinosad) are used in residential and agricultural settings. In residential settings, applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul and GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait are made only as ground-based spray applications and do not involve aerial spray applications. In

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a more complete description of CDFR’s organizational structure as it relates to implementation of the Statewide Program, please refer to Chapter 2 of the PEIR.

<sup>3</sup> In this ERA the term residential is used in two contexts – one for treatments conducted in response to regulations (*i.e.* quarantines), and another for non-regulatory treatments (*i.e.*, eradication and control programs). In regulatory situations, the term refers to treatments occurring in rural or rural residential locations outside of nurseries and areas of agricultural production. For non-regulatory situations, the term refers to both urban and rural residential areas.

agricultural settings, applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul and GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait could be either ground or aerial spray applications.

### 2.1.2 Asian Citrus Psyllid Control Activities

Asian citrus psyllid control activities are performed for regulatory compliance purposes (*i.e.*, in response to quarantines). Pesticide applications can be made in either the nursery production areas or on nursery loading docks, and consist of a foliar spray application combined with a soil drench application.

Pesticide applications in nursery production areas could occur up to four times each year on approximately a 90 day application interval. Under certain circumstances, nursery stock must be treated prior to shipment. Nurseries could possibly ship stock up to three times each week throughout the year for a total of 150 nursery loading dock treatments each year.

Foliar-applied pesticide products analyzed for use on nursery loading docks were: Baythroid XL (a.i.-cyfluthrin), Danitol 2.4 EC Spray (a.i.-fenpropathrin), Movento (a.i.-spirotetramat), sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), and Tombstone (a.i.-cyfluthrin). The soil-applied pesticide products that may be applied in combination with the foliar applied pesticide products on nursery loading docks are: Admire Pro (a.i.-imidacloprid), Alias 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid), Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide (a.i.-imidacloprid), safari 20 SG (a.i.-dinotefuran), Widow (a.i.-imidacloprid), and Nuprid 4.6F Pro (a.i.-imidacloprid).

The foliar-applied pesticide products that may be used in nursery production areas are: Baythroid XL (a.i.-cyfluthrin), Danitol 2.4 EC Spray (a.i.-fenpropathrin), Kontos (a.i.-spirotetramat), Movento (a.i.-spirotetramat), sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), Tempo SC Ultra (a.i.-cyfluthrin), and Tombstone (a.i.-cyfluthrin). Soil-applied pesticide products that may be used in combination with the foliar applied pesticide products in nursery production areas are: Admire Pro (a.i.-imidacloprid), Alias 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid), Flagship 25WG (a.i.-thiamethoxam), Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide (a.i.-imidacloprid), safari 20 SG (a.i.-dinotefuran), Widow (a.i.-imidacloprid), and Nuprid 4.6F Pro (a.i.-imidacloprid).

Several of these pesticide products contain the same active ingredient. In some of these cases, it has been determined that the formulation and use of these products were substantially similar such that one of the pesticides was deemed to be representative of these other substantially similar products. Sevin XLR (a.i.-carbaryl) is considered substantially similar in its composition and use pattern to Sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), and therefore the evaluation of Sevin SL is considered to be representative of use of Sevin XLR as well. Alias 4F (a.i.-imidacloprid) is considered substantially similar in its composition and use pattern to Admire Pro (a.i.-imidacloprid), and therefore the evaluation of Admire Pro is considered to be representative of use of Alias 4F as well. Couraze 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid) is considered substantially similar in its composition and use pattern to Alias 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid), and therefore the evaluation of Alias 2F is considered to be representative of use of Couraze 2F as well. Tame 2.4 EC Spray (a.i.-fenpropathrin) is considered substantially similar in its composition and use pattern to Danitol 2.4 EC Spray (a.i.-imidacloprid), and therefore the evaluation of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray is considered to be representative of use of Tame 2.4 EC Spray as well.

### 2.1.3 Pierce's Disease Control Activities

The eradication and control activities evaluated for glassy-winged sharpshooters (GWSS), the insect pest that transmits Pierce's disease, may occur in three settings: residential, nursery, and production citrus agriculture only. For nurseries and agriculture, this involves implementation of activities required for regulatory compliance purposes (*i.e.*, conducted by growers in response to a quarantine established by CDFA). Treatments in residential areas are conducted as eradication or suppression activities, which are conducted directly by CDFA or its agents.

In residential and nursery settings, host plants for GWSS would be treated. In a production agriculture setting, treatments would be conducted to ensure citrus fruit are free from GWSS prior to shipping (referred to as bulk citrus treatments).

In residential settings, applications would be made once per year by foliar applications, soil drench, or injection treatments. Merit 75 WSP (a.i.-imidacloprid), sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), Tempo SC Ultra (a.i.-cyfluthrin), Tempo Ultra WP (a.i.-cyfluthrin), and Tristar 30 SG (a.i.-acetamiprid) have all been assessed as foliar treatments with ground sprayers for control of GWSS. CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (a.i.-imidacloprid) and Merit 75 WSP (a.i.-imidacloprid) have been assessed as soil injection treatments and soil drench applications for GWSS. Merit 75 WP (a.i.-imidacloprid) is considered substantially similar in its composition and use pattern to Merit 75 WSP (a.i.-imidacloprid), and therefore the evaluation of Merit 75 WP is considered to be representative of use of Merit 75 WSP as well.

In nurseries, Discus (a.i.-imidacloprid + cyfluthrin), Tristar 30 SG (a.i.-acetamiprid), and Tristar 8.5 SL (a.i.-acetamiprid) could be made as aerial applications for control of GWSS. Astro (a.i.-permethrin) and Sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl) could be applied using airblast equipment for control of GWSS. Assail 30 SG (a.i.-acetamiprid), Assail 70 WP (a.i.-acetamiprid), Astro (a.i.-permethrin), Baythroid XL (a.i.-cyfluthrin), Decathlon 20 WP (a.i.-cyfluthrin), Discus (a.i.-imidacloprid + cyfluthrin), Dursban 50W (a.i.-chlorpyrifos), Lorsban 4E (a.i.-chlorpyrifos), Mavrik Aquaflo (a.i.-tau-fluvalinate), Orthene 97 (a.i.-acephate), Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid), sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), Talstar S Select (a.i.-bifenthrin), Tame 2.4 EC Spray (a.i.-fenpropathrin), Triact 70 (a.i.-neem oil), Tristar 30 SG (a.i.-acetamiprid), and Tristar 8.5 SL (a.i.-acetamiprid) could all be applied with ground equipment twice a year in the nursery stock plants or 150 times to plants prior to shipping on the loading dock. Admire Pro (a.i.-imidacloprid), Alias 4F (a.i.-imidacloprid), CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (a.i.-imidacloprid), or Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid) can be used as soil treatments once or twice a year. Carbaryl 4L (a.i.-carbaryl), Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide (a.i.-imidacloprid), and Merit 75 WP (a.i.-imidacloprid) are considered substantially similar to Sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid), and Merit 75 WSP (a.i.-imidacloprid), respectively in their composition and use patterns.

In citrus production agriculture, Assail 30 SG (a.i.-acetamiprid), Assail 70 WP (a.i.-acetamiprid), Baythroid XL (a.i.-cyfluthrin), Danitol 2.4 EC Spray (a.i.-fenpropathrin), PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 (a.i.-pyrethrins), and Renounce 20 WP (a.i.-cyfluthrin) could all be made one time a year with airblast equipment for control of GWSS in bulk citrus, and Assail 30 SG (a.i.-acetamiprid), Assail 70 WP (a.i.-acetamiprid), and Baythroid XL (a.i.-cyfluthrin) could be made as aerial applications for control of GWSS in bulk citrus.

#### 2.1.4 European Grapevine Moth Control Activities

The eradication and control activities evaluated for the European grapevine moth would occur in nursery settings only, for regulatory compliance purposes (*i.e.*, in response to quarantines). Nursery stock is treated as part of a quarantine program to ensure moths are not transported outside of designated quarantine areas.

Intrepid 2F (a.i.-methoxyfenozide), Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental (a.i.-spinosad), and DuPont Acelepryn (a.i.-chlorantraniliprole) have been analyzed as foliar-applied pesticide products that may be used in nurseries for control of European grapevine moth.

#### 2.1.5 Light Brown Apple Moth Control Activities

Eradication and control activities related to the Light Brown Apple Moth Control Program occur in agricultural and nursery settings, for regulatory compliance purposes (*i.e.*, in response to quarantines). Treatments options depend on the life stage targeted and the host plant.

Foliar-applied pesticide products analyzed for use in nurseries were: Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental (a.i.-spinosad), DiPel Pro DF (a.i.-*Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki*), DuPont Acelepryn (a.i.-chlorantraniliprole), and Scimitar GC (lambda-cyhalothrin).

Foliar-applied pesticide products analyzed for use on agricultural field crops were: DiPel DF (a.i.-*Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki*), Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control (a.i.-spinosad), and Intrepid 2F (a.i.-methoxyfenozide).

#### 2.1.6 Pest Detection/Emergency Program – Eradication

The primary objectives of the Pest Detection/Emergency Program (PD/EP) are the early detection and prompt eradication of serious agricultural pests from California including, but not limited to, exotic fruit flies, Japanese beetle, khapra beetle, gypsy moth, European corn borer, European pine shoot moth, and other moth species. Eradication or suppression activities conducted under PD/EP are performed under the Pest Detection/Emergency Program – Eradication. Activities would vary based on target pest and include pesticide application in a residential setting.

Foliar-applied pesticide products analyzed for use in residential areas were: DiPel Pro DF (a.i.-*Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki*), GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait (a.i.-spinosad), RoundUp (a.i.-glyphosate), sevin SL (a.i.-carbaryl), and Tempo SC Ultra (a.i.-cyfluthrin). Soil-applied pesticide products analyzed for use in residential areas: CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (a.i.-imidacloprid) and Merit 2F (a.i.-imidacloprid).

## 2.2 Active and Inert Ingredients of Concern and Environmental Fate Properties

After determining the chemical use scenarios, the list of potential chemicals of concern was assembled for evaluation in the ERA, based on the pesticide products that are to be used. The risk assessment team investigated all pesticide product and adjuvant labels and Material Safety



and Data Sheets to determine the list of active and inert ingredients. In some instances the exact ingredients could not be determined or evaluated because the chemical ingredients were listed as proprietary on product labels. Across all the scenarios considered in this ERA, a total of 79 pesticides and adjuvant products containing a total of 91 different active or inert ingredients were considered. For each pesticide or adjuvant, all named active and inert ingredients determined to be of toxicological concern were researched for their chemical characteristics, including toxicity, as well as their environmental fate properties.

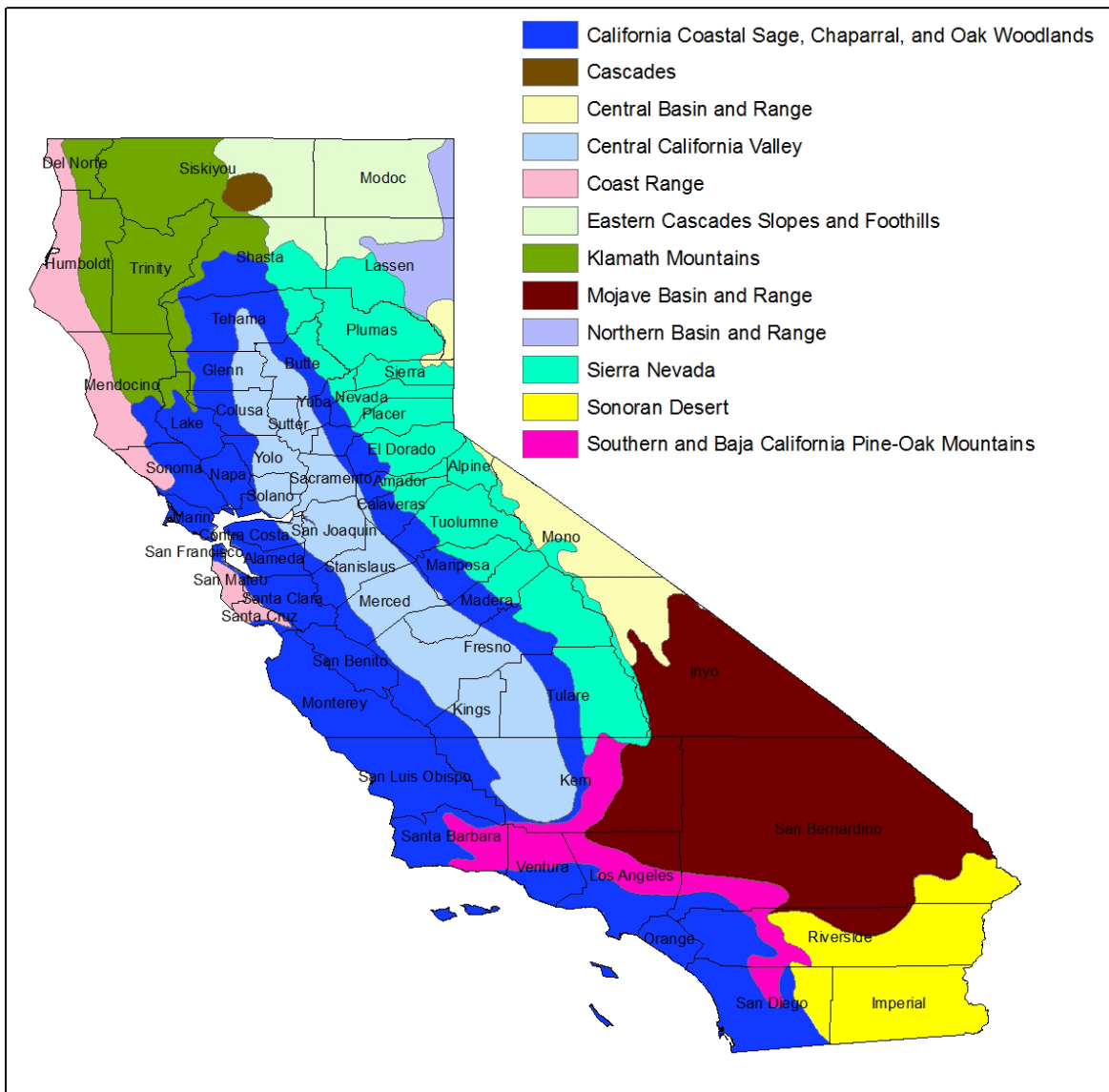
## 2.3 Environmental and Ecological Settings

The chemical use scenarios evaluated in this ERA may occur in commercial agriculture and nursery settings, as well as in residential areas<sup>4</sup>. To determine the types of species which could be exposed as a result of these scenarios, the range of locations where each scenario could occur, and the ecological characteristics of those locations, has been investigated. These ecosystems may vary by climatic conditions, soil properties, type and abundance of species, and other important ecological aspects. In California, these ecosystems have been grouped into distinct ecoregions shown in **Figure Eco-1**. A brief description of each ecoregion taken from Griffin (2010) appears in **Attachment 2**. Proposed Program activities could occur in a wide variety of ecosystems, from the hot, dry deserts of southern California to the highly agricultural areas in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, to the temperate, coastal areas along the North Coast. In a few regions of California, few or no Proposed Program activities would be expected to occur. This includes the high elevations in the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains, the area along the Oregon border comprised of the Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills, and the areas along the Nevada border comprised of the Central Basin and Range.

**Figures Eco-2 through Eco-6** provide maps of the historic areas where CDFA has established quarantines to control various types of invasive pests. These historic locations are informative of the locations where future infestations may be found.

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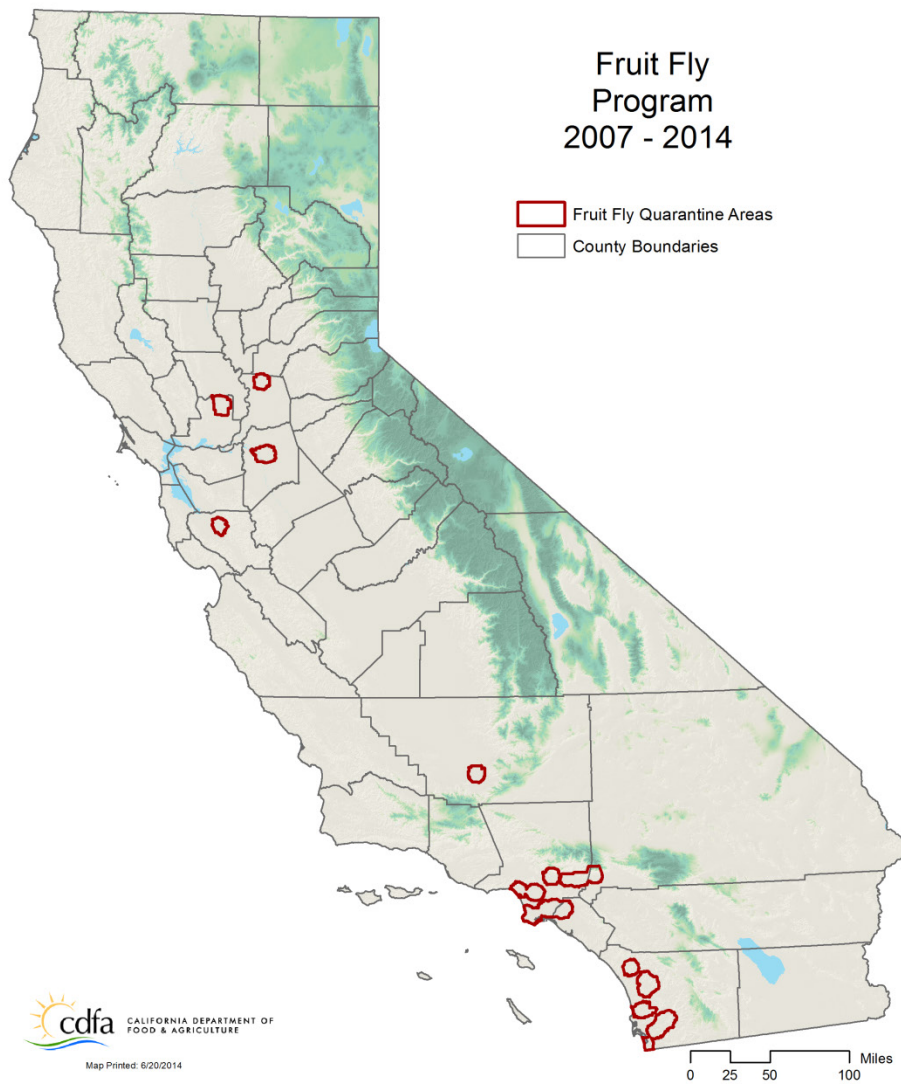
<sup>4</sup> In this ERA the term residential is used in two contexts – one for treatments conducted in response to regulations (i.e. quarantines), and another for non-regulatory treatments (i.e., eradication and control programs). In regulatory situations, the term refers to treatments occurring in rural or rural residential locations outside of nurseries and areas of agricultural production. For non-regulatory situations, the term refers to both urban and rural residential areas.



Source: US EPA (2011c)

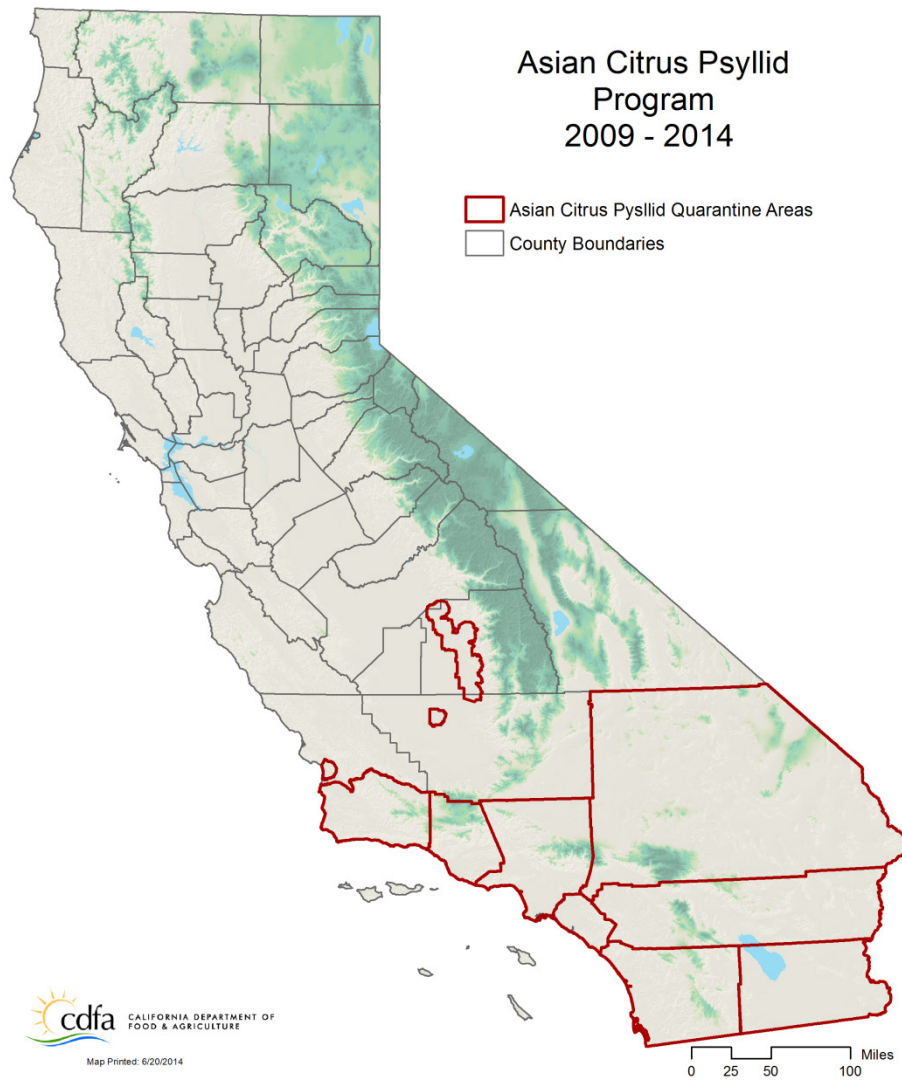
**Figure Eco-1. California Ecoregions**

California Department of Food & Agriculture



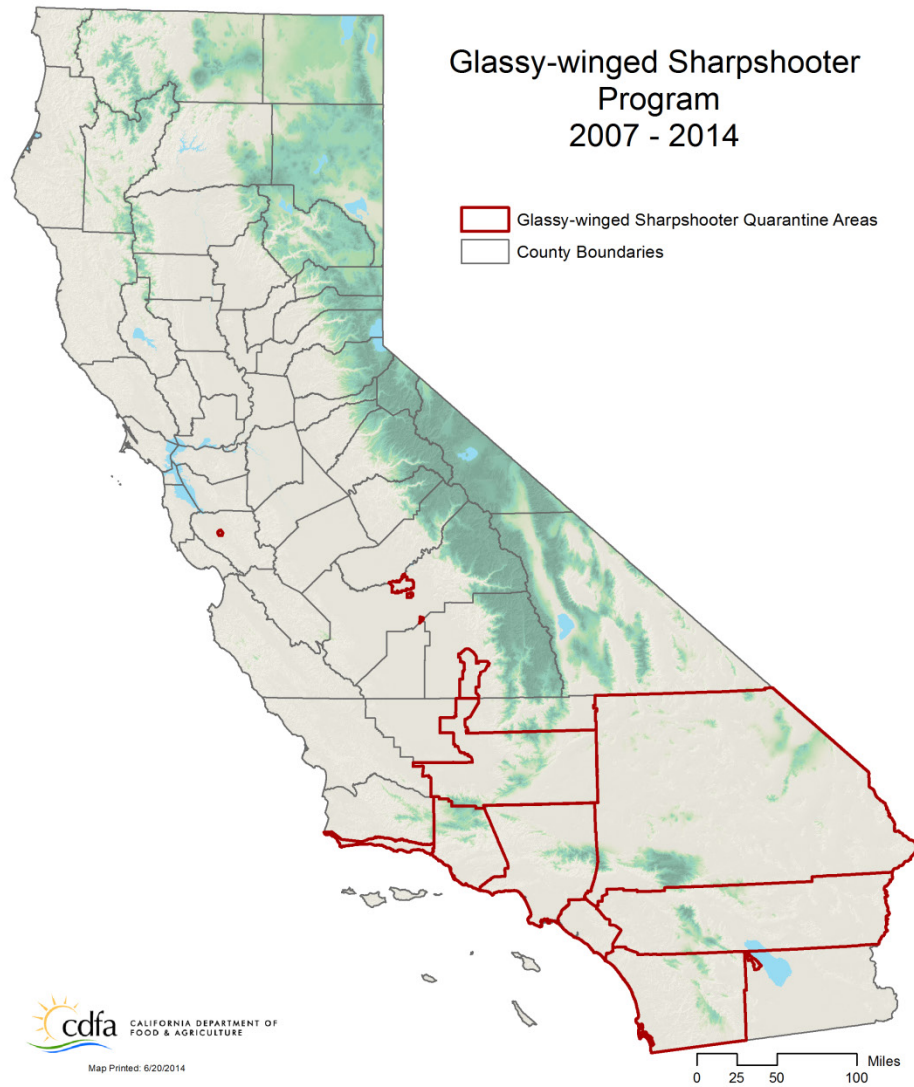
**Figure Eco-2. Historic quarantines for various exotic fruit flies in California**

California Department of Food & Agriculture



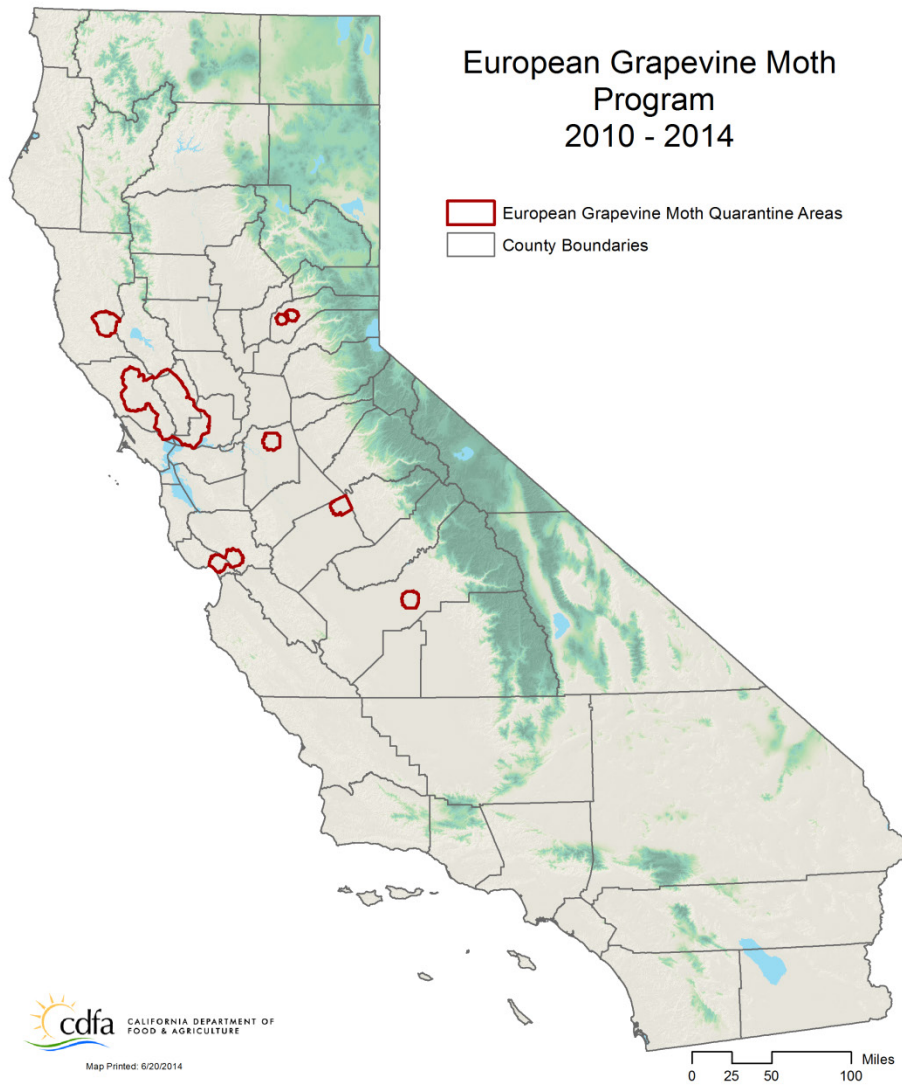
**Figure Eco-3. Historic quarantines for Asian citrus psyllids in California**

California Department of Food & Agriculture



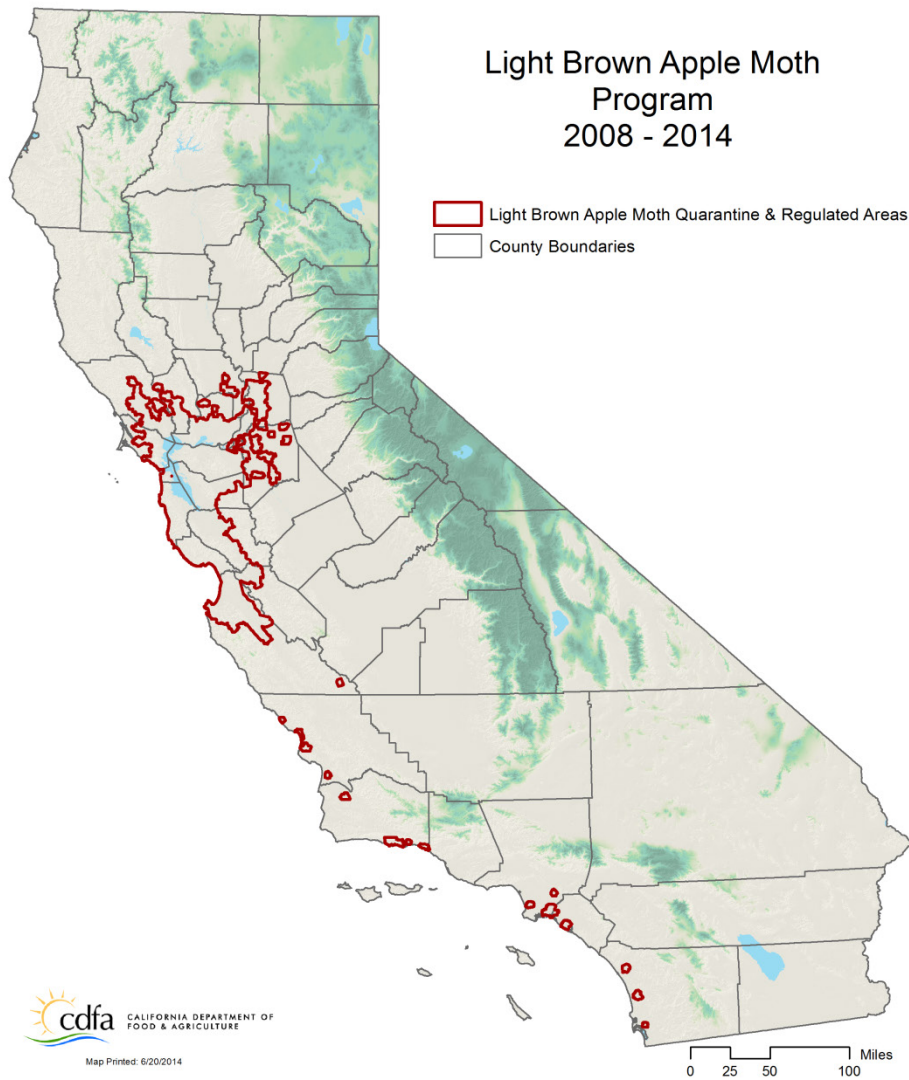
**Figure Eco-4. Historic quarantines for glassy-winged sharpshooter in California**

California Department of Food & Agriculture



**Figure Eco-5. Historic quarantines for European grapevine moths in California**

California Department of Food & Agriculture



**Figure Eco-6. Historic quarantines for light brown apple moths in California**

## 2.4 Assessment Endpoints and Measures of Ecological Effect

An endpoint is a characteristic of an ecological component, for instance, increased mortality of fish due to a pesticide application. An assessment endpoint is the specific statement of the environmental effect that is going to be protected such as prevention of fish mortality due a pesticide application. Measurement endpoints are measurable attributes used to evaluate risk and are predictive of effects on the assessment endpoints (US EPA, 1998e). Since a specific individual species may have different mortality susceptibility compared to other individuals of the same species, it is common to use a statistical representation to define what is meant by the assessment endpoint. For instance it is common to assess mortality by using the lethal dose at which 50 percent of the population in a study did not survive (LD<sub>50</sub>).

Assessment endpoints are the ultimate focus in risk characterization and link the measurement endpoints with the risk decision making process. The ecological effects that the ERA intends to evaluate are determined by the assessment endpoint which is characterized by a specific measurement endpoint. The specific assessment and measurement endpoints that form the basis of this ERA are discussed in the following sections.

### 2.4.1 Assessment Endpoints

Three principal criteria are used to select ecological characteristics that may be appropriate for assessment endpoints: (1) ecological relevance, (2) susceptibility to known or potential stressors, and (3) relevance to management goals. Of these, ecological relevance and susceptibility are essential for selecting assessment endpoints that are scientifically defensible (US EPA, 1998e). Although stressors can consist of many different environmental factors, the stressors addressed in this ERA are those effects related to chemical exposure. This ERA's endpoints focus on organism-level outcomes. These include adverse effects such as mortality, reproductive effects, and pathological changes (*e.g.*, kidney or liver tissue damage) (US EPA, 2003b).

The acute assessment endpoints selected in this ERA for the Proposed Program include the prevention of mortality in:

1. Soil-dwelling invertebrates, non-target insects, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic-phase amphibians, and fish;
2. Terrestrial-phase amphibians, reptiles, and birds and mammals that eat insects (*i.e.*, insectivores) or invertebrates (*i.e.*, invertivores);
3. Herbivorous reptiles, birds, and mammals;
4. Reptiles, birds, and mammals that eat fish (*i.e.*, piscivores);
5. Terrestrial-phase amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that eat both plants and animals (*i.e.*, omnivores);
6. Bird and mammals that eat seeds (*i.e.*, granivores); and
7. Carnivorous reptiles, birds, and mammals.

The chronic assessment endpoints selected for the ERA include the protection of survival and reproduction of the same species groups.



Many of the chemicals evaluated have the potential to produce adverse reproductive effects. Typically, reproduction is a more sensitive endpoint than survival, thus this endpoint has been used over survival when it is available, to result in a more conservative analysis. Adverse reproductive effects generally do not materialize until chronic exposures have occurred.

#### 2.4.2 Measurement Endpoints

In terms of measurement endpoints, measures of exposure have been used to evaluate levels at which exposure may occur whereas measures of effect have been used to evaluate the response of the assessment endpoints if exposed to stressors. For example, concentration of a chemical in water is a measure of exposure for an aquatic species, and daily intake of a chemical in dietary items is a measure of exposure for terrestrial species. The concentration in water or the amount of daily ingestion of chemical that causes adverse effects are measures of effects. The quantitative analysis assumed that a given species was present, and did not address the likelihood that the species may actually occur in proximity to a specific chemical application. The likelihood of presence at the application site is addressed qualitatively in the risk characterization.

In this ERA, toxicity is reported as toxicity reference values (TRVs), which are numerical representations of the measurement effects that are used in the risk assessment. A TRV is a toxicological index that, when compared with exposure, is used to quantify a risk to ecological receptors. The way in which TRVs are developed depends on available data on a chemical's toxicological effects and commonly accepted assumptions that address uncertainty regarding the available data. TRVs are developed according to a highly structured and demanding approach. This process often includes adjustments to observed laboratory values to account for uncertainty and application of safety factors to ensure that results of the risk assessment are conservative and ensure protection against the adverse effect. TRVs are used to represent measurement endpoints of the environmental concentrations with uncertainty factors incorporated, such that values above the TRV are likely to cause adverse effects for a species. If the estimated environmental concentration (EEC) exceeds the TRV, concern is triggered regarding the potential for an adverse effect to an organism.

Specific measurement endpoints used to develop the TRVs include No observable adverse effects level (NOAELs), lowest observable adverse effects levels (LOAELs), and the median lethal (or effective) dose or concentration (*e.g.*, LD<sub>50</sub>, ED<sub>50</sub>, LC<sub>50</sub>, or EC<sub>50</sub>).

The methods for developing TRVs for the chemicals and species evaluated in this ERA are described in Section 4: Effects Assessment. For many amphibians and reptiles, toxicity data from other taxonomic groups were used for TRV development. For the aquatic-phase for amphibians, fish such as the rainbow trout was the species often used to derive an appropriate TRV. For reptiles and terrestrial-phase amphibians, bird toxicity values act in place of specific toxicity values for reptile or terrestrial amphibian species (US EPA, 2004j).

### 2.5 Surrogate Species Selection

A very large number of species occurs in California. For this reason, this ERA does not assess risk for every one of these species; such an assessment would be infeasible. Two options for

reducing the list of species to a manageable number through use of surrogate species are to: 1) create hypothetical species based on a generic organism class and trophic level that covers all relevant classes and trophic levels, or 2) select a specific native species within a given organism class and trophic level to represent other species that are in the same organism class and trophic level. Selecting native species, rather than developing hypothetical species, attributes realism to the assessment, and was therefore used for this ERA.

Many different criteria can be used to select surrogate species upon which to estimate potential risk. For this ERA, special-status species (as defined in the PEIR) were selected as surrogates for the other species that could be present whenever possible. Queries of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFG, 2011) and USFWS-listed species online data (USFWS, 2010b) have been performed to identify special-status animal species throughout California. Species from the list of special status species have been selected to represent species within different taxonomic groups, different feeding groups and from different habitats. The majority of the selected surrogate species are special status species.

Taxonomic representation exists among the surrogate species for aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. Reptiles have been divided into snakes, turtles and tortoises, and lizards. Amphibians have been divided into frogs, toads, and salamanders. Reptiles and amphibians have also been selected according to habitat features such as desert or mesic habitats. Birds and mammals have been selected more related to feeding categories than taxonomic considerations. Fish and aquatic invertebrates have been selected primarily on habitat types such as streams, lakes or ponds, and estuarine or marine.

As best as possible, species have been selected from across the state. Taken as a whole, the surrogate species evaluated in this ERA inhabit all the ecoregions in which Proposed Program activities could occur and exhibit a wide variety of life history traits, such as dietary composition and habitat preferences. The selected aquatic species occur in marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats. The selected terrestrial species range from the desert in southern California, to grassland and riparian habitats in northern California. Considering the focus of the Proposed Program on residential areas, nurseries, and production agriculture, no species restricted to deep forest habitats were evaluated.

Not only have species from different habitats been evaluated, but species with different exposures due to different food sources have been evaluated as well. For example, among the birds and mammals evaluated, carnivores, insectivores, invertivores, herbivores, and granivores were considered.

When no special status species filling a certain niche exists, a more common species has been used. For example, the only special status large herbivorous mammal is the bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*). However, bighorn sheep in California do not occur in an area likely to receive treatments under the Proposed Program. Therefore, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) has been selected to represent large herbivorous mammals. For terrestrial invertebrates, no soil-dwelling invertebrates are available, so the earthworm has been selected as a surrogate for other soil-dwelling invertebrates.

When more than one species is available to serve as a surrogate, the species with the best documented and readily available life history information has been selected over species where this information was lacking. Life history information for each surrogate species, including scientific names, appears in **Attachment 3**.

Based on the above criteria, a single set of surrogate species has been identified for the purposes of this ERA. The specific species selected to represent amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds, mammals, aquatic invertebrates and terrestrial invertebrates are described below.

### 2.5.1 Amphibians

Six special status amphibians have been selected as surrogates: a pool-breeding salamander (the California tiger salamander), a stream-breeding salamander (the southern torrent salamander), a pool-breeding frog (the California red-legged frog), a stream-breeding frog (the foothill yellow-legged frog), a mesic habitat toad (the western spadefoot), and a desert toad (the arroyo toad).

The assessment endpoints for protection of aquatic-phase amphibians apply to all species of amphibians. The assessment endpoints for protection of terrestrial-phase amphibian insectivores or invertivores apply to arroyo toad, California tiger salamander, foothill yellow-legged frog, and southern torrent salamander, and western spadefoot. The assessment endpoints for protection of terrestrial-phase amphibian omnivores apply to California red-legged frog.

### 2.5.2 Reptiles

Seven special status reptiles have been selected as surrogates: a sea turtle (the East Pacific green turtle), a freshwater semi-aquatic turtle (the western pond turtle), a terrestrial turtle (the desert tortoise), a semi-aquatic snake (the giant garter snake), a terrestrial non-venomous snake (the Alameda whipsnake), a venomous snake (the northern red-diamond rattlesnake), and a desert lizard (the blunt-nosed leopard lizard. The western fence lizard is not a special status species, but it has been selected as a surrogate for mesic lizards because no special status lizard inhabiting mesic habitats could be found with all the necessary information readily available for conducting the assessment.

The assessment endpoints for protection of reptile insectivores or invertivores apply to blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and western fence lizard. The assessment endpoints for protection of reptile omnivores apply to western pond turtle. The assessment endpoints for protection of reptile carnivores apply to Alameda whipsnake, and northern red diamond rattlesnake. The assessment endpoints for protection of reptile herbivores apply to desert tortoise, and East Pacific green sea turtle. The assessment endpoints for protection of reptile piscivores apply to giant garter snake.

### 2.5.3 Fish

Seven species have been selected to represent fish. All seven fish species are special status species. They consist of a coastal estuarine fish (the tidewater goby), a Delta estuarine fish (the Delta smelt), cold-water stream species (the coastal cutthroat trout), a warm-water stream fish (the arroyo chub), a riverine species (the Sacramento splittail), a warm-water lake species (the desert pupfish), and a fully anadromous fish (the Chinook salmon). Chinook salmon are

separated into a number of evolutionarily significant units (ESUs). The Central Valley Spring Run ESU has been selected because it is found in the Central Valley, a focus area for Proposed Program activities.

The assessment endpoints for the protection survival and reproduction of fish apply to all fish.

#### 2.5.4 Birds

Eleven bird species from a variety of ecological niches have been selected as surrogates. The eleven species evaluated are the tricolored blackbird, mourning dove, western yellow-billed cuckoo, fulvous whistling-duck, osprey, California brown pelican, California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, yellow rail, and purple martin to represent this group of species. All but one of the surrogate bird species, the mourning dove, is a special status species. Tricolored blackbirds have an omnivorous diet and breed in marshes and grasslands. Mourning doves feed entirely on seeds and live in many urban and suburban settings as well as agricultural and natural settings. Yellow-billed cuckoos consume mostly lepidopteran larvae and breed in riparian areas. Fulvous whistling-ducks consume primarily vegetation, including rice seeds, and also breed in riparian areas. Osprey and California brown pelicans feed on fish, with the pelicans primarily feeding on marine fish and ospreys on freshwater fish. California condors scavenge mammalian carrion in the desert and foothills. White-tailed kites feed on small mammals in open habitats. Cooper's hawks feed on a mixture of birds and mammals in various habitats. Yellow rails feed on aquatic invertebrates in marsh habitats. Purple martins consume flying insects and breed in a wide variety of habitats including urban and suburban areas.

The assessment endpoints for protection of avian insectivores or invertivores apply to purple martin, western yellow-billed cuckoo, and yellow rail. The assessment endpoints for protection of avian omnivores apply to tricolored blackbird. The assessment endpoints for protection of avian granivores apply to mourning dove. The assessment endpoints for protection of avian carnivores apply to California condor, Cooper's hawk, and white-tailed kite. The assessment endpoints for protection of avian herbivores apply to fulvous whistling-duck. The assessment endpoints for protection of avian piscivores apply to California brown pelican, and osprey.

#### 2.5.5 Mammals

Nine species of mammals have been selected as surrogates. All but one of the surrogate mammal species, the mule deer, is a special status species. These include an insectivorous bat (the big free-tailed bat), an granivorous rodent (the northwestern San Diego pocket mouse), a rodent that eats mostly terrestrial ground insects (the southern grasshopper mouse), a small to medium-sized herbivore (the riparian brush rabbit), a large herbivore (the mule deer), a marine mammal (the southern sea otter), an aquatic mammal (the southwestern river otter), an omnivore (the Nelson's antelope squirrel), and a carnivore (the American badger).

The assessment endpoints for protection of mammalian insectivores or invertivores apply to big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and southern sea otter. The assessment endpoints for protection of mammalian omnivores apply to Nelson's antelope squirrel and southwestern river otter. The assessment endpoints for protection of mammalian granivores apply to northwestern San Diego pocket mouse. The assessment endpoints for protection of mammalian

carnivores apply to American badger. The assessment endpoints for protection of mammalian herbivores apply to mule deer, and riparian brush rabbit.

#### 2.5.6 Aquatic Invertebrates

The four special status aquatic invertebrates selected as surrogates are a mix of mollusks and crustaceans found in freshwater and marine environments. The black abalone is a marine mollusk, and mimic tryonia is a freshwater mollusk. Vernal pool fairy shrimp and California freshwater shrimp are crustaceans that live the water column of freshwater temporary pools. Shasta crayfish represent those crustaceans that inhabit the benthic environment of permanent fresh water streams and Tomales isopods live in the benthos of permanent freshwater ponds.

The assessment endpoints for the protection survival and reproduction of aquatic invertebrates apply to all freshwater and marine/estuarine invertebrates.

#### 2.5.7 Terrestrial Invertebrates

The four terrestrial nontarget invertebrates selected as surrogates are the honey bee, the earthworm, and two special status species, the *Blennosperma* vernal pool andrenid bee that represents flying terrestrial insects and the San Joaquin tiger beetle that represents ground-crawling insects. The honey bee is important for pollination of many crops and can easily be exposed to pesticide applications in an agricultural area. Earthworms are important both ecologically and agriculturally for their activity in soils.

The assessment endpoints for the protection survival and reproduction of soil invertebrates apply to earthworms, and the assessment endpoints for the protection survival of terrestrial insects apply to honey bee, san Joaquin tiger beetle, and *Blennosperma* vernal pool andrenid bee.

### 2.6 Conceptual Site Models

Development of CSMs is a fundamental part of the risk assessment process, and their inclusion in the ERA is intended to allow the reader to understand the exposure pathways which were evaluated for each chemical use scenario. The CSM is a written and visual representation of predicted relationships among stressors (*e.g.* a pesticide application), exposure pathways (*e.g.* eating vegetation contaminated with the pesticide), and assessment endpoints (*e.g.* mortality). It outlines the potential routes of exposure for each assessment endpoint and includes a description of the complete exposure pathways. An exposure pathway demonstrates how a chemical would be expected to travel from a source (application of chemical) to a plant or animal that can be affected by that chemical. An exposure pathway that is not complete means that it is unlikely for that organism to be exposed to the chemical by that means. Generalized and application-specific CSMs are presented below.

Each ecological CSM covers the multiple pathways through which ecological receptors could be exposed to active and inert ingredients that may be applied under the Proposed Program. The starting point of each CSM is the application technique, which determines the characteristics of release of the chemical into the environment. The different possible pesticide application

techniques addressed in this ERA are: spray (ground-based or aerial), soil treatment, and tablets inserted in the soil.

The next exposure step following an application depends on the environmental media that the chemical reaches after application. Chemical residues may occur in the soil, air, water, the treated crop, as well as non-target plants and animals including insects and soil invertebrates present at the time of the application. In nonagricultural settings, native or ornamental plants as well as the soil beneath them retain chemical residues. The target plants or other plants present within the treated area can acquire residues via direct application as well as from uptake from the soil. Soil uptake is particularly prevalent following direct soil applications.

Following a spray application, the potential exists for off-site movement via aerial drift (hereinafter referred to as “drift”) such that residues of the pesticides and inert ingredients may be present in surface water and adjacent untreated habitats. Within the adjacent habitats, soil residues are most likely, and non-target plants and animals can also accumulate residues. The potential for off-site movement following a direct soil application is much lower. However, movement via soil run-off to adjacent surface water is possible following either application technique.

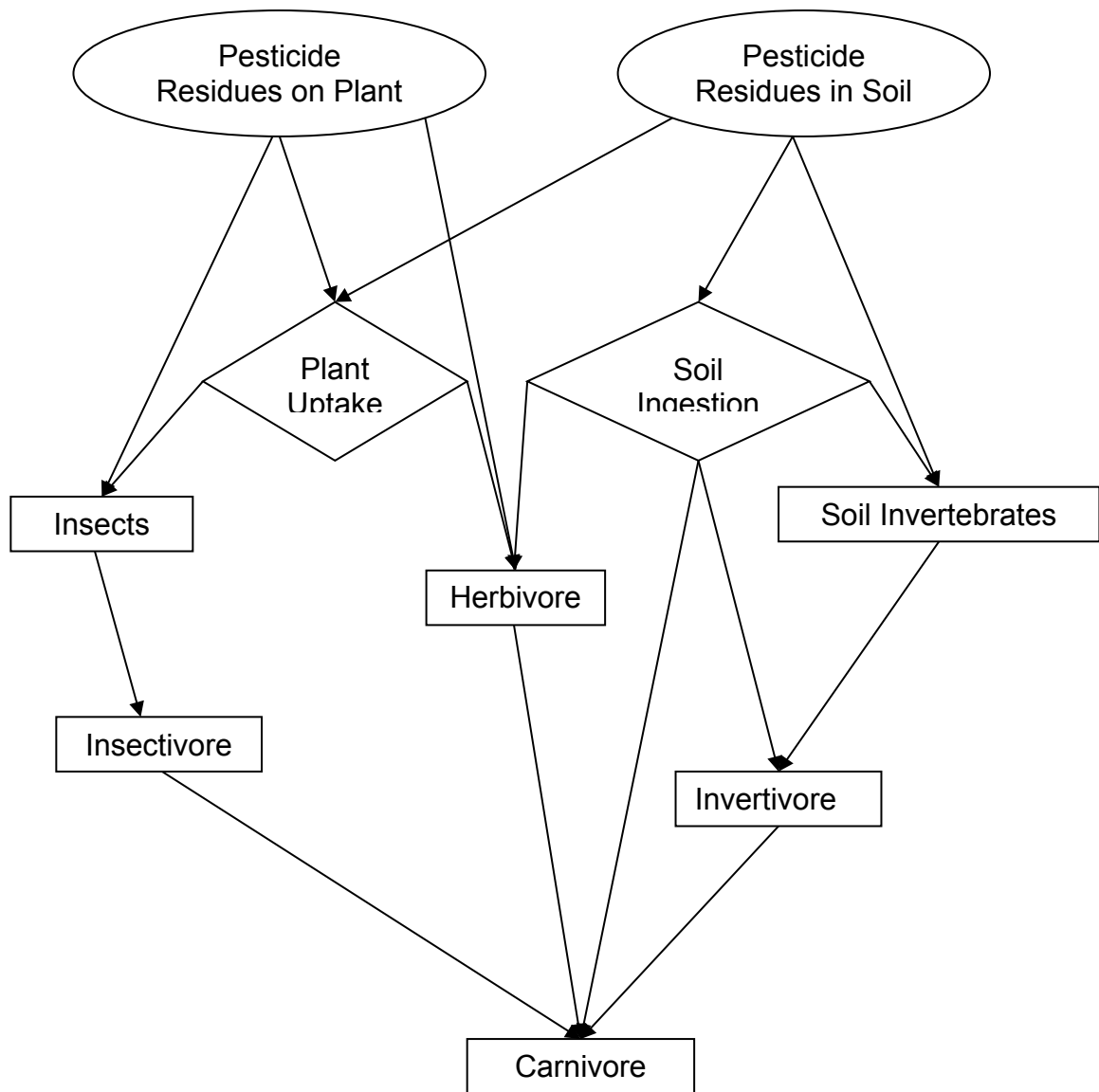
Once the chemical residue is present in various environmental media, three routes of exposure exist for non-target animals to become exposed: ingestion, dermal, and inhalation. This ERA focuses on ingestion as the principal route of exposure for terrestrial animals. Dermal and inhalation exposures can and likely do occur, but practically no ecotoxicity endpoints exist using dermal or inhalation exposures with appropriate species. Dermal and inhalation toxicity results are available for laboratory species but are generally lacking for wildlife species (Suter, 2007: p. 328). Toxicity tests for dermal and inhalation exposure for birds, reptiles, and amphibians still need to be developed (Suter, 2007: p. 328). Dermal and inhalation exposures are generally assumed to be negligible in wildlife (Suter, 2007: pp. 258-259). Because of lack of ecotoxicity data, these routes of exposure are not addressed directly, but are discussed in the uncertainty analysis in Section 6 of this report.

**Figure Eco-7** shows a generalized diagram of the various pathways by which non-target animals can be exposed to chemicals in a terrestrial setting, either directly and indirectly. This is a hypothetical example; not all exposure pathways will be complete for a given chemical use scenario. The pathways include the movement of a chemical from its introduction in the environment, through different trophic levels via trophic processes, to the ecological receptor. For example, soil-dwelling invertebrates can accumulate residues directly from the treated soil. Plants and insects can be sprayed directly and those animals that eat those plants or insects would be exposed to residues present in the plant or insect tissues. Animals further up the food chain can be exposed via their diets that include the herbivorous or insectivorous animals, and so on up the food chain. This represents how the chemical exposures can work the way up to the higher trophic levels of the food chain by indirect exposure despite there being no direct exposure to the chemical during application.

Another example of the complex exposure pathways that can occur is when chemicals reach water via drift or soil run-off as shown in **Figure Eco-8**. Animals in both aquatic and terrestrial

systems can be exposed under these conditions. This too is a hypothetical example; not all exposure pathways will be complete for a given chemical use scenario. The principal exposure pathway for aquatic plants and animals is the direct uptake of the chemicals from the water. Indirectly those terrestrial species (*e.g.*, ducks) whose diets contain aquatic plants or animals can be exposed to the residues taken up by the aquatic species. In addition, all terrestrial animals can be exposed to the aquatic residues by drinking water containing the chemicals.

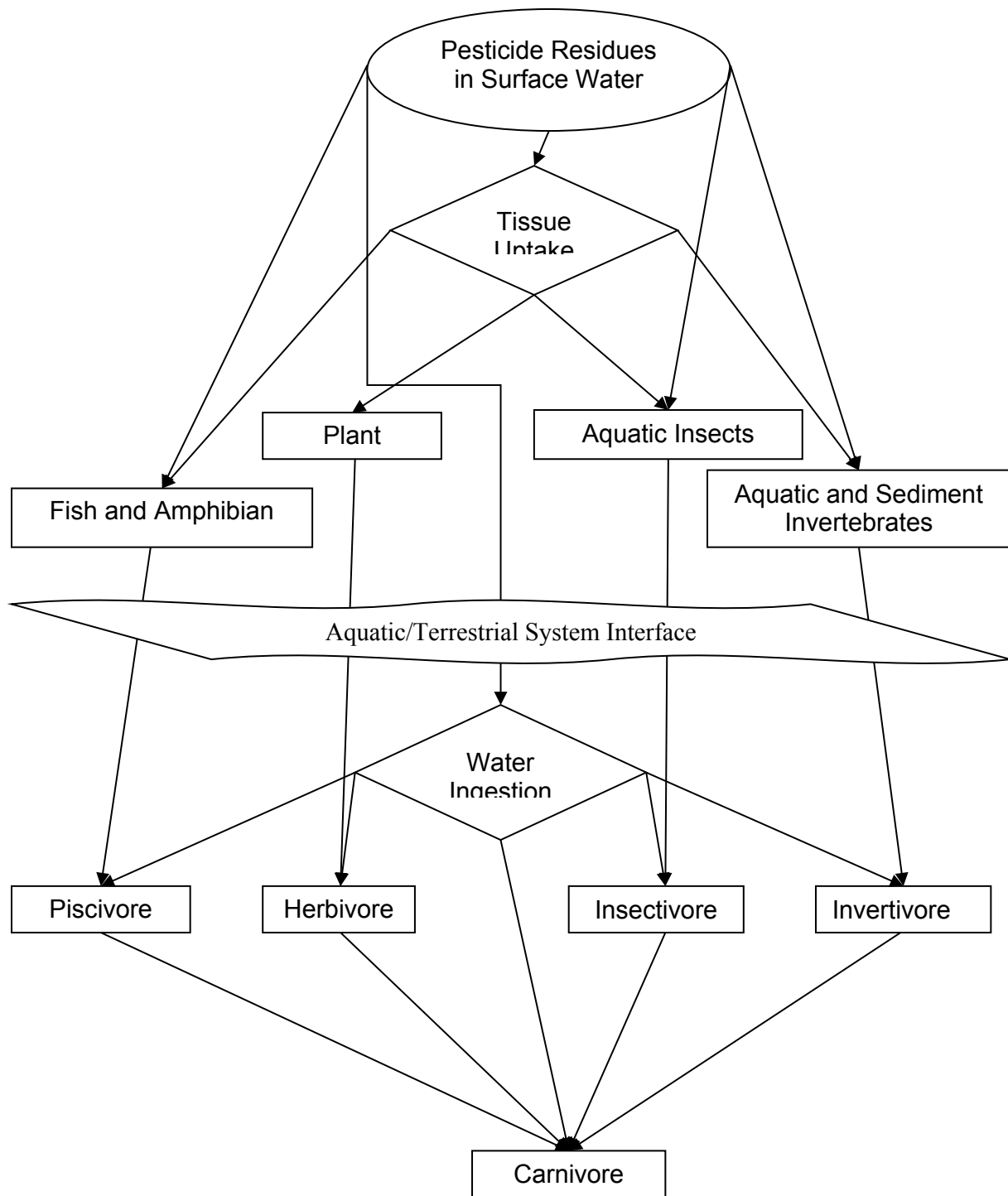
In the rest of this section, the specific CSMs used for this ERA are presented for the various application scenarios described in Section 2.1. In addition to identifying the specific exposure pathways that have been deemed complete or incomplete, the CSMs identify other potentially complete pathways that have not carried forward for analysis in the ERA due to lack of adequate information available to quantify the amount of exposure. This was typically for dermal and inhalation exposures. Dermal and inhalation exposures can and likely do occur, but practically no ecotoxicity endpoints exist using dermal or inhalation exposures with appropriate species. This is not a major concern since dermal and inhalation exposures are generally assumed to be negligible in wildlife (Suter, 2007: pp. 258-259). The potential impact of not being able to carry forward some potentially complete exposure pathways is discussed in the uncertainty analysis found in Section 6 of this ERA report.



Oval boxes—Pesticide residue sources  
 Diamond boxes—trophic processes  
 Rectangle boxes—ecological receptors

**Figure Eco-7. Simple hypothetical terrestrial food web and trophic transfer following pesticide application.**





Oval boxes—Pesticide residue sources  
 Diamond boxes—trophic processes  
 Rectangle boxes—ecological receptors

**Figure Eco-8. Simple hypothetical aquatic/terrestrial food web and trophic transfer following pesticide application.**

## 2.6.1 Fruit Fly Control Activities

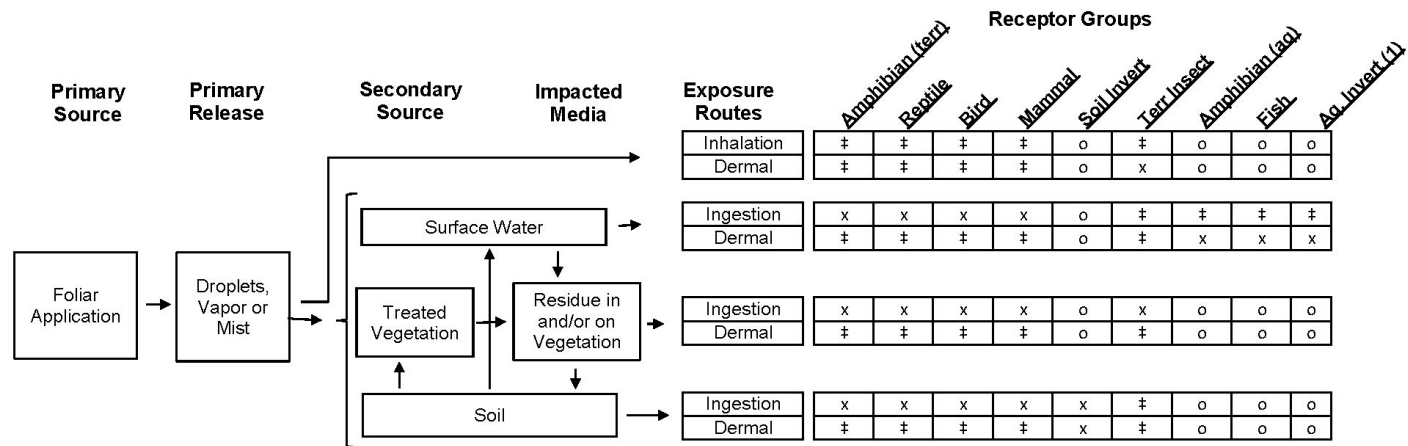
Three CSM's (**Figures Eco-9 through Eco-11**) provide details for the applications that may occur for fruit flies in four different settings. These four settings are residential areas, production agriculture, production nurseries, and fumigations in chambers/sea vans.

Based on the application scenarios for fruit flies, the residential and agricultural applications would consist only of foliar applications and **Figure Eco-9** shows the CSM for these application scenarios. Based on the CSM, complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation or dermal contact with vapors, droplets or mist. However, since adequate toxicity data is not available for many of the species for these exposure pathways, this pathway was only quantitatively evaluated in the ERA for terrestrial insects via dermal contact exposure. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway, so the dermal exposure pathway, although potentially complete, has not been quantitatively evaluated in the ERA. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete for exposure via ingestion of treated foliage, pollen or nectar, and toxicity data are available so this pathway has been analyzed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following deposition from drift or from movement through or over soil beneath treated plants, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects from exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues has been analyzed in the ERA.

Based on the application scenarios for fruit flies, nursery applications (**Figure Eco-10**) would consist only of soil drench applications. Complete exposure pathways do not exist for inhalation for any ecological receptors. No exposure could occur to terrestrial insects via direct dermal contact exposure. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact with soil and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway, so the dermal, although potentially complete, has not been quantitatively evaluated in the ERA. The exposure pathway for terrestrial insects is complete via ingestion of foliage, pollen or nectar following uptake from treated soil, and toxicity data are available so this pathway has been analyzed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following movement through or over soil beneath treated plants, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects from exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues have been analyzed in this ERA.

The fumigation treatments (**Figure Eco-11**) would consist of treating commodities in fumigation chambers or sea vans. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation or dermal contact of terrestrial receptors with fumigants. Adequate exposure and toxicity data does not exist for any terrestrial ecological receptor, so no analyses have been performed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is not complete via surface water, so no analyses for aquatic receptors has been performed. Therefore, fumigation treatments for fruit flies have not been quantitatively evaluated in this ERA.

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for Fruit Fly - Residential & Agricultural  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

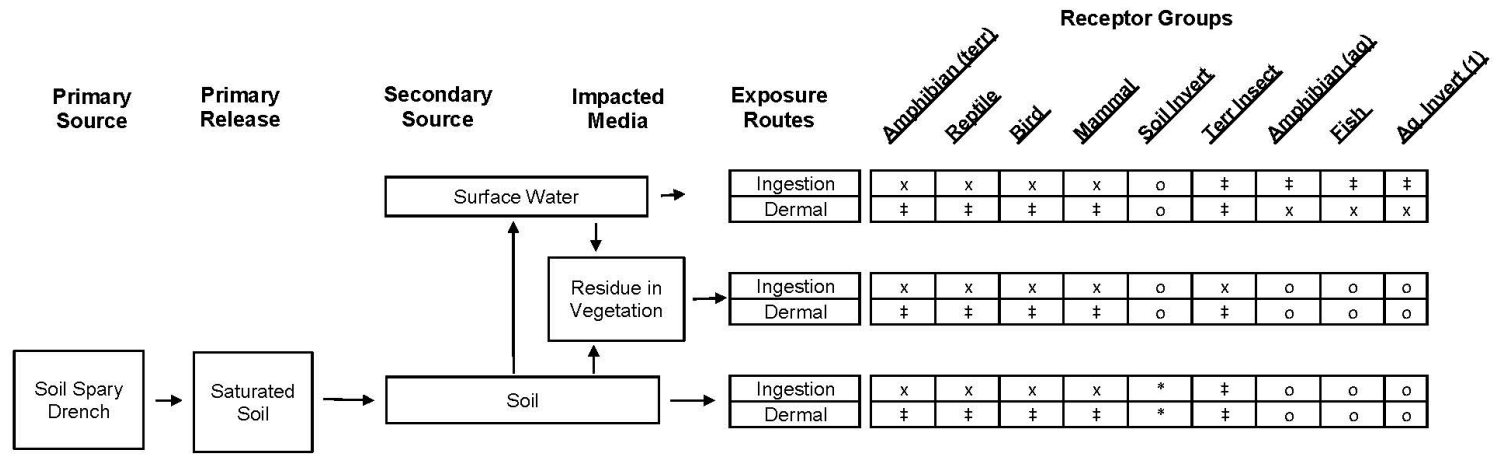
- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- o - Incomplete, Inconsequential, or De Minimus Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

- Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate
- Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect
- Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-9. Conceptual Site Model for residential and production agricultural applications that may be made for fruit flies.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for Fruit Fly - Nursery  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

x - Complete Exposure Pathway

‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.

\* - Complete Exposure Pathway for In-Ground Soil Applications; Incomplete Exposure Pathway for Containerized Stock Soil Applications

o - Incomplete Exposure Pathway

(1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

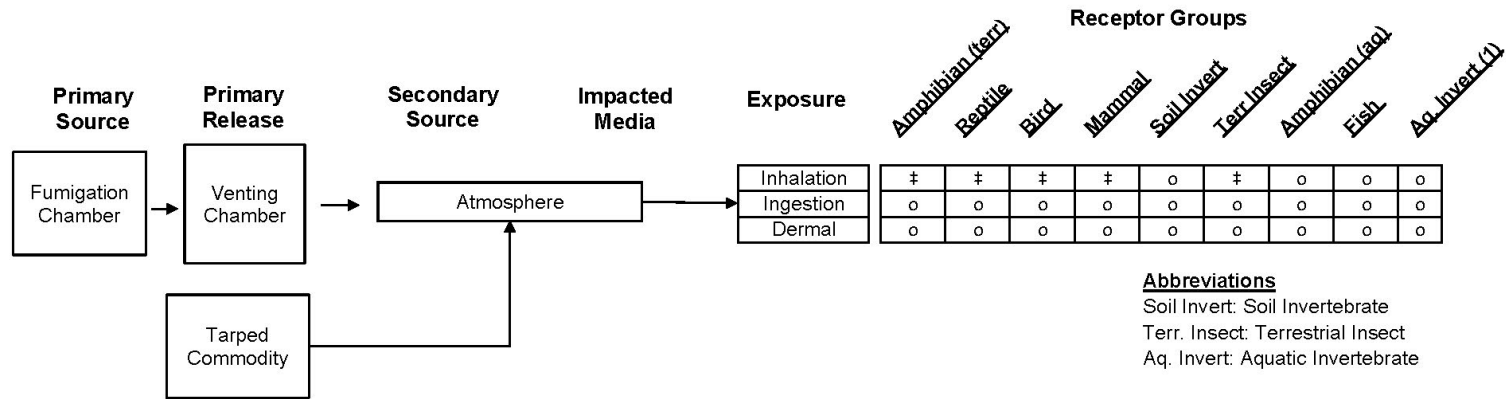
Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate

Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect

Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-10. Conceptual Site Model for nursery applications that may be made for fruit flies.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for Fruit Fly - Fumigation  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- o - Incomplete, Inconsequential, or De Minimus Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Figure Eco-11. Conceptual Site Model for fumigation applications that may be made for fruit flies.**

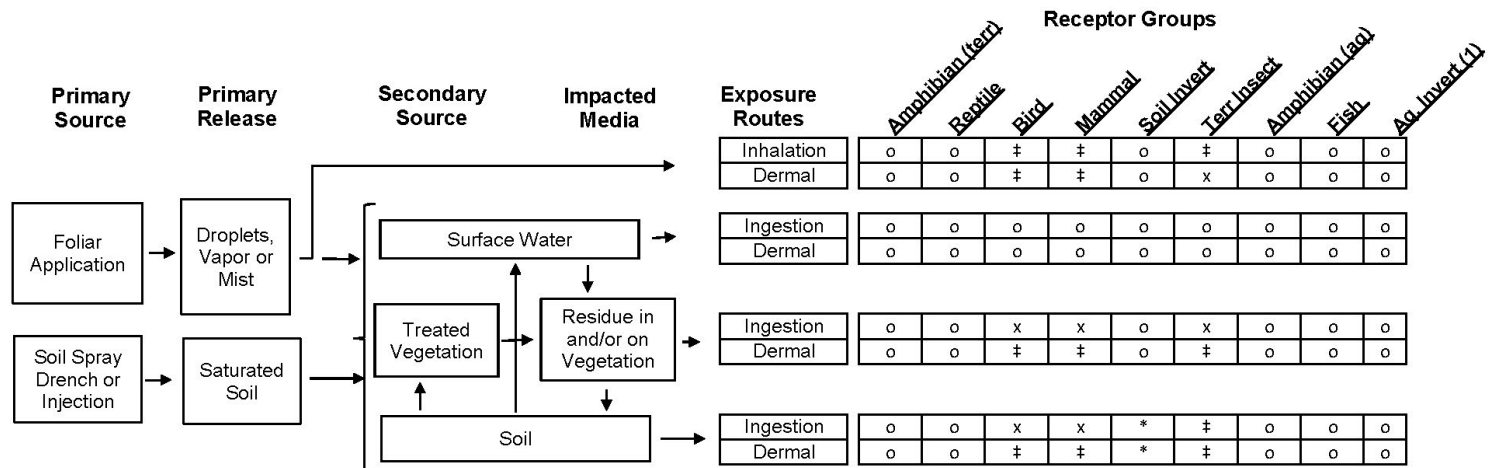
## 2.6.2 Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) Control Activities

Two CSM's (**Figures Eco-12 and Eco-13**) provide details for the applications that may occur in nurseries for ACP. Activities related to ACP can occur in either retail or production nurseries. All ACP treatments would consist of both a soil drench application and a foliar spray application.

The retail nursery applications (**Figure Eco-12**) would occur in a setting similar to the nursery section of a home center or big box store. Since such settings would not provide appropriate habitat for free-ranging amphibians or reptiles, no pathway via any route has been considered complete. No surface water would be expected to be present, so no complete pathway exists for any ecological receptor to water. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation or dermal contact with vapors, droplets or mist to birds, mammals, and terrestrial insects from the foliar spray, but not from the soil drench applications. The only pathway carried forward is direct dermal contact exposure to terrestrial insects from the foliar spray due to inadequate data for the other potentially complete exposure pathways from vapors, droplets or mist. Exposure pathways for birds and mammals are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of vegetation and soil (including uptake from the soil following drench application), however due to inadequate toxicity data for vegetation and soil contact, the only exposure pathway quantitatively evaluated in this ERA is the ingestion pathway. The exposure pathway to terrestrial insects is complete for ingestion of treated foliage, pollen or nectar, and toxicity data are available, so this pathway has been analyzed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is not complete.

Production nursery treatments (**Figure Eco-13**) would consist of both soil drench applications and foliar spray applications. Since it is possible that production nurseries could be adjacent to or incorporate ponds in their operations, routes of exposure to surface water have been considered potentially complete. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation by ecological receptors during foliar spray applications. However, no exposure would occur for terrestrial insects via direct dermal contact from spray droplets from the soil drench applications since the application is directed onto soil, which does not result in any drift or airborne mist or droplets. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete via ingestion of foliage, pollen or nectar following uptake from treated soil or from deposition following foliar sprays, and this pathway has been evaluated. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway for terrestrial vertebrates, so the dermal, although potentially complete, has not been quantitatively evaluated in this ERA. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following movement through or over soil beneath treated plants and from the possibility of drift to adjacent surface water, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects from exposure due to immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues have been analyzed.

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for ACP - Retail Nursery  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

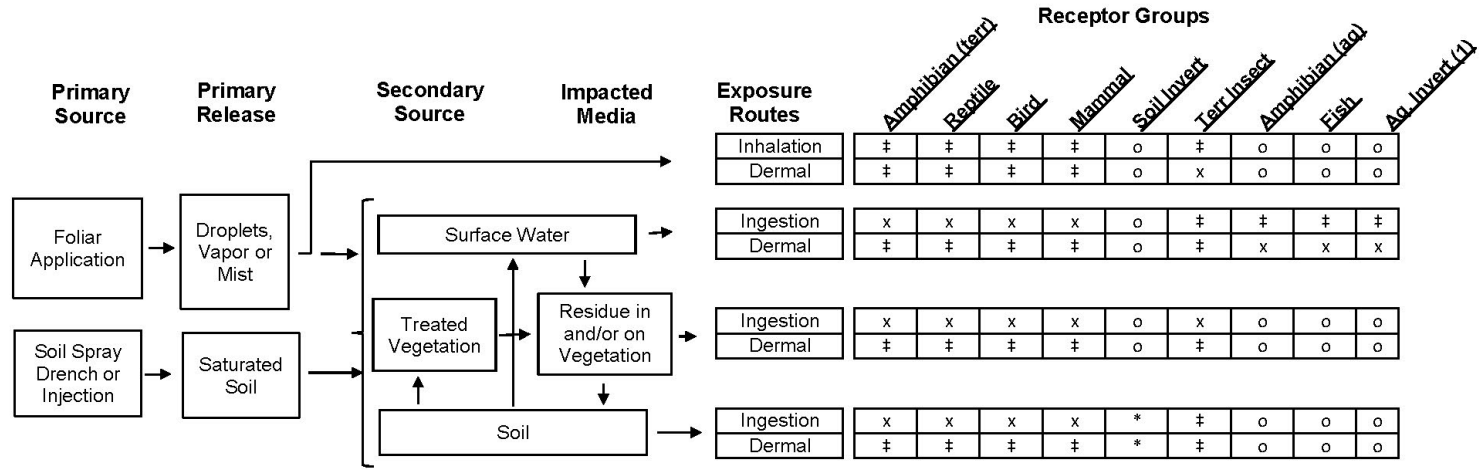
- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- \* - Complete Exposure Pathway for In-Ground Soil Applications; Incomplete Exposure Pathway for Containerized Stock Soil Applications
- o - Incomplete Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

- Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate
- Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect
- Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-12. Conceptual Site Model for retail nursery applications that may be made for Asian Citrus Psyllid.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for ACP - Production Nursery  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- \* - Complete Exposure Pathway for In-Ground Soil Applications; Incomplete Exposure Pathway for Containerized Stock Soil Applications
- o - Incomplete Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

- Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate
- Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect
- Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-13. Conceptual Site Model for production nursery applications that may be made for Asian Citrus Psyllid.**



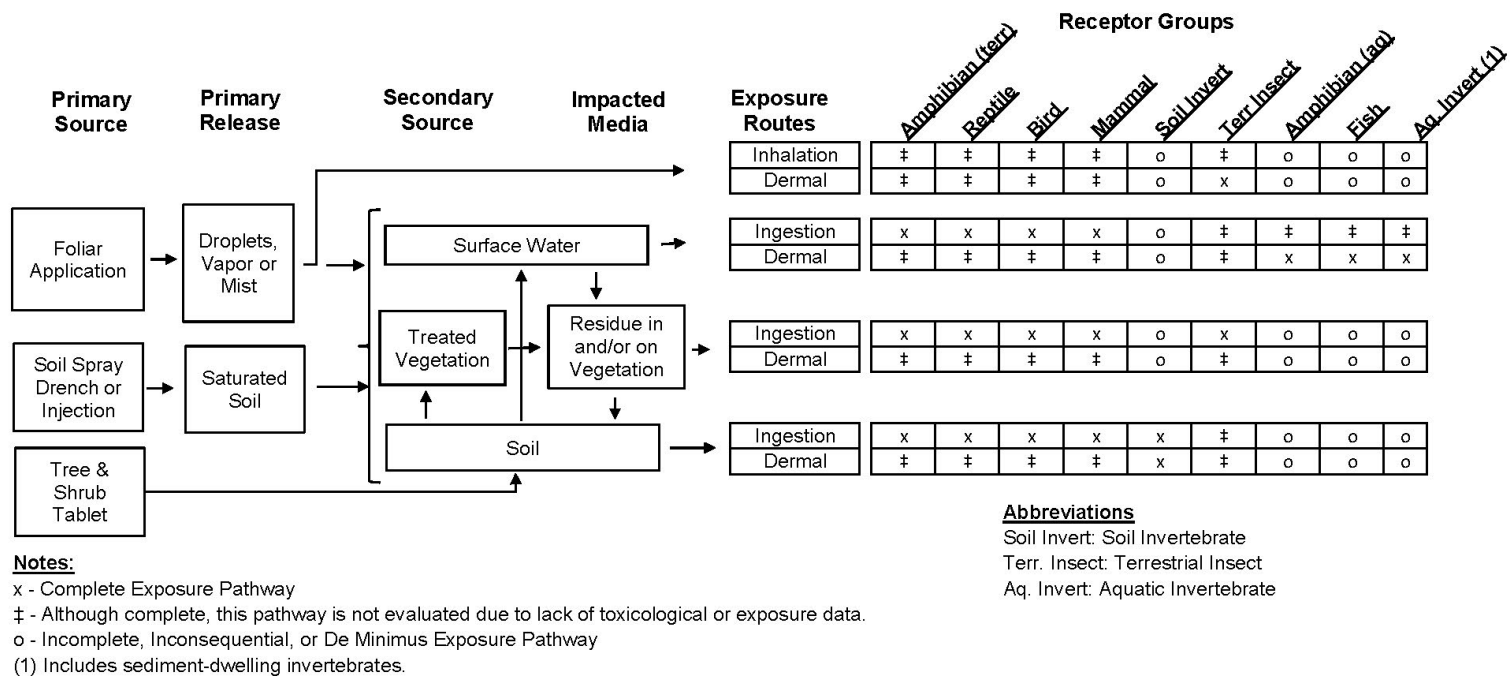
### 2.6.3 Pierce's Disease Control Program (PDCP)

Three CSM's (**Figures Eco-14 through Eco-16**) provide details for the applications that can occur in three different settings for the PDCP. These three settings are residential areas, production agriculture, and production nurseries.

Residential and nursery applications (**Figures Eco-14 and Eco-15**) would consist of foliar spray applications, soil drench applications, or inserting pesticide containing tablets beneath the soil surface. No combination treatments would occur in the PDCP. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation by ecological receptors from foliar spray applications only. No exposure could occur to terrestrial insects via direct dermal contact exposure from the soil treatments. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete for exposure via ingestion of foliage, pollen or nectar following uptake from treated soil or from deposition following foliar sprays, and toxicity data are available so this pathway has been analyzed. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway for terrestrial vertebrates, so the dermal, although potentially complete, has not been quantitatively evaluated in this ERA. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following movement through or over soil beneath treated plants and from the possibility of drift to adjacent surface water, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects from exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues has been analyzed.

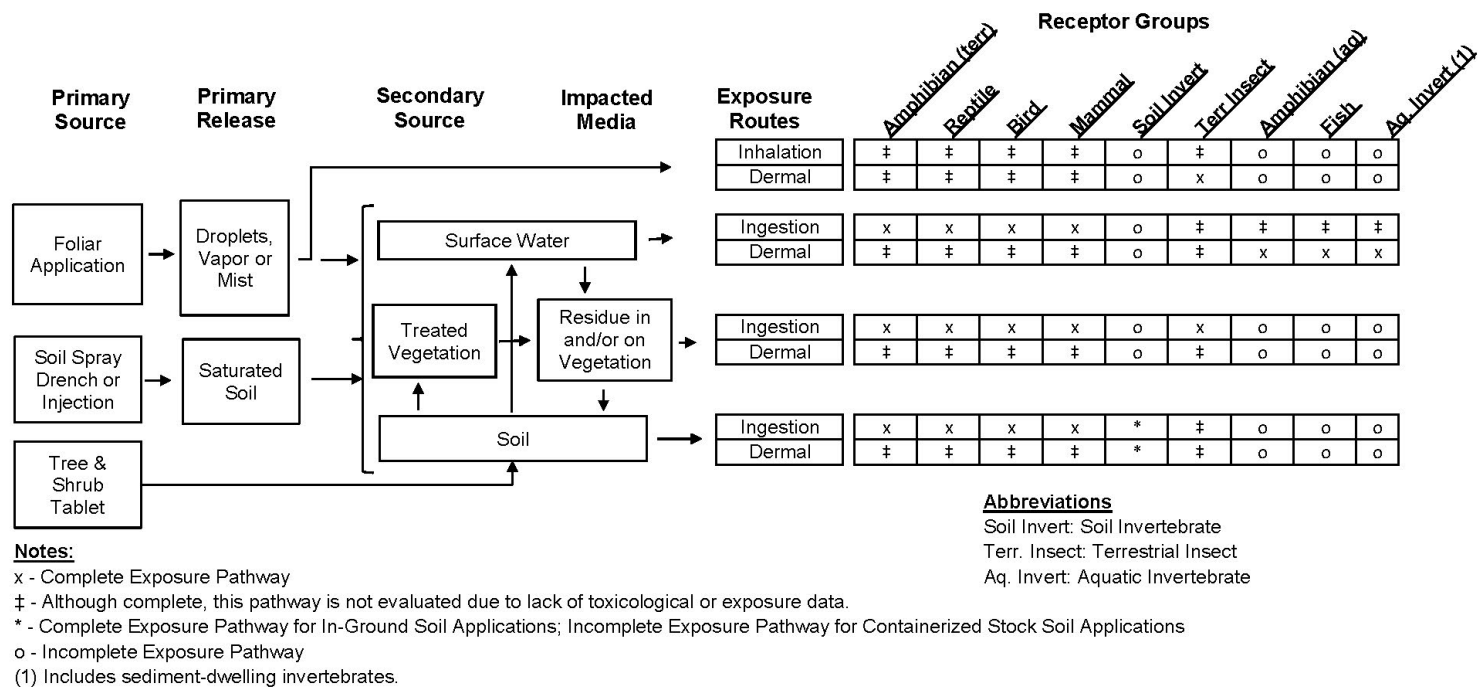
Production agricultural applications (**Figure Eco-16**) would consist only of foliar applications. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation or dermal contact with vapors, droplets or mist. The only ecological receptor for which there was adequate exposure and toxicity data is terrestrial insects via dermal contact exposure. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway, so the dermal, although potentially complete, was not quantitatively evaluated. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete for exposure via ingestion of treated foliage, pollen or nectar, and toxicity data are available, so this pathway has been analyzed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following deposition from drift or from movement through or over soil beneath treated plants, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects of exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues have been analyzed.

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for PDCP - Residential  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



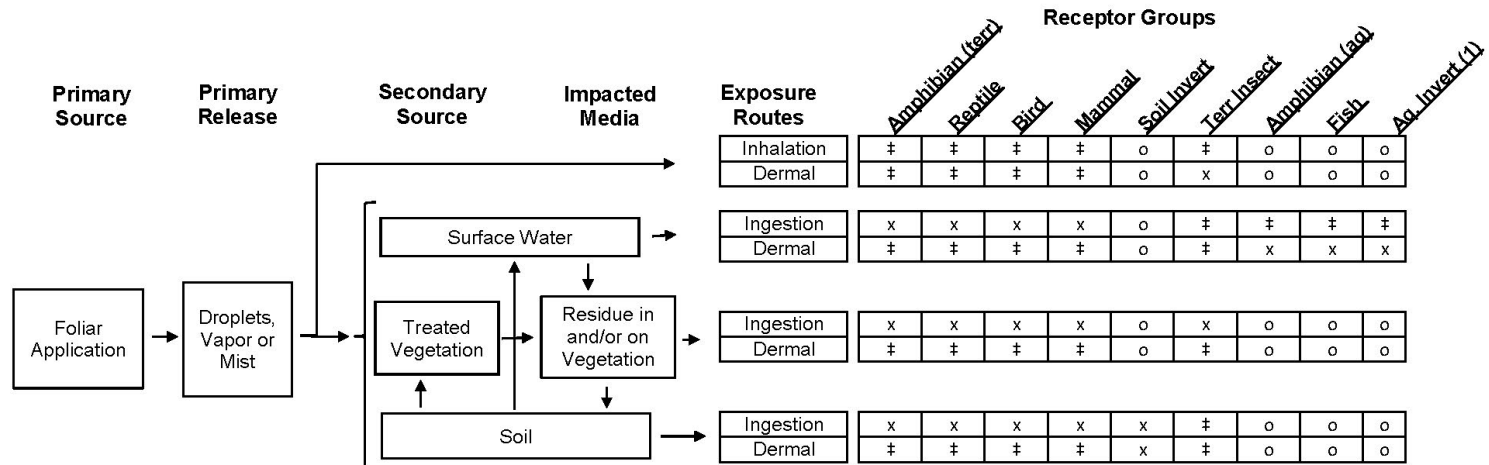
**Figure Eco-14. Conceptual Site Model for residential applications that may be made for glassy-winged sharpshooter.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for PDCP - Nursery  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Figure Eco-15. Conceptual Site Model for nursery applications that may be made for glassy-winged sharpshooter.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for PDCP - Agricultural (Bulk Citrus)  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- o - Incomplete, Inconsequential, or De Minimus Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

- Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate
- Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect
- Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-16. Conceptual Site Model for production agriculture applications that may be made for glassy-winged sharpshooter.**

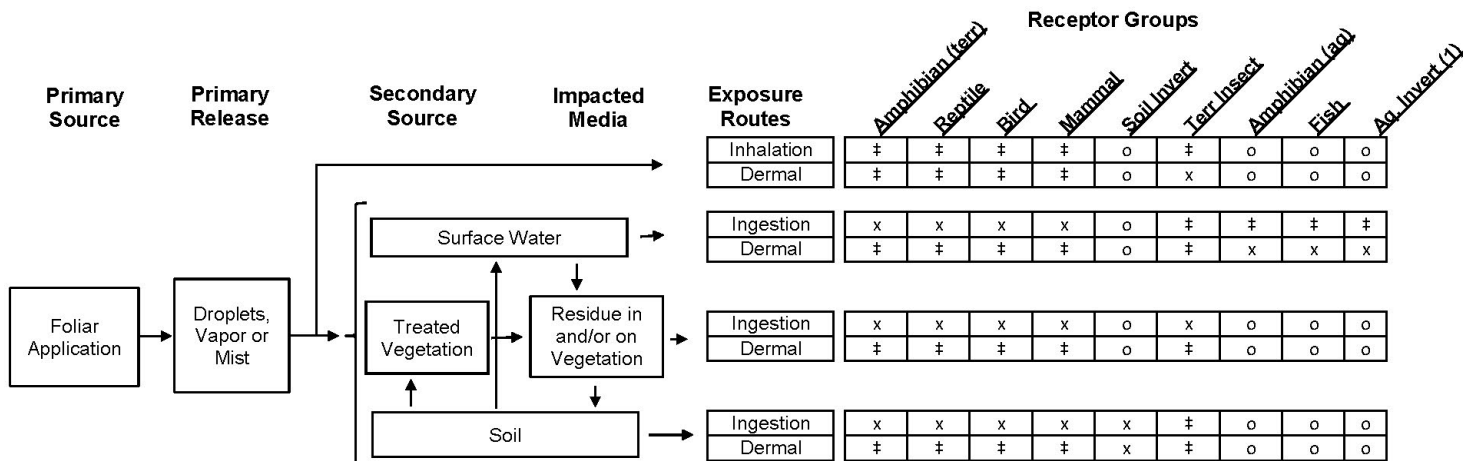
#### 2.6.4 European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) Control Activities

A single CSM (**Figure Eco-17**) provides details for the applications that can occur in the single setting where EGVM activities may occur, production nurseries. These applications would consist only of foliar applications. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation or dermal contact with vapors, droplets or mist. The only ecological receptor for which adequate exposure and toxicity data exists is terrestrial insects via dermal contact exposure. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway, so the dermal, although potentially complete, has not been quantitatively evaluated. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete for exposure via ingestion of treated foliage, pollen or nectar, and toxicity data are available so this pathway has been analyzed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following deposition from drift or from movement through or over soil beneath treated plants, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water do not exist, so only effects from exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues have been quantitatively analyzed.

#### 2.6.5 Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) Control Activities

A single CSM (**Figures Eco-18**) provides details for the applications that can occur in two different settings related to LBAM control. These two settings are production agriculture and production nurseries. These applications would consist only of foliar applications. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation or dermal contact with vapors, droplets or mist. The only ecological receptor for which adequate exposure and toxicity data exists is terrestrial insects via dermal contact exposure. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates are complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exists only for the ingestion pathway, so the dermal, although potentially complete, have not been quantitatively evaluated. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete for ingestion of treated foliage, pollen or nectar, and toxicity data are available so this pathway has been analyzed. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following deposition from drift or from movement through or over soil beneath treated plants, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects from exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues were quantitatively analyzed.

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for EGVM - Nursery  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

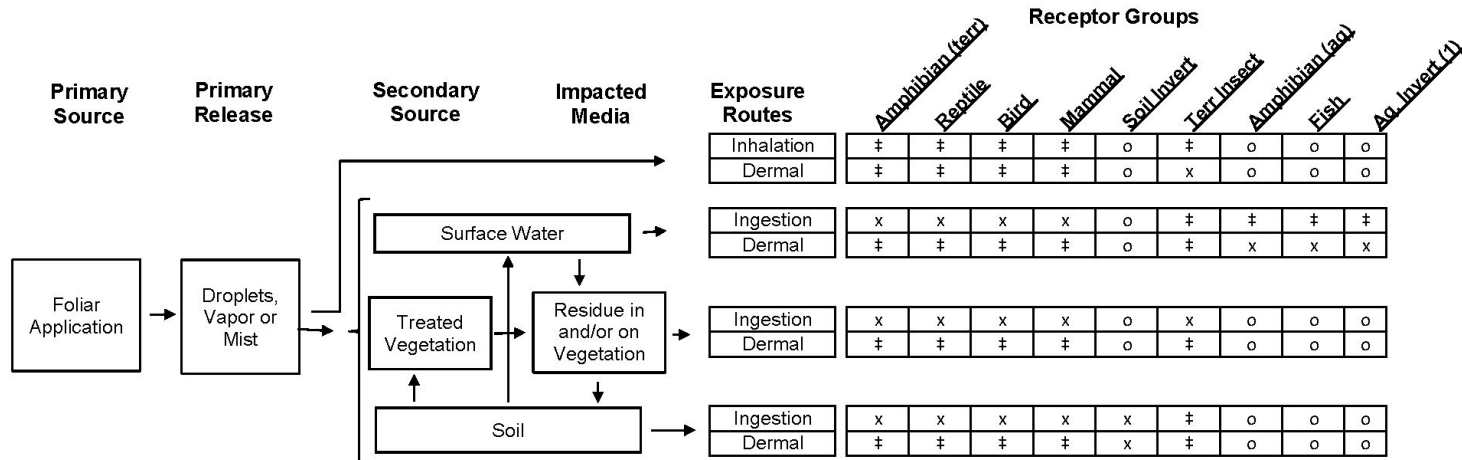
- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- o - Incomplete Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

- Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate
- Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect
- Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-17. Conceptual Site Model for nursery applications that may be made for European grapevine moth.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for LBAM - Agricultural & Nursery  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Notes:**

- x - Complete Exposure Pathway
- ‡ - Although complete, this pathway is not evaluated due to lack of toxicological or exposure data.
- o - Incomplete Exposure Pathway
- (1) Includes sediment-dwelling invertebrates.

**Abbreviations**

- Soil Invert: Soil Invertebrate
- Terr. Insect: Terrestrial Insect
- Aq. Invert: Aquatic Invertebrate

**Figure Eco-18. Conceptual Site Model for nursery and production agriculture applications that may be made for light brown apple moth.**

## 2.6.6 Pest Detection/Emergency Programs (PD/EP)

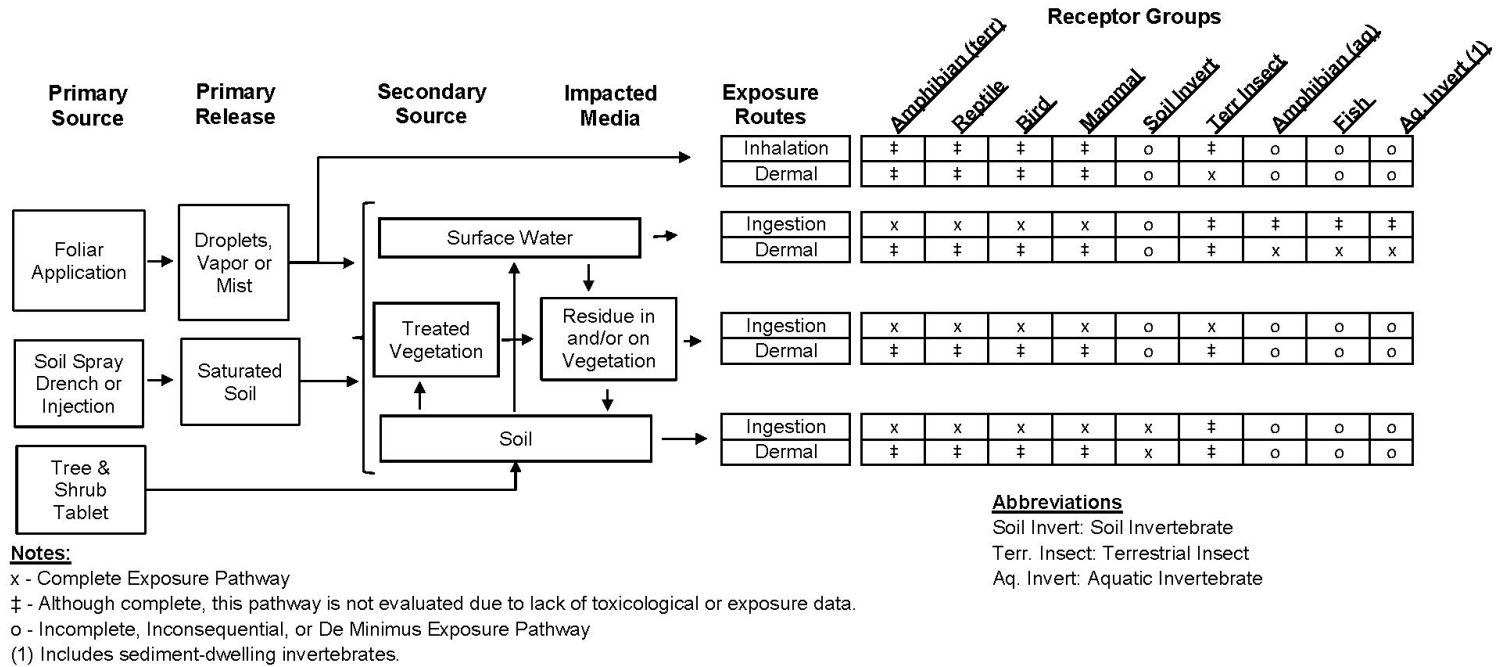
Two CSM's (**Figures Eco-19 and Eco-20**) provide details for applications that can occur in two different settings. The PD/EP consists of both pesticide applications for the eradication or control of various invasive pest species and trapping either for detection, eradication or control of invasive pest species. Pesticide applications for eradication or control of invasive pests within the PD/EP would only occur in residential settings. Trapping either for the eradication or control of pests, or for detection, may occur both in residential areas and production agriculture.

Potential applications in residential areas (**Figure Eco-19**) would consist of foliar spray applications, soil drench applications, or inserting pesticide containing tablets beneath the soil surface. No combination treatments exist in the PD/EP. Complete exposure pathways exist for inhalation for ecological receptors to foliar spray applications only. No exposure would occur to terrestrial insects via direct dermal contact exposure from the soil treatments. The exposure to terrestrial insects is complete for exposure via ingestion of foliage, pollen or nectar following uptake from treated soil or from deposition following foliar sprays, and toxicity data are available so this pathway has been analyzed. Exposure pathways for terrestrial vertebrates were complete for dermal contact and ingestion of surface water, vegetation, and soil. Adequate exposure and toxicity data exist only for the ingestion pathway for terrestrial vertebrates, so the dermal, although potentially complete, has not been quantitatively evaluated. The exposure pathway for fish and aquatic invertebrates is complete via surface water following movement through or over soil beneath treated plants and from the possibility of drift to adjacent surface water, but adequate toxicity data for ingestion of contaminated food items or ingestion of water does not exist, so only effects from exposure from immersion in surface water containing pesticide residues have been quantitatively analyzed.

Trapping activities (**Figure Eco-20**) would consist of placement of traps containing lures or applying lures to exterior surfaces such as tree trunks. Exposure pathways were potentially complete for ingestion by various ecological receptors, but because the potential was diminishingly small, no quantitative analysis was performed.

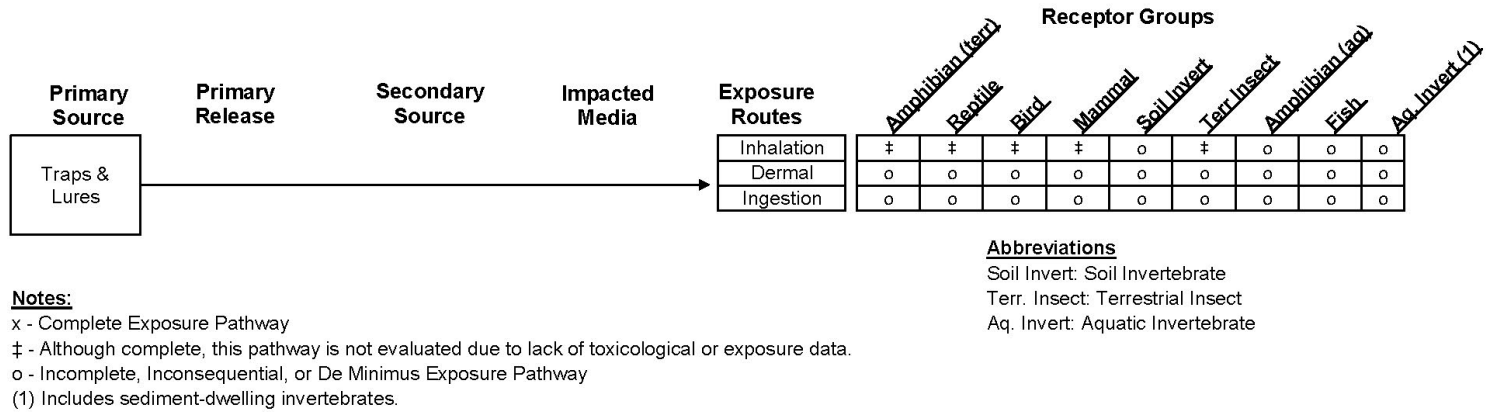


**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for PDEP-Eradication - Residential  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Figure Eco-19. Conceptual Site Model for residential applications that may be made as part of CDFA’s Pest Detection/Emergency Programs.**

**Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for PDEP-Detection and IPC - Agricultural & Residential  
Ecological Risk Assessment**



**Figure Eco-20. Conceptual Site Model for agricultural and residential trapping that may be conducted as part of CDFA’s Pesticide Detection/Emergency Program and Integrated Control Program.**

## 2.7 Analysis Plan

Based on the CSMs, the scope of pathways and type of data required is determined. This ERA uses both reported values in the scientific literature and widely used models specific to ecological risk assessment to estimate the exposures outlined by the CSM. In addition, effects data for the measurement endpoints uses data available from the scientific literature. References for all data are provided in this report and summarized in the Dashboard Database described in Section 1.5 of this report. Since the Proposed Program would potentially involve a wide variety of pest control activities in various locations in California, many of which would be unlikely to occur on a routine basis, it has not been considered practical to collect and utilize field or site specific data.

The analysis plan with the CSMs has been implemented in the next phase of the ecological risk assessment process, analysis. The analysis phase is broken out into two sections: exposure assessment and effects assessment.

## 3 Exposure Assessment

The exposure assessment is part of the analysis phase of the risk assessment process which follows the problem formulation phase described in Section 2 of this report. The exposure assessment provides a description and quantification of the nature and magnitude of the interaction between chemicals in surface water, sediment, soil, or groundwater and the ecological receptors. This quantitative accounting of the amount of exposure is known as the Estimated Environmental Concentration (EEC) and is the main outcome of the exposure assessment. The EEC is defined as the predicted concentration of a chemical within an environmental compartment (*i.e.* within soil, water, plant tissue, or a specific organism) based on estimates of quantities released, discharge patterns and inherent disposition of the substance (*i.e.* fate and distribution) as well as the nature of the specific receiving ecosystems. The results of the exposure assessment (*i.e.* the EECs) are combined with the effects assessment to derive the risk characterization results in the final phase of the risk assessment process.

The exposure assessments are broken down between acute (short term) and chronic (long term) exposures described in detail below. Given the complexity of the CSMs, in particular the numerous indirect exposure pathways, several exposure models and assumptions are required to estimate the amount of chemicals that an organism is exposed to as the chemical gets transported along the various exposure pathways. The exposure models and assumptions for acute and chronic exposures, for each receptor group in general, in aquatic and terrestrial environments, and under each application scenario are described below.

Since it is not possible for this ERA to evaluate exact concentrations and exposures in the field, the estimates of the EEC utilize various conservative models that have been developed for use in risk assessments. These models are designed to use conservative assumptions and in many cases are not capable of modeling all of the complex fate and transport processes that can occur once the chemicals are released into the environment. Typical fate properties which tend to decrease the concentration of a chemical include aerobic degradation, anaerobic degradation, photolysis, hydrolysis, absorption, solubilization, and volatilization. Key transport properties that may not be

accounted for are dilution and partial transfer between media such as plants, soil, water, and air. Therefore, most of the EECs will represent an upper-bound value since not all fate and transport properties have been modeled.

### 3.1 Acute Exposure

Chemicals typically degrade or dissipate following their release into the environment due to various fate and transport processes. Thus, peak residue levels typically occur immediately following an application and are used to provide an upper-bound and conservative estimate for an acute exposure. In a typical ERA, an acute exposure is considered to be less than 14 days for fish mammals and birds. For other receptors, an acute exposure lasts for less than 3 days (US EPA, 1999h).

Under a scenario in which a single application is sufficient for the control of the pest, the EEC shortly after the application is complete is used to estimate the acute exposure. If multiple applications are required, the highest concentration may occur following later applications due to the build-up of chemicals prior to complete transport or breakdown of the chemicals applied during the previous application(s). In these situations, the concentration is selected either following the first application or subsequent applications, whichever results in higher concentrations, based on the models which take into account some but not all mechanisms of chemical breakdown. Dissipation in vegetation, soil, water, and other environmental media contributing to dietary intake all occur similarly, although at different rates.

#### 3.1.1 Acute Exposure in Terrestrial Species

The peak instantaneous EECs for each environmental media have been used for acute exposure estimates. Following a single application, the peak concentrations would occur immediately following the application. Following multiple applications, the peak concentration could occur following one of the later applications. This has been estimated using the US EPA's Terrestrial Residue EXposure (T-REX) model (Version 1.5.2; US EPA 2012i) described further in Section 3.5.4. The maximum concentration has been selected from the spreadsheet created by T-REX for each plant residue category. For example, T-REX creates a spreadsheet with columns of values of estimated concentrations in various plant categories modeled for an entire year. The maximum value has been selected from that column regardless of when it occurred in relation to applications.

#### 3.1.2 Acute Exposure in Aquatic Species

The peak instantaneous EECs for each environmental media were used for acute exposure estimates. For aquatic habitats, the peak concentrations were determined by US EPA's PE5 program described in Section 3.3.1.1. The instantaneous limnetic or benthic water concentrations were used. As with terrestrial EEC's the peak concentration could occur following the first or from subsequent applications if concentrations increase with each application.

## 3.2 Chronic Exposure

Chronic risk is based on the impacts resulting from long-term exposure to a chemical. Since exposure can vary over time, a time-weighted average EEC has been used to assess levels of exposure. For consistency, the period over which an exposure is considered needs to be defined. Since chronic impacts can be based on different toxicity endpoints depending on the taxonomic group, the chronic exposure periods used in this ERA are different depending on the organism. The specific chronic exposure periods for the different organisms is described in the following subsections.

### 3.2.1 Chronic Exposure in Terrestrial Species

No published guidance indicates the exposure period to be used when calculating the time-weighted average for chronic exposure in terrestrial species. Since no precedent is available for a standard time period, the following approach is based on the avian nesting periods, agreed upon during the interagency coordination meetings with CDFA, OEHHA and DPR staff. Birds were selected to develop the chronic exposure period in terrestrial vertebrates because they are more mobile than other taxonomic groups and might be tied to a specific area only during their nesting period. Although other taxonomic groups might be present in a specific area for longer, choosing the shorter duration of the bird nesting season provides a conservative approach. This is due to the fact that chemical concentrations decrease over time, and as a result, using a shorter time period results in a relatively higher time-weighted average.

The nesting periods of the avian surrogate species are presented in **Table Eco-1**. Here the nesting period is defined as occurring from when incubation starts until the young are independent and have left the nest. The time when a breeding pair would be selecting a nest site, building nest, and laying eggs has been intentionally omitted. These activity periods were omitted because the birds could be more mobile during this period and might not be restricted to their breeding home range.

The species with the longest nesting period is the California condor with a nesting period of 216 days. The species with the shortest nesting period is the western yellow-billed cuckoo with a period of 31 days. To use a conservative estimate of a potential chronic exposure period, the shortest nesting period of any of the surrogate species has been selected. Therefore, the chronic exposure period used in this ERA for birds was standardized at a nesting period of 31 days.

The remaining terrestrial taxa considered in the ERA (*e.g.*, mammals, reptiles, and terrestrial-phase amphibians) are generally less mobile than birds. It is reasonable that these taxa could be present in their home ranges for longer periods than many bird species, and possibly remain present in their home range their entire lives. However, for consistency across terrestrial taxa and to provide a conservative estimate of a chronic exposure period, the same chronic exposure period developed for birds was used for all terrestrial surrogate species. This ERA considers the potential for effects over a single year.

Pesticide ingredients degrade and dissipate over time. For many wildlife, foliage contributes a portion to their diet, so the half-lives (time for the concentration to reduce to half of its original

concentration) of the different pesticides on foliage need to be considered. Typical sources of information include:

- Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB, 2011d)
- US EPA Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (US EPA, 2012p)
- DPR Risk Characterization Documents (DPR, 2012f)
- ATSDR Toxicological Profile (ATSDR, 2013)

The chronic exposure period in earthworms and other soil dwelling invertebrates has been based on the duration of chronic toxicity test for earthworms. The duration of the chronic toxicity test in earthworms is 56 days (OECD, 2004; Lee *et al.*, 2008), and has been selected as the duration of the chronic exposure period and time-weighted averages of soil concentrations.

### 3.2.2 Chronic Exposure in Aquatic Species

Chronic exposures for aquatic species have been taken from US EPA's PE5 program described in Section 3.3.1.1. PE5 provides the highest time-weighted averages for the concentrations in limnetic and benthic water following pesticide applications.

## 3.3 Aquatic Estimated Environmental Concentrations

This section describes the assumptions and models used to estimate EECs related to aquatic environments, including surface water concentrations and tissue concentrations in aquatic organisms.

### 3.3.1 Surface Water Concentrations of Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients and Adjuvants

Surface water concentrations are influenced by soil run-off and aerial drift. These concentrations are highly dependent on the relative location of the surface water to the point of the pesticide application. Models exist which can capture the potential decreased concentrations in air which occur over the distance between the application site and the surface water. This brief discussion is presented to assist in the qualitative discussion of the risk characterization since the models can result in overly conservative estimates of such distances, since not all fate and transport mechanisms are fully modeled (*e.g.*, transport through soil, plant uptake).

#### 3.3.1.1 Surface Water Concentrations from Soil Run-off and Aerial Drift

The concentration of active and inert ingredients in surface water resulting from drift, runoff, or erosion during and after pesticide applications was estimated using PE5 (PRZM EXAMS Model Shell, Version 5.0) (US EPA, 2006q). PE5, developed by the Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) of the Office of Pesticide Products (OPP) of the US EPA, is a graphical user interface that aids the user in interacting with two distinct, but connected models to simulate transport from soil to water: the Pesticide Root Zone Model (PRZM) and EXposure Analysis Modeling System (EXAMS) (US EPA, 2006q). PRZM is a one-dimensional, dynamic, compartmental model that can be used to simulate pesticide movement in unsaturated soil systems within and immediately below the plant root zone. EXAMS contains a set of process

modules that link fundamental chemical properties to the limnological parameters that estimate the kinetics of fate and transport in aquatic systems. PE5 estimates pesticide concentrations in the water as the annual daily peak, maximum annual 96-hour average, maximum annual 21-day average, maximum annual 60-day average, and annual average.

The standard PRZM/EXAMS runoff modeling scenario is based on site-specific conditions of fields draining into water bodies for drinking water and aquatic exposure assessments. PRZM (version 3.12.2) includes the VADose Fate and Transport model (VADOFT). VADOFT models concentrations in ground water in the vadose zone, the zone between the plant root zone and permanent groundwater. PRZM and VADOFT combine different root zone and vadose zone characteristics into a single simulation to predict pesticide transport and transformation down through the crop root and unsaturated zones for site-specific situations. Each PRZM simulation represents a unique combination of climatic conditions, crop-specific management practices, soil-specific properties, site-specific hydrology, and pesticide-specific application and dissipation processes. Daily edge-of-field loadings of pesticides dissolved in runoff waters and adsorbed to entrained sediment, as predicted by PRZM, are discharged into a standard water body, and simulated by EXAMS. EXAMS accounts for volatilization, sorption, hydrolysis, biodegradation, and photolysis of the pesticide (US EPA, 2007b). AgDRIFT, a model separate from PE5 and described below, models the amount of pesticide that lands at application site and the amount that is deposited in the water body via aerial drift.

The PE5 standard scenario used, referred to in the model documentation as the “farm pond scenario,” is a 10-hectare (24.7-acre) agricultural field, releasing pesticide-containing runoff into a one-hectare (2.47-acre) body of water, 2 meters (6.56 feet) deep equaling 20,000 cubic meters (706,293 cubic feet). This scenario was used for pesticide exposure assessments because it focuses on exposure to ecological receptors (Wild and Jones, 1992). Limnetic or water column concentrations in a waterbody were used for drinking water for wildlife as well as exposure for fish and other aquatic species. Benthic concentrations were used for exposure to benthic invertebrates.

PE5 provides the option of modeling water flowing into and out of the waterbody. When modeling water flow, PE5 estimates a pesticide detention time based on an EXAMS analysis of evaporation and rainfall and daily PRZM runoff volumes. If water flow is not modeled, the water body volume does not change and the pesticide does not exit the body via outflow, however it may still undergo degradation such as hydrolysis or aerobic metabolism. To maintain a conservative estimate of the amount of pesticide retained within the waterbody or index reservoir, water flow was not modeled.

It is possible that chemical applications under the Proposed Program could be made in proximity to flowing water such as rivers or streams or other water bodies with inflow and outflow. These waterbodies will experience dilution of water concentrations due simply to introduction of fresh water. Additionally, large streams or lakes or ponds larger than the modeled waterbody will not achieve the modeled concentrations due to the dilution in a larger volume of water. Similarly, marine/estuarine environments will not achieve the modeled concentrations due to larger volumes of water and flushing due to tidal and wave action.

To simulate application efficiency and spray drift loadings to waterbodies, Application Efficiency (fraction) and Spray Drift (fraction) inputs have been determined using AgDrift Version 2.1.1 (US EPA, 2010p). For ground sprayer applications, the Tier I Ground (Agricultural) mode has been used and Boom Height (Low Boom) and Droplet Size Distribution (ASAE Fine to Medium/Coarse) have been selected. For aerial applications, the Tier III Aerial (Agricultural) mode has been used and all default values have been selected. Because AgDRIFT does not estimate application efficiency for aerial applications, an application efficiency of 95%, the default value used in EXPRESS (EXAMS-PRZM Exposure Simulation Shell), another PRZM/EXAMS graphical user interface with additional EPA approved default parameters, has been used for all aerial applications (US EPA, 2007b). For airblast applications, the Tier I Orchard/Airblast (Agricultural) option has been selected and the Dense (Citrus, Tall Trees) option for Combination Orchard has been selected. Spray drifts have been determined by choosing the Aquatic Assessment option and defining the Distance to Water Body from Edge of Application Area based on the particular soil buffer zone distance in consideration. For drench applications, an Application Efficiency (fraction) value of 1 and Spray Drift (fraction) value of 0 have been selected to simulate all of the pesticide reaching the target site (*i.e.*, no application inefficiencies or spray drift loadings to waterbodies). For nursery drench applications to potted plants, an application efficiency of 0.1 and spray drift of 0 have been used to simulate drenching of potted plants where most product applied is retained within the pot.

PRZM Scenario Files have been selected based on similarities between application location and setting and the environment modeled by the scenario file. For nursery applications and residential applications to ornamental plants, CANurserySTD\_V2 has been selected. For agricultural and residential applications to citrus, CACitrus\_WirrigSTD has been selected. For agricultural and residential applications to non-citrus fruit, CAfruit\_WirrigSTD has been selected. For CACitrus\_WirrigSTD and CAfruit\_WirrigSTD, the modeled location and soil type is Fresno and Exeter loam. For CANurserySTD\_V2, the modeled location and soil type is San Diego and cieneba soil. The area of field (AFIELD), land slope % (SLP), and hydraulic length (HL) variables in the PRZM Crop Scenario files have been edited to better reflect application settings under the Proposed Program. The hydraulic length is defined as the length of the longest flow path from the most remote point of the watershed ridge to the outlet. The hydraulic length, in meters, has been calculated as the square root of the area of field to provide the depth of a field assumed to be square. For CANurserySTD\_V2, the land slope % has been reduced from 22.5% to 5%, while CACitrus\_WirrigSTD and CAfruit\_WirrigSTD have been left to their default values of 5% and 2%, respectively. Additionally, the "From Scenario" option has been selected for Field Size so PE5 uses the user-defined values for AFIELD, sLP, and HL listed in the PRZM Crop Scenario files rather than US EPA defaults.

The method with which active and inert ingredients and adjuvants are applied to soil or foliage is defined by the Chemical Application Method (CAM) setting. A CAM setting of 1, which accounts for surface roughness and has a linearly decreasing distribution of pesticide in soil depth of 4 cm, has been selected for drench application pesticides. For all other pesticides applied via ground sprayer, aerial, or airblast, CAM setting 2, which accounts for foliar applications, has been used.



PE5 determines a Henry's Law Constant based on the molecular weight, vapor pressure, and water solubility. Since the soil organic carbon/water partition coefficient ( $K_{oc}$ ) better predicts the mobility of organic contaminants in soil,  $K_{oc}$  values have been used in preference to the soil/water partition coefficient ( $K_d$ ). Since PRZM input file code limits the maximum value,  $K_{oc}$  inputs are limited to a maximum of  $9.00E+05$  (pers. comm. D.F. Young, US EPA). Water bodies modeled through PE5 are fixed at pH 7 (pers. comm. D.F. Young, US EPA), therefore neutral hydrolysis half-lives (pH 7) are used as inputs. If a chemical is known to be stable to a given degradation pathway, the entry field is left blank allowing PE5 to treat the chemical as stable to that pathway. If a particular degradation pathway half-life value is not available in the literature, the half-life of a suitable surrogate chemical has been selected based on substantial structural similarities to the analyzed chemical. If water column-aerobic metabolism or foliar half-life values are not available in the literature, the aerobic soil degradation half-life has been used to extrapolate values for either or both unavailable half-lives. If a particular degradation pathway half-life is not available in the literature and neither a suitable surrogate chemical half-life nor extrapolation method are available, the chemical has been assumed to be stable for that particular degradation pathway and the input field was left empty.

Chemical-specific plant uptake, foliar dissipation half-lives, foliar wash-off rates, air diffusion, enthalpy of vaporization, and a filtration parameter have been left to default values.

The disposition of pesticide remaining on foliage after harvest is defined by the IPSCND setting. IPSCND is a term used by PRZM developers; it is not an abbreviation. For all IPSCND setting options, pesticide foliar residues wash off to soil during rain events and are subsequently transported to the waterbody via runoff and erosion. The user may select among three options. In the first option, pesticide remaining on foliage is converted to surface applications to the top soil layer during harvest. Once converted to a surface application, the pesticide is subject to soil degradation processes. In the second option, foliar pesticide residues are completely removed during harvest and are not applied to soil. Removed pesticide residues are not available for transport to the waterbody. In the third option, remaining pesticide on foliage is retained as foliage surface residue during and post-harvest. Pesticide remaining on foliage continues to undergo foliar degradation, the rate of which is user-specified. To be conservative in the amount of pesticide transported to the waterbody, chemicals have been assumed to remain retained on foliage post-harvest (third option), and the chemical is assumed stable to foliar degradation. The pesticide is still subject to wash off during rain events and subsequent transport to waterbody via runoff and erosion.

PE5 uses weather files from a number of weather stations to incorporate real world weather data that will affect how pesticides move from the application site to a water body. These files contain weather data from 1961 through 1990. A single meteorological file has been selected for each category of management activity based on pest presence and the location associated most frequently with the highest EEC. The Los Angeles meteorological file has been selected for the ACP, Fruit Fly, PDCP, and PD/EP-Eradication. The Fresno meteorological file was selected for EGVM. The San Francisco meteorological file was selected for LBAM.

Details of application scenarios used for PE5 simulations have been provided by CDFA program staff. Such details include the area of field, application rates and application methods and equipment.

For multiple application scenarios, PE5 is, by default, limited to modeling a maximum of 26 applications over a one year period. Edits to the PE5 script and Metfile data have been made to allow PE5 to model up to 99 total applications (pers. comm. D.F. Young, US EPA) as indicated below. This change allows an increase in the number of user-defined applications to this maximum. Since PRZM program code limits the number of total simulated application and weather event combinations, it has also been necessary to reduce the number years included to allow for modeling >26 applications (pers. comm. D.F. Young, US EPA). When modeling 99 applications, the maximum number is 8 years. The first 8 years of each adjusted meteorological file (1961-1968) have been selected for all model runs in the scenarios where 99 applications have been modeled.

In scenarios where up to 150 applications per year may be made, linear, logarithmic, exponential, or power regression analysis has been used to extrapolate water concentrations for 150 applications per year. The regression model yielding the largest coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) for the majority of time-series has been used to extrapolate 150 applications per year. Multiple applications in PE5 must occur in the same calendar year. Additionally, a 2-2-3 repeating day interval has been used to simulate applications made every other workday for 150 applications per year scenarios. However, PE5 cannot perform runs with application dates starting in months past May when 99 applications on 2-2-3 day repeat application interval are being modeled. The starting application date selected for all scenarios is February 2<sup>nd</sup>.

#### 3.3.1.2 Retention by Run-off Buffer Zones

Buffer zones (also known as buffer strips or filter strips) are land areas situated between sites of pesticide application and a surface-water body that receives runoff. These strips serve to reduce or eliminate the amount of chemicals transported to water bodies through runoff and erosion. The effectiveness of a buffer zone at reducing transport to surface-water depends on numerous factors, including buffer distance, soil conditions, meteorological patterns, and the properties of the chemical(s) analyzed.

The effectiveness of buffer zones at reducing the amount of pesticide reaching water bodies adjacent to application sites can be conservatively assessed using VFSMOD-W: Vegetated Filter Strips Modeling System (University of Florida, 2012). VFSMOD-W is a graphical user interface that integrates the numerical model VFSMOD. VFSMOD, the main component of VFSMOD-W, is a field-scale, mechanistic, storm-based model developed to route the incoming hydrograph and sedigraph from an adjacent field through a vegetative filter strip (VFS) and to estimate the resulting outflow, infiltration, and sediment trapping efficiency. A front-end model, Upland Hydrology (UH), has been used and added to VFSMOD-W to generate the necessary source area design inputs for VFSMOD. For each design storm, UH generates a rainfall hyetograph, a runoff hydrograph, and sediment loss from the source area using a combination of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) curve number method, the unit hydrograph, and the modified Universal Soil Loss Equation based on topography, land use, and soil type (Wischmeier and Smith, 1978; USDA, 1986). With these inputs, a set of response curves, *i.e.*,

sediment and runoff reductions vs. filter construction characteristics, have been developed from VFSMOD-W outputs for a given design scenario. Additionally, VFSMOD-W has been used to estimate chemical removal efficiency (%) by incorporating an empirical model for chemical trapping by VFS with a foundation of hydrological, sedimentological, and chemical specific parameters (University of Florida, 2012).

To represent the environments in which Proposed Program activities may be conducted, three buffer zone environments have been evaluated. The first scenario, Citrus, represents applications made to citrus production agriculture and residential citrus. The second scenario, Fruit, represents applications made to non-citrus fruit production agriculture, residential fruit, and field crop. The third scenario, Nursery, represents applications made to ornamental plants in both nursery and residential environments. Representative outputs from VFSMOD model runs are presented in **Tables Eco-2** through **Eco-4**.

Estimation of the efficacy of a given distance or buffer zone between an application site and a body of water is made difficult by a number of issues. PE5 only uses aerial drift to reduce water concentrations based on buffer zones. PE5 fails to account for any diminishment of water concentrations resulting reductions in run-off across a buffer zone. VFSMOD does not allow for modeling multiple applications. Therefore, the model is not capable of accurately estimating the impact of buffers for multiple application scenarios. Also, because of the variability in possible combinations of actual site conditions that will affect movement to surface water or effect the concentration within a water body, it was not feasible to reliably estimate buffer distances. These variables consist of soil types, the height and density of vegetation within a buffer zone, the type of water body, and the volume of water in the water body. Therefore, a number of representative buffer distances could be potentially modeled, but it was not feasible to model the specific buffer distance which would reduce concentration below an LOC given the limitations of the models available in this ERA. That said, the (likely overestimated) RQs resulting from varying buffer zone distances are provided for reference in the various tables reporting the risk results.

### 3.3.2 Aquatic Invertebrate and Fish Tissue Concentrations of Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

Tissue concentrations of pesticide active and inert ingredients found in pesticide products that may be used under the Proposed Program in fish whole bodies and aquatic invertebrates have been estimated using the US EPA's  $K_{ow}$  (based) Aquatic BioAccumulation Model (KABAM) (US EPA, 2009s). KABAM has been used solely to estimate tissue concentrations. The exposure estimates and subsequent risk calculation modules of KABAM for birds and mammal have not been used. None of the surrogate species used in this assessment consumed solely aquatic diets, or if they did, those species are not included in KABAM. To accurately reflect the diets of the surrogate species, mixed diets, including contributions from terrestrial and aquatic sources have been modeled.

The only user-supplied inputs required for KABAM are the active or inert ingredient name, Log  $K_{ow}$ ,  $K_{oc}$ , and benthic pore water and water column concentrations from PE5. When KABAM determines tissue concentrations, it includes uptake from water as well as dietary sources. The tissue concentrations that have used for the acute risk assessment are derived from the

instantaneous (immediately following application) water column (limnetic) and benthic pore water concentrations taken directly from the PE5 model output.

To estimate the tissue concentrations for use in the chronic risk assessment, the time-weighted average for 21-day post-application were used from the PE5 model output. The 21-day time-weighted average provided by PE5 is the highest average value determined during a 21-day period at any point following the first application. If multiple applications are made, it could be following the last application or possibly incorporate multiple applications, whatever period provides the greatest average value.

The chronic exposure period for terrestrial vertebrates is 31 days (see Section 2.3.1), but PE5 provides only a 21-day time-weighted average. This value is slightly more conservative than a 31-day value and was therefore used. The benthic invertebrate tissue concentration is used for aquatic insects, the average of benthic invertebrates and filter feeders has been used for tissue concentrations in aquatic invertebrates, and an average of the three fish tissue concentrations has been used for all fish. The average concentration was used since species that prey on fish or aquatic invertebrates can select prey items from different categories. In KABAM, the benthic invertebrates are described as represented by *Chironomus* sp. and crayfish. Filter feeders are represented by mussels and clams. The three fish size classes are small fish (e.g., unspecified young of the year), medium-sized fish (e.g., adult bluegill), and large upper trophic level fish (e.g., largemouth bass).

### 3.3.3 Aquatic Vegetation Concentrations of Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

The concentration of pesticide active and inert ingredients in aquatic vegetation consumed by ecological receptors has been estimated using an aquatic vegetation uptake factor (VUF) and the water concentration estimated by PE5. The aquatic VUF has been estimated using the Briggs equation from US EPA (2012g). When the Log  $K_{ow}$  was greater than 7, no plant uptake was assumed (US EPA, 2007p). The equation uses the specific active or inert ingredient's Log  $K_{ow}$  to estimate the aquatic VUF; the average of Log  $K_{ow}$  found in the literature has been used. The Briggs equation used to estimate aquatic VUF is:

$$\text{Aquatic VUF} = ([10^{(0.95 \times \text{Log } K_{ow} - 2.05)} + 0.82] \times [0.784 \times 10^{(-0.434 \times [\text{Log } K_{ow} - 1.78]^2 + 2.44)}])$$

Where:

$K_{ow}$  = Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient (unitless)

Once the aquatic VUF was estimated, it was multiplied by the concentration of the pesticide active or inert ingredient in sediment pore water to get the concentration in aquatic vegetation foliage or seeds in dry weight, used to represent the concentration of that pesticide in aquatic vegetation consumed in the diet of ecological receptors. The following equation has been used to convert to dry weight concentration (US EPA, 1993b):

$$\text{Dry Weight Concentration} = \text{Aquatic VUF} / 1 - \% \text{ Water}$$

### 3.4 Terrestrial Exposure Assessment

Three routes of exposure exist for terrestrial species: oral (or ingestion), dermal, and inhalation. In this assessment, toxic effects data were typically available only for oral exposure for all species. Inhalation and dermal toxicity data were available, but only for mammals and these were conducted solely with laboratory test species. Since no inhalation or dermal toxicity data were available from appropriate model wildlife species, only oral exposure has been assessed directly. Dermal and inhalation toxicity results were available for laboratory species but were generally lacking for wildlife species (Suter, 2007: p. 328). Dermal and inhalation exposures have been generally assumed to be negligible in wildlife (Suter, 2007: pp. 258-259). Dermal and inhalation exposure are possible, and have been considered in the uncertainty analysis. The environmental media considered for EECs for terrestrial vertebrates were those that contribute to their oral or dietary exposure. For aquatic species, direct exposure to waterborne pesticides was the only exposure pathway considered. Although dietary exposure is possible for aquatic species, the lack of toxicity data resulting from the dietary exposure routes precluded consideration of that route of exposure. The short-term peak concentrations or time-weighted average concentrations in the following environmental media have been considered for each of the surrogate classes:

1. Terrestrial vertebrates – dietary exposure based on modeled concentrations in food, water and soil;
2. Earthworms – modeled soil concentrations;
3. Aquatic vertebrates – modeled water concentrations; and
4. Aquatic invertebrates – modeled water concentrations.

Exposure of terrestrial insects has been evaluated in two ways. For the majority of insects, a direct comparison between the pesticide application rate and toxicity results has been used for the risk assessment. This was done because much of the insect toxicity data are recorded in units based on or similar to an application rate (*e.g.*, lb pesticide/acre). So, for most insects, the exposure pathway is to direct overspray or surface residues. For honey bees, systemic concentrations present in pollen or nectar as well as residues deposited following foliar applications has been considered because honey bees often would not be present during the application but may enter a treated area later to gather pollen or nectar. Also, systemic insecticides applied to the soil can become incorporated into pollen or nectar. Oral exposure was the only route considered for all insects for soil-applied pesticides since systemic plant residues are the only pesticide residues present in plants.

#### 3.4.1 Oral Exposure Calculations

The methods used to calculate oral exposure for terrestrial vertebrate wildlife was based on those presented by US EPA (1999h). The amount of food ingested by different species was based on body weight and considers class specific metabolizable energy requirements for birds, mammals, and herps (reptiles and amphibians) (Nagy, 2001). Water intake was again based on class-specific intake factors for birds, mammals and herps. Soil ingestion rates were gathered from the published literature. Where specific information for a species was not available, information for the species with the most similar diet has been used.

The percent contribution of the following food categories to the diets were acquired from the published literature for all terrestrial vertebrate wildlife:

1. Terrestrial Invertebrates
2. Terrestrial Insects
3. Aquatic Invertebrates
4. Aquatic Insects
5. Terrestrial Mixed Vegetation
6. Terrestrial Broad-leaf Vegetation
7. Terrestrial Grasses
8. Aquatic Vegetation
9. Seeds
10. Fruit
11. Mammals
12. Birds
13. Reptiles
14. Amphibians
15. Fish

Dietary exposure for terrestrial animals is via the food they eat, the water they drink, and the soil they intentionally or accidentally consume, therefore, the proportion of food, water, or soil containing pesticide residues must be estimated. Following an application, the dietary items within the treated area were assumed to uniformly contain residues of the applied pesticides. No attempts were made to account for differing concentrations on peripheral leaves as opposed to interior canopy leaves or in soils partially protected by plant foliage. All soils within the treated area were assumed to contain pesticides. Since the pesticide residues in the treated area were assumed to be higher than residues in adjacent areas, those were the residues assessed. For water concentrations, the amount of pesticide that drifted or were transported via run-off or erosion from the treated site to an adjacent body of water has been modeled using US EPA models (see Section 3.3.1).

To acknowledge that some species' food could be acquired from outside the area receiving pesticide treatments, an Area Use Factor (AUF) was calculated for each species and each pesticide application scenario based on the species' foraging range and typical treatment areas. The treatment areas for the different scenarios have been described for each program. In addition to the size of the treated area, the size of the species home range or foraging range was used to calculate the AUF as follows:

$$AUF = \frac{\text{Foraging Range}}{\text{Treated Area}}$$

For species with a home range or foraging area smaller than the size of the treated plot, all their food was assumed to be gathered from a treated plot. For species with a home range larger than the size of the treated plot, the proportion of diet containing pesticide residues could be assumed to be comparable to the AUF.

In the assessment of acute risk, the AUF was always set to 1.0. An animal could potentially spend a short time within a treated area and become acutely exposed shortly after an application. Therefore, no reduction in the exposure estimate has been made based on the AUF. In the chronic assessment for terrestrial species, three exposure estimates were made. One exposure estimate used the calculated AUF based on the species' foraging or home range and the application area. A second estimate set the AUF to 1.0 to assess the potential situation where applications might have been made to the entire home range. The third estimate used the mid-point between the estimated AUF and 1.0. For example, if the estimated AUF would have been 0.45, the mid-point AUF would be 0.725. In the chronic assessment of aquatic species, the AUF was always 1.0.

Given the large geographic scope of the Proposed Program, it was not possible to predict the number of treatment plots that might occur within a species home range. Assuming an AUF equal to 1.0 would likely be overly conservative, but using the AUF based on the species home range, might not be conservative enough. Inclusion of the mid-point AUF was an attempt to capture this uncertainty. Therefore, both ends of this spectrum, as well as the mid-point, were developed and the full range of possibilities presented.

The daily dietary intake was calculated using the following equation from US EPA (1999h):

$$\text{Daily intake} = (\sum \text{IR}_F \times C_i \times P_i \times F_i + \sum \text{IR}_M \times C_M \times P_M)$$

Where:

IR<sub>F</sub> = Food Ingestion Rate (kg food in dry weight/kg body weight/day)

C<sub>i</sub> = Concentration in Food Item (mg pesticide/kg dry weight)

P<sub>i</sub> = Proportion of Food Contaminated

F<sub>i</sub> = Fraction of Food Item in Diet

IR<sub>M</sub> = Ingestion Rate of Soil or Water (% soil in diet, L/day)

C<sub>M</sub> = Concentration in Soil or Water (mg/kg dry weight soil, mg/L)

P<sub>M</sub> = Proportion of Soil or Water Contaminated

For the acute and chronic assessments, P<sub>i</sub> and P<sub>M</sub> were assumed to be 1.0. In the chronic assessment, the Daily intake was multiplied by the AUF to account for situations where a species home range is not entirely treated.

### 3.4.2 Honey Bee and Nontarget Insect Exposure

The US EPA recently released (US EPA, 2012g) proposed methods for assessing risk of pesticides to honey bees. Although these methods have not been formalized as guidance, they represent the best methodology currently available, and were therefore followed. US EPA (2012g) provides methods for modeling the amounts of pesticide that can be present in pollen and nectar following either foliar or soil applications. Where oral toxicity endpoints were available, risk from residues in pollen or nectar was considered. For all pesticides applied as a foliar spray, risk from contact (dermal) exposures was quantified. Methods are suggested for conducting assessments for chronic effects based on the results of chronic toxicity tests, but since no chronic toxicity tests are available for honey bees, no chronic assessment could be performed.

Although the chronic risk cannot be quantified, long-term exposure is discussed in a qualitative manner.

If toxicity data for oral or contact (dermal) exposures was lacking for non-target insects and studies that present application rate-based toxicity data were available, the application scenario defined application rates were used to compare with the toxicity data for beneficial arthropods based on the use rate identified in a study (e.g. g pesticide/hectare since it is often European test data) (EPPO, 2003). Since the test data were in the units of a pesticide application rate, the application rate known to produce adverse effects has been directly compared to the label application rate for pesticides that may be used under the Proposed Program. If the Proposed Program's application rate would exceed the rate known to have adverse effects, risk exceeding an LOC is possible.

### 3.5 Terrestrial Estimated Environmental Concentrations

The following sections discuss the process by which environmental concentrations were estimated in terrestrial settings.

#### 3.5.1 Acute Soil Estimated Environmental Concentrations

Acute soil concentrations for direct exposure of soil-dwelling receptors, ingestion by terrestrial receptors and plant uptake routes of exposure were calculated assuming no degradation from the peak concentration in soils immediately following an application. When multiple applications were modeled, the peak concentration may occur following one of the later applications. A vegetation interception fraction of 80% for Statewide Program-specific commodities was used as a default interception fraction for the calculation of soil environmental concentrations following foliar applications (US EPA, 2006q). Therefore, to estimate the soil concentrations of pesticides following foliar applications, 20% of the applied amount was assumed to be deposited directly to the soil. Soil densities appropriate for those crops treated were used to calculate the concentration of active or inert ingredient in the soil. The same soil densities provided by US EPA (2006q) in crop-specific scenarios for modeling movement to surface water were used estimate soil concentrations.

To maximize exposure to soil dwelling receptors such as earthworms or ingestion of soil by other terrestrial receptors, a soil concentration was estimated assuming the entire applied amount was distributed only in the upper 15 cm of soil. Various researchers (Ramanand *et al.*, 1988; Zhang *et al.*, 2000) have determined applied pesticides commonly penetrate to 30 cm so assuming penetration to only 15 cm should represent a conservative value. Empirical data for soil concentration were not available, thus estimated values were used for all pesticide active and inert ingredients. The following sample calculation for Sevin SL (carbaryl) outlines this method:



The modeled/application scenario defined label rate for Sevin SL to control a leafhopper on trees and ornamentals and fruiting/leafy vegetables is 1.021 lbs. carbaryl/acre, of which only 20% is assumed to be deposited to soil. A hypothetical 1-acre plot was used to calculate the amount of pesticide in soil on a mg pesticide-per-kg soil measurement. The amount (mg) of carbaryl applied per acre was calculated as follows:

$$1.021 \text{ lbs. carbaryl/acre} \times 20\% \times 454,000 \text{ mg/lb} = 92,707 \text{ mg carbaryl/acre}$$

With soil density estimated to be 1.59 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (US EPA 2006q), the mass (kg) of soil in a 1-acre plot to a depth of 1 cm 64,345 kg. The amount of carbaryl in the top 15 cm therefore is:

$$92,707 \text{ mg carbaryl/acre} \div (64,345 \text{ kg soil/acre} \times 15 \text{ cm}) = 0.096 \text{ mg carbaryl/kg soil}$$

Soil concentrations following soil drench or chemigation applications were performed using the same procedures except that no reduction for interception by vegetation was included. All of the material was assumed to be deposited to soil. For applications to containerized stock in a nursery setting, Baseline runs were modeled assuming 90% of the material applied remains in the pot while 10% moves to native soil, and available for exposure to ecological receptors.

### 3.5.2 Chronic Soil Estimated Environmental Concentrations

Soil concentrations were estimated using standard first order rate kinetics. Soil aerobic instantaneous concentration versus time was plotted for each pesticide active and inert ingredient in order to estimate a time weighted average (TWA) concentration as follows (Lyman, 1990) :

$$C_x = C_0 e^{-kt}$$

Where:

- $C_x$  = Concentration on Day x following the application
- $C_0$  = Concentration on Day 0 (immediately following application)
- $e = 2.718$
- $k = 0.693/\text{soil half-life}$
- $t = \text{time (days)}$

The above equation was used to estimate the amount of pesticide active or inert ingredient present at any time. The maximum 31-day average assessed over the course of a year was calculated and then used to estimate chronic exposure for human receptors.

### 3.5.3 Terrestrial Plant Tissue Concentrations - Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

Uptake into plant tissue from soil would be possible following foliar applications as well as from direct soil applications, because some of the foliar applied material would be deposited or washed off onto the soil. Tissue residues from soil uptake were added to the estimated surface residues from direct foliar deposition. The proportion of the foliar-applied pesticide deposited to soil was derived from PRZM Scenario Files (US EPA, 2006q). However, hydrophobic chemicals are not expected to be taken up from the soil. Those chemicals with a Log  $K_{ow}$  of greater than 7.0 are poorly taken up by plants (US EPA, 2007p), and no systemic tissue residues taken up from soil were estimated for such chemicals. For foliar-applied pesticides, the tissue concentrations

were assumed to be equal to the surface residues deposited as the foliar spray. For soil-applied systemic pesticides, only uptake from the soil was assumed to occur.

### 3.5.4 Surface Residues from Foliar Applications

The surface residues of pesticide active and inert ingredients on terrestrial vegetation consumed by ecological receptors following foliar applications was estimated using the US EPA's Terrestrial Residue EXposure (T-REX) model (Version 1.5.2; US EPA 2012i). Plant surface residues from foliar applications were estimated as an average of the tall grass, short grass and broad-leaf plant categories from T-REX when the species consumed mixed terrestrial vegetation. Foliar residues on grass were estimated as an average of tall and short grass. Otherwise the plant categories in T-REX were used. The residues for fruits and seeds as estimated in T-REX were used for those dietary categories. The estimated residue was divided by 1- % Water (US EPA, 1993b) to convert the value to dry weight to represent the concentration of that ingredient in terrestrial vegetation consumed by ecological receptors.

#### *Detailed Description of T-REX Model*

T-REX is a screening-level tool to estimate likely residues on various terrestrial diet categories and determine whether there is a potential for risk to generic birds or mammals with those diet types. T-REX assumes uniform diets (*i.e.*, birds eat only seeds or only insects) and does not provide the option of developing mixed diets that might represent a specific species. It was originally intended to screen for risk across all species of birds and mammals, but has more recently been used to consider risk for individual species. T-REX is a spreadsheet-based model that estimates pesticide residues based on both the upper bound and mean residue concentrations as presented by Hoerger and Kenaga (1972) and modified by Fletcher *et al.* (1994). These concentrations are determined using nomograms that relate the application rate of a pesticide to residues remaining on dietary items of terrestrial organisms. The food item categories considered in T-REX are short grass, tall grass, broadleaf plants, fruits/pods/seeds and arthropods (US EPA 2012i).

US EPA (2012i) provides a detailed discussion of how T-REX estimates residues on various avian food categories, and Hoerger and Kenaga (1972) and Fletcher *et al.* (1994) provide details on the original research used to develop the nomograms used by T-REX. Briefly, T-REX assumes a linear relationship between pesticide application rate and the amount of pesticides deposited on plant surfaces. As the application rate increases, the residues in or on plant tissues increase. The nomogram is based on empirical data from studies that measured residues in plant tissues following spray applications of a number of pesticides at different application rates. T-REX provides estimates of pesticide residues immediately following an application, and using pesticide specific degradation rates, models the residues remaining through time. T-REX does not model any trophic transfer or bioaccumulation. T-REX provides both mean and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile 'upper bound' estimates of pesticide residues. In this assessment, the conservative upper bound residue estimates were used.

### 3.5.5 Plant Tissue Residues from Soil Concentrations

The concentration in plant tissue of pesticides applied by drench or soil injection, or the portion of foliar application spray that drifts to soil was estimated using a terrestrial vegetation uptake

factor (VUF) and the soil concentration estimated as described in Section 3.5. The terrestrial VUF equation has been modified Briggs equation from US EPA (2012g). The modified Briggs equation has been used here because it is based on the concentration in soil, rather than the concentration in soil pore water. The equation uses each pesticide active or inert ingredient's Log  $K_{ow}$  and  $K_{oc}$  to estimate the terrestrial plant tissue concentration. The terrestrial plant tissue concentration was estimated using the modified Briggs equation as follows:

$$\text{Terrestrial VUF (dry weight)} = ([10^{(0.95 \times \text{Log } K_{ow} - 2.05)} + 0.82] \times [0.784 \times 10^{(-0.434 \times [\text{Log } K_{ow} - 1.78]^2 + 2.44)}]) \times \left[ \frac{\rho}{\theta + \rho \times K_{oc} \times f_{oc}} \right]$$

Where:

$K_{ow}$  = Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient (unitless)

$\rho$  = soil bulk density (g-dw/cm<sup>3</sup>)

$\theta$  = soil-water content by volume (cm<sup>3</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup>)

$K_{oc}$  = soil organic carbon-water partitioning coefficient (cm<sup>3</sup>/g-organic carbon or L/kg-organic carbon)

$f_{oc}$  = fraction of organic carbon in the soil

Once the terrestrial VUF was estimated, it was multiplied by the concentration of the pesticide active or inert ingredient in soil to get the concentration of terrestrial vegetation, used to represent the concentration following drench chemigation or soil injection applications or that contributed by uptake from the soil following foliar applications in terrestrial vegetation consumed in the diet of ecological receptors. To convert to dry weight concentration, the estimated concentration from the Terrestrial VUF was divided by 1 - % Water (US EPA, 1993b). Similar to the procedures for aquatic vegetation concentrations, if the Log  $K_{ow}$  was greater than 7, no uptake was assumed (US EPA 2007p).

### 3.5.6 Avian Concentrations - Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

No published equations exist for modeling the concentrations in bird tissues following a pesticide application. In an effort to model the tissue concentrations in birds that have various and mixed diets, the concentration of pesticide active and inert ingredients in birds consumed by ecological receptors was estimated using the average daily intake of non-predatory birds used as surrogate species. This is the approach used by the US EPA in its T-HERPs Model (US EPA, 2008q). Only non-predatory birds were used for two reasons. Predatory birds such as hawks are generally not consumed as prey. Therefore limiting the estimate of tissue concentrations to non-predatory birds, focuses on the prey species. Secondly, as a more practical issue, including those birds that eat other birds with the calculation of the average tissue concentrations created a circular argument in the spreadsheet used to perform the calculation.

The daily intake was estimated for each applicable pesticide active and inert ingredient, and then the average daily intake of non-predatory birds was used to represent the concentration of that pesticide in birds consumed as prey by predatory ecological receptors. To convert the daily intake (in mg/kg/day) to a tissue concentration for acute exposures to predatory ecological receptors, it was assumed that the pesticide active or inert ingredient consumed over a one day period becomes incorporated uniformly throughout the tissues of the birds. For acute exposures,

the estimate for the daily intake immediately following the application was used as the tissue concentration.

For chronic exposure, a similar approach is used, but in place of the daily intake based on the concentrations in food immediately following the application, the time-weighted average (TWA) concentration in food items were used. Using the biomagnification factor (BMF) developed by Armitage and Gobas (2007), tissue concentrations in terrestrial prey could be estimated. Armitage and Gobas developed the BMF based on the simple food chain from soil → earthworm → shrew. They used a number of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to develop a range of BMFs based on the Log  $K_{ow}$  and Log  $K_{OA}$  ( $K_{OA}$  is the octanol – air partitioning coefficient). The Log  $K_{ow}$  and Log  $K_{OA}$  for each active or inert ingredient was used to determine the proper BMF. The published BMFs ranged from 0 to 7 and were based on lipid equivalents.

To estimate the concentration in a prey species food ( $EC_f$ ), the concentrations in the food were summed based on their proportional contribution to the diet. For example if a species consumed 25% seeds and 75% insects the  $EC_f$ , was estimated as follows:

$$EC_f = (0.25 \times \text{TWA concentration in seeds}) + (0.75 \times \text{TWA concentration in insects})$$

Since the BMFs are based on lipid equivalent concentrations ( $C_{B\text{-lipid}}$ ), the  $C_{B\text{-lipid}}$  in predatory birds was estimated as follows:

$$C_{B\text{-lipid}} = \text{BMF} \times EC_f$$

Exposure of predatory birds was based on concentrations of active and inert ingredients in their prey, the lipid equivalent concentrations ( $C_{B\text{-lipid}}$ ) were converted to whole body concentrations ( $C_{B\text{-w/w}}$ ) using the following equation from Armitage and Gobas (2007):

$$C_{B\text{-w/w}} = C_{B\text{-lipid}} \times (f_L + f_{NLOM}\chi_{NLOM})$$

Where:

$f_L$  = Lipid fraction. In shrews, this was determined to be 0.0119 (Armitage and Gobas 2007, see supporting information)

NLOM = Nonlipid Organic Matter fraction. In shrews, this was determined to be 0.1881 (Armitage and Gobas 2007, see supporting information)

$\chi_{NLOM}$  = NLOM to octanol proportionality constant set to 0.035 (Armitage and Gobas 2007, see supporting information)

The BMF is the only published terrestrial food chain model, so its applicability to birds is uncertain. To address this uncertainty, the  $C_{B\text{-w/w}}$  estimated for the shrew was multiplied by 1.5 to account for most birds possibly having a higher lipid content than shrews. The species used to calculate the concentrations in avian tissues were tricolored blackbird, mourning dove, fulvous whistling-duck, yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail.

### 3.5.7 Mammalian Concentrations - Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

The same procedures were used to estimate concentrations in mammalian prey species as were used for prey bird species. As with birds, the  $C_{B-w/w}$  in mammals was multiplied by 1.5 to account for the fact that most mammals are likely to have a higher lipid content than shrews. The species used to calculate the concentrations in mammalian tissues were mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel.

### 3.5.8 Reptilian Concentrations - Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

The same procedures were used to estimate concentrations in mammalian prey species as were used for prey bird species. For reptiles, the  $C_{B-w/w}$  in mammals was multiplied by 2 to account for the fact that reptiles could have a higher lipid content and are likely to metabolize any active or inert ingredients more slowly than would shrews. The species used to calculate the concentrations in mammalian tissues were giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard.

### 3.5.9 Amphibian Concentrations - Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

The same procedures were used to estimate concentrations in mammalian prey species as were used for prey bird species. For amphibian, the  $C_{B-w/w}$  in mammals was multiplied by 2.5 to account for the fact that amphibians could have a higher lipid content and are likely to metabolize any active or inert ingredients more slowly than would shrews and could accumulate tissue residues directly from water. No amphibian water uptake models exist according to Fryday and Thompson (2012).

### 3.5.10 Terrestrial Insect Concentrations - Pesticide Active and Inert Ingredients

The concentration of pesticide active and inert ingredients in terrestrial invertebrates consumed by ecological receptors following foliar applications was estimated using the T-REX model. The model output of expected residues on arthropods was used to represent terrestrial insects consumed by ecological receptors. T-REX assumes the residues on insects are similar to those expected on plant material with a similar surface area (US EPA 2012i). Following soil drench applications, the residues in insects was assumed to be the same as estimated using Briggs' equation as described earlier. The expected residue was divided by 1- % Water (US EPA, 1993b) to convert the value to dry weight to represent the concentration of that pesticide in terrestrial invertebrates consumed as prey by ecological receptors.

## 4 Effects Assessment

The effects assessment consists of an evaluation of available toxicity or other adverse effects information that can be used to relate the exposures to pesticides and inert ingredients and adverse effects in ecological receptors. Toxicity is a property of a chemical, and the toxicity of a chemical alone does not indicate its potential to harm a given organism. A key to understanding the effects of a chemical on an organism is the dosage of the chemical that the organism receives or the concentration to which it is exposed. For example, certain substances are considered toxic

(*e.g.*, caffeine), but are harmless in small dosages. Conversely, an ordinarily harmless substance (*e.g.*, water) can be lethal if over-consumed. This relationship between exposure and effect on an organism is called a dose-response effect and is discussed in Section 5, Risk Characterization. Data that can be used to define the toxicity of a chemical include literature-derived or site-specific single-chemical toxicity data, site-specific ambient-media toxicity tests, and site-specific field surveys (Suter et al. 2007). For this ERA, data were restricted to single-chemical toxicity data from literature sources because specific toxicity data for the mixtures of interest were not available.

In this ERA, the toxicity has been reported as a toxicity reference values (TRVs) that are a numerical representation of the measurement effects that are used in the risk assessment. TRVs are a toxicological index that, when compared with exposure, is used to quantify a risk to ecological receptors. The way in which TRVs are developed depends on available data on the chemical's toxicological effects and commonly accepted assumptions that address uncertainty regarding the available data. TRVs are developed according to a highly structured and demanding approach. This process often includes adjustments to observed laboratory values to account for uncertainty and application of safety factors to ensure that results of the risk assessment are conservative and ensure protection against the adverse effect. The TRVs and assumptions used in this ERA are described in this section.

Since pesticide applications could be made in various locations in California under the Proposed Program, many different species (ecological receptors) found in residential, nursery and agricultural settings could be exposed following the application of pesticides under the Proposed Program. TRVs were required for a wide variety of taxonomic groups living in a range of habitats. Diet-based TRVs were required for mammals, birds, reptiles, terrestrial-phase amphibians, and terrestrial insects. TRVs based on media concentrations likely to be toxic were required for aquatic-phase amphibians, fish, aquatic invertebrates, and soil invertebrates. The TRVs for terrestrial vertebrate receptors, including terrestrial-phase amphibians, were based on oral exposure. For aquatic species, including aquatic-phase amphibians, media-based TRVs were based on water concentrations either in the water column or in sediment pore water. Media-based TRVs for soil dwelling invertebrates were based on soil concentrations. Terrestrial insects, depending on the species, can be exposed either via direct contact or ingestion, so TRVs for both exposure routes were developed.

For contaminants frequently considered in site-specific ERAs, regulatory agencies such as US EPA have either developed or identified acceptable TRVs for each contaminant. However, published TRVs generally do not exist for pesticides. Therefore, pesticide-specific TRVs were developed as part of this assessment, in accordance with current recommendations (US EPA, 1999h, 2004j; U.S. Army, 2000). Valid ecologically relevant toxicity endpoints from studies available from the published literature or government reports and databases can be used to establish TRVs. Ecologically relevant endpoints either decrease survival of individuals or exhibit population effects. Examples of appropriate endpoints are mortality; reproduction; development; growth; behavior relevant to reproduction, feeding, and predator avoidance; decreased resistance to disease (stress) (U.S. Army, 2000).

For acute TRVs, results from acute toxicity tests were used. These included laboratory tests based on a single oral dose, or a short-term exposure, generally less than 96 hours. For chronic

TRVs, the following criteria are used. Chronic endpoints (*i.e.*, long term defined as greater than 10% of the animal's lifespan) were the preferred source for chronic TRVs. Subchronic endpoints (repetitive exposures during less than 10% of the animal's lifespan but greater than 14 days) (US EPA, 1999h) were used when no chronic endpoints are available. Acute endpoints were used only in cases where no chronic or subchronic endpoints were available. No observable adverse effects level (NOAELs) were preferred over lowest observable adverse effects levels (LOAELs), with the least preferred endpoint being the median lethal (or effective) dose or concentration (*e.g.*, LD<sub>50</sub>, ED<sub>50</sub>, LC<sub>50</sub>, or EC<sub>50</sub>).

It is common practice in ecological risk assessments to apply a safety or uncertainty factor to the result of a toxicity test in the development of a TRV. Uncertainty factors are used to adjust the result of a toxicity test to a value representing no likely adverse effects. For example, when the toxicity estimate is 50% mortality, the TRV needs to be decreased to represent a level of mortality not thought to be detrimental to the species population. **Table Eco-5** lists the uncertainty factors applied to the various endpoints used to derive terrestrial or aquatic acute or chronic TRVs from acute or chronic endpoints.

For both chronic and acute TRVs, uncertainty factors are applied to various toxicity endpoints in an effort to develop a TRV equivalent to the acute or chronic NOAEL. The uncertainty factors for terrestrial chronic TRVs have been taken directly from U.S. Army (2000). The terrestrial acute TRVs were derived in accordance with US EPA (2004j). The OPP of US EPA applies levels of concern to their RQs rather than first identifying TRVs. OPP calculates an RQ by dividing the EEC directly by the acute endpoint such as the LD<sub>50</sub> (US EPA, 2004j). Applying an uncertainty factor of 10 to an acute toxicity endpoint such as the LD<sub>50</sub> to develop a TRV is essentially the same as applying an LOC of 0.1 to the RQ according to the OPPs methodology. For aquatic receptors, OPP uses an LOC of 0.05 for their RQs which is comparable to doubling the uncertainty factors used for terrestrial receptors. The uncertainty factor for honey bees was derived in a similar manner from OPP's proposed methods for determining the risk of pesticides to honey bees (US EPA, 2012g). The uncertainty factor of 2.5 was applied to TRVs for all insects.

In this ERA, only oral exposure was considered for wildlife because little or no dermal and inhalation toxicity data exist for wildlife species. When selecting the endpoints to use for TRV development for terrestrial vertebrates, endpoints based on oral exposure were used. Other routes of administration, such as injection, were not considered. For aquatic species, exposure to contaminated water was used.

Various sources provide either literature or government agency-accepted toxicity data. Literature were identified by searching the US EPA's ECOTOX database (US EPA, 2013d), the National Library of Medicine's TOXLINE on-line literature database (USNLM, 2012), BIOSIS (Thomson Reuters, 2013) accessed through the University of California, Davis (UCD, 2013), or the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) summary (HSDB, 2011d) for specific pesticides was reviewed. Publications identified through ECOTOX, TOXLINE, or BIOSIS were acquired, and the original published papers reviewed to identify an appropriate endpoint. Where possible, the reference cited in the HSDB summary was acquired and reviewed. If the original document was not publicly available, the value presented in the HSDB was used. If no peer-reviewed published

values were available, the final resource searched was US EPA's Office of Pesticide Program's database of toxicity testing results (available at <http://www.ipmcenters.org/ECOTOX/index.cfm>) or the toxicity data listed in the US EPA's Registration Eligibility Decision (RED) documents were used.

Many of the inert ingredients evaluated had no toxicity test results published or available from any of the resources described above. For these inert ingredients, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID) chemical data sheets, developed by the European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Health and Consumer Protection (available at <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>), were reviewed and toxicity values were extracted from them.

To ensure standard results and comparability across pesticides, only results from laboratory tests were used. No field test results were used for TRV development. If a study incorporated only a single exposure group, it was not considered suitable for establishment of a NOAEL or LOAEL. Only studies with multiple doses exhibiting both a clear effect and no effect level are generally appropriate for TRV development using NOAEL or LOAEL as criteria. An exception to this was when the highest dose or test concentration in an acute toxicity study exceeds US EPA's criteria for being considered 'practically nontoxic.' Practically nontoxic is defined as an avian LD<sub>50</sub><sup>5</sup> > 2000 mg/kg-body weight, and avian dietary LC<sub>50</sub><sup>6</sup> > 5000 ppm in diet, aquatic LC<sub>50</sub> > 100 ppm, wild mammal LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg-body weight, or honey bee contact LD<sub>50</sub> > 11 µg/bee (US EPA 2012h). The highest doses or test concentrations in studies designed for submission to US EPA in support of pesticide registrations do not exceed these practically nontoxic levels. For example, the highest dose level in an acute avian oral toxicity test rarely exceeds 2000 mg/kg-body weight. When no adverse effects are seen at the maximum dose and the maximum dose is within the practically nontoxic range, the study could be used to establish a usable NOAEL even though no adverse effects were seen at any dose or concentration. Additionally, if a study exhibited a broad range of test levels, including suitably low doses (*i.e.*, US EPA category of very highly toxic), and all exhibited adverse effects, the lowest dose was accepted as a LOAEL. Very highly toxic is defined as an avian LD<sub>50</sub> < 10 mg/kg-body weight, and avian dietary LC<sub>50</sub> < 50 ppm in diet, aquatic LC<sub>50</sub> < 0.1 ppm, wild mammal LD<sub>50</sub> < 10 mg/kg-body weight, or honey bee contact LD<sub>50</sub> < 2 µg/bee (US EPA 2012h). Whenever multiple, acceptable studies were available, the lowest ecologically relevant endpoint, NOAEL or LOAEL, was selected from available references. Although Allard *et al.* (2010) recommend using dose-response curve fitting and ED<sub>x</sub> values, the NOAEL or LOAEL based TRV remains the standard approach within US EPA OPP (US EPA 2012h).

When reviewing potential studies for developing a TRV, aspects of the study design were taken into consideration. Studies that presented a full description of the study design were preferred over those studies that lacked key study details necessary to assess the quality of the study. Key design study details included the environmental conditions, number of exposure groups, the number of test animals within the exposure groups, the exposure levels, and whether the dosing solutions or media were analytically. Studies with limited number of exposure levels were rejected unless no other data were available. These studies could be used as the basis for TRV as

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<sup>5</sup> LD<sub>50</sub> is the dose of a chemical needed to produce death in 50% of the test population.

<sup>6</sup> LC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a chemical needed to produce death in 50% of the test population.



long as other aspects of the study were deemed of high quality (e.g., appropriate environmental conditions, large number of test animals).

A single dose study could be deemed acceptable under specific instances such as when the single exposure level is sufficiently high to indicate practically no toxicity and no adverse effects were observed (See US EPA 2012h). Whenever a quantitative endpoint such a median lethal dose or effect concentration (e.g., LD50 or EC<sub>50</sub>) were used, multiple exposure groups were always required with an appropriate range of exposure levels. Effects data from US EPA documents or databases where the study was classified as ‘acceptable’ or core studies by US EPA were used without reviewing the complete report when the original study was not publically available. When more recent studies are available with greater detail reported regarding methods and effects, those studies could be used in place of studies reported only in US EPA databases. Since these studies might not have been reviewed by US EPA, these studies might not have been categorized by US EPA, but such studies were considered to be of high scientific quality.

For certain pesticides, no toxicity results are available for various taxonomic groups. For example, toxicity testing of reptiles is rare, and although becoming more common, many pesticides still lack toxicity test results for amphibians. Attempts were made to identify acute and chronic end points for all taxonomic groups. US EPA (2004j) guidance is to use bird toxicity values in place of specific toxicity values for reptile species and terrestrial-phase amphibians when effects data were not available. US EPA commonly uses freshwater fish such as the rainbow trout as the surrogate species to derive an appropriate TRV for the aquatic-phase of amphibians (US EPA, 2004j). The US EPA (2004j) does not recommend applying any additional uncertainty or safety factors when using avian or fish toxicity endpoints for other taxonomic groups.

When development of TRVs was possible for multiple species within a taxonomic group, the species most closely related taxonomically to the representative species was selected. For example, for the freshwater crustaceans used to represent aquatic invertebrates, the Shasta crayfish (*Pacifastacus fortis*) and California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*) are more closely related to the scud (*Gammarus fasciatus*), whereas the vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) is more closely related to the water flea (*Daphnia magna*).

The US EPA has developed acute toxicity categories for pesticides ranging from the most toxic category of very highly toxic to the least toxic category of practically nontoxic (**Table Eco-6**). These are strictly based on the results of laboratory toxicity tests and do not reflect the exposure or dose received by an organism that determines if there is an adverse effect following a pesticide application. This classification only gives a description of the numerical toxicity property of the chemical. It is not until it is combined with a specific dose, that adverse effects may occur. The detailed description of the toxicity classification from **Table Eco-6** is provided for each application scenario below.

## 4.1 Toxicity of Pesticides used for Control of Fruit Flies

### 4.1.1 Diazinon

The active ingredient in Diazinon AG500 is diazinon. Diazinon is moderately toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Diazinon ranges from very highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrates and very highly toxic to moderately toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish. Diazinon is practically nontoxic to terrestrial-phase amphibians. Diazinon is very highly toxic to birds but only moderately toxic to mammals. No toxicity data was available for reptiles, so diazinon was assumed to show similar toxicity to reptiles as to birds. Diazinon is highly toxic to bees.

### 4.1.2 Spinosad

The active ingredient in GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait is spinosad. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so spinosad was assumed to show similar toxicity to aquatic-phase amphibians as to freshwater fish. Spinosad is moderately toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrates and moderately toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish. Spinosad is practically nontoxic to birds and mammals. No toxicity data was available for reptiles or terrestrial-phase amphibians, so spinosad was assumed to show similar toxicity to reptiles and terrestrial-phase amphibians as to birds. Spinosad is highly toxic to bees.

### 4.1.3 Malathion

The active ingredient in Malathion 8 Aquamul is malathion. Malathion is moderately to slightly toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Malathion ranges from very highly toxic to highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Malathion ranges from very highly toxic to moderately toxic to freshwater fish and very highly toxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of malathion to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Malathion is moderately to slightly toxic to birds and moderately toxic to mammals. Malathion is slightly toxic to reptiles. Malathion is highly toxic to bees.

## 4.2 Toxicity of Pesticides Used for Control of Asian Citrus Psyllid

### 4.2.1 Carbaryl

The active ingredient in Sevin SL is carbaryl. Carbaryl is highly toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Carbaryl is practically nontoxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Acephate ranges from highly toxic to moderately toxic to freshwater fish and moderately to slightly toxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of acephate to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Carbaryl is slightly toxic to birds and highly toxic to mammals. Carbaryl is highly toxic to reptiles. Carbaryl is highly to moderately toxic to bees.

#### 4.2.2 Cyfluthrin

The active ingredient in Baythroid XL, Tempo SC Ultra, and Tombstone is cyfluthrin. No suitable toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of cyfluthrin to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Cyfluthrin is very highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Cyfluthrin is very highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of cyfluthrin to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, but reptiles were considered approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids such as cyfluthrin (Weir et al. 2010). Cyfluthrin is practically nontoxic to birds, but highly toxic to mammals. Cyfluthrin is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.2.3 Dinotefuran

The active ingredient in Safari 20 SG is dinotefuran. No suitable toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of dinotefuran to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Dinotefuran is highly toxic to moderately toxic to freshwater aquatic invertebrates and practically nontoxic to estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Dinotefuran is slightly toxic to freshwater fish and practically nontoxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of dinotefuran to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, and toxicity to reptiles were considered similar to that in mammals (Mehlhom et al. 2009). Dinotefuran is slightly toxic to birds, but moderately toxic to mammals.

#### 4.2.4 Fenpropathrin

The active ingredient in Danitol 2.4 EC Spray is fenpropathrin. No suitable toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of fenpropathrin to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Fenpropathrin is very highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Fenpropathrin is very highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of fenpropathrin to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, but reptiles were considered approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids such as fenpropathrin (Weir et al. 2010). Fenpropathrin is slightly toxic to birds, but highly to moderately toxic to mammals. Fenpropathrin is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.2.5 Imidacloprid

The active ingredient in Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, and Widow is imidacloprid. Imidacloprid is slightly toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Imidacloprid is slightly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Imidacloprid is moderately to slightly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles, so the toxicity of imidacloprid to terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles was assumed to be similar to

that in birds. Imidacloprid is highly to moderately toxic to birds and moderately toxic to mammals. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.2.6 Spirotetramat

The active ingredient in Kontos and Movento is spirotetramat. No suitable toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of spirotetramat to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Spirotetramat is moderately toxic to freshwater aquatic invertebrates and very highly toxic to estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Spirotetramat is highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of spirotetramat to terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles was considered similar to that in birds. Spirotetramat is slightly toxic to birds, but moderately toxic to mammals. Spirotetramat is practically nontoxic to bees.

#### 4.2.7 Thiamethoxam

The active ingredient in Flagship 25WG is thiamethoxam. No suitable toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of thiamethoxam to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Thiamethoxam is very highly toxic to slightly toxic to freshwater aquatic invertebrates and slightly toxic to estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Thiamethoxam is practically nontoxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of thiamethoxam to terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles was considered similar to that in birds. Thiamethoxam is moderately toxic to birds, but highly toxic to mammals. Thiamethoxam is highly toxic to bees.

### 4.3 Toxicity of Pesticides Used for Control of Pierce's Disease

#### 4.3.1 Acephate

The active ingredient in Orthene 97 is acephate. Acephate is practically nontoxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Acephate is practically nontoxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Acephate ranges from slightly toxic to moderately toxic to freshwater fish and moderately toxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of acephate to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Acephate is very highly to highly toxic to birds and moderately to slightly toxic to mammals. No toxicity information was available for reptiles, so the toxicity of acephate to reptiles was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Acephate is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.2 Methamidophos (break-down product of acephate)

Methamidophos is an environmental break-down product of the active ingredient in Orthene 97, acephate. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of methamidophos to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Methamidophos is moderately to very highly toxic to freshwater aquatic invertebrates and very

highly to moderately toxic to estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Methamidophos is moderately to slightly toxic to freshwater fish and moderately toxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles, so the toxicity of methamidophos to terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Methamidophos is very highly to highly toxic to birds and moderately to slightly toxic to mammals. No toxicity information was available for reptiles, so the toxicity of acephate to reptiles was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Methamidophos is highly to moderately toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.3 Acetamiprid

The active ingredient in Assail 30 SG, Assail 70 WP, Tristar 30 SG, and Tristar 8.5 SL is acetamiprid. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of acetamiprid to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Acetamiprid is moderately to slightly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Acetamiprid is slightly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles, so the toxicity of acetamiprid to terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Acetamiprid is slightly toxic to birds and mammals. Acetamiprid is moderately toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.4 Bifenthrin

The active ingredient in Talstar S Select is bifenthrin. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of bifenthrin to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Bifenthrin is very highly to highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Bifenthrin is highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of bifenthrin to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, but reptiles were considered approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids such as bifenthrin (Weir et al. 2010). Bifenthrin is slightly toxic to birds, but highly toxic to mammals. Bifenthrin is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.5 Carbaryl

The active ingredient in Sevin SL is carbaryl. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.1 for ACP.

#### 4.3.6 Chlorpyrifos

The active ingredient in Dursban 50W and Lorsban 4E is chlorpyrifos. Chlorpyrifos is very highly toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Chlorpyrifos is very highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Chlorpyrifos is very highly toxic to freshwater fish and highly toxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of chlorpyrifos to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Chlorpyrifos is very highly to moderately toxic to birds and very highly toxic to mammals. No toxicity information was available for reptiles, so the

toxicity of chlorpyrifos to reptiles was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Chlorpyrifos is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.7 Cyfluthrin

The active ingredient in Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP, Renounce 20 WP, Tempo SC Ultra, and Tempo Ultra WP is cyfluthrin. Cyfluthrin is one of the active ingredients in Discus. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.2 for ACP.

#### 4.3.8 Fenpropathrin

The active ingredient in Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Tame 2.4 EC Spray is fenpropathrin. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.4 for ACP.

#### 4.3.9 Imidacloprid

The active ingredient in Admire Pro, Alias 4F, CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide, Merit 75 WSP, and Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F is imidacloprid. Imidacloprid is one of the active ingredients in Discus. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.5.

#### 4.3.10 Neem oil

The active ingredient in Triact 70 is neem oil. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of neem oil to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Neem oil is highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Neem oil is highly toxic to freshwater fish and highly toxic to estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of neem oil to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Neem oil is moderately toxic to birds and practically nontoxic to mammals. No toxicity information was available for reptiles, so the toxicity of neem oil to reptiles was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Neem oil is practically nontoxic to bees.

#### 4.3.11 Permethrin

The active ingredient in Astro is permethrin. Permethrin is highly toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Permethrin is very highly to highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Permethrin is very highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of permethrin to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, but reptiles were considered approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids such as permethrin (Weir et al. 2010). Permethrin is practically nontoxic to birds, but slightly toxic to mammals. Permethrin is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.12 Pyrethrins

The active ingredient in PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 is pyrethrins. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of pyrethrins to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Pyrethrins are very highly to freshwater

and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Pyrethrins are highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of pyrethrins to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, but reptiles were considered approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids (Weir et al. 2010). Pyrethrins is practically nontoxic to birds, but slightly toxic to mammals. Pyrethrins is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.3.13 Tau-Fluvalinate

The active ingredient in Mavrik Aquaflo is tau-fluvalinate. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of tau-fluvalinate to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Tau-fluvalinate is very highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Tau-fluvalinate is very highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians or reptiles. The toxicity of tau-fluvalinate to terrestrial-phase amphibians was considered similar to that in birds, but reptiles were considered approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids (Weir et al. 2010). Tau-fluvalinate is moderately toxic to birds and mammals. Tau-fluvalinate is highly toxic to bees.

### 4.4 Toxicity of Pesticides use for Control of European Grapevine Moth (EGVM)

#### 4.4.1 Chlorantraniliprole

The active ingredient in DuPont Acelepryn is chlorantraniliprole. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of chlorantraniliprole to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Chlorantraniliprole ranges from very highly toxic to highly to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrates and is highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish.

No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of chlorantraniliprole to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Chlorantraniliprole is practically nontoxic to birds but slightly toxic to mammals. No toxicity data were available for reptiles, so chlorantraniliprole was assumed to show similar toxicity to reptiles as to birds. Chlorantraniliprole is moderately to highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.4.2 Methoxyfenozide

The active ingredient in Intrepid 2F is methoxyfenozide. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of methoxyfenozide to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. Methoxyfenozide ranges from very highly toxic to highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Methoxyfenozide is moderately toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species.

No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of methoxyfenozide to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Methoxyfenozide is moderately to slightly toxic to birds and moderately toxic to mammals. No

toxicity data were available for reptiles, so methoxyfenozide was assumed to show similar toxicity to reptiles as to birds. Methoxyfenozide is practically nontoxic to bees.

#### 4.4.3 Spinosad

The active ingredient in Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental is spinosad. See toxicity information included in Section 4.1.2 for Fruit Flies.

### 4.5 Toxicity of Pesticides Used for Control of Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

#### 4.5.1 *Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki*

The active ingredient in DiPel DF and DiPel Pro DF is the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki* (BtK). No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of BtK to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. BtK is moderately toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrates and is practically nontoxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of BtK to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. BtK is practically nontoxic to birds and mammals. No toxicity data were available for reptiles, so BtK was assumed to show similar toxicity to reptiles as to birds. BtK is slightly toxic to bees.

#### 4.5.2 Chlorantraniliprole

The active ingredient in DuPont Acelepryn is chlorantraniliprole. See toxicity information included in Section 4.4.1 for EGVM.

#### 4.5.3 lambda-Cyhalothrin

The active ingredient in Scimitar GC is lambda-cyhalothrin. No toxicity information was available for aquatic-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of lambda-cyhalothrin to aquatic-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in fish. lambda-Cyhalothrin is very highly toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. lambda-Cyhalothrin is very highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. No toxicity information was available for terrestrial-phase amphibians, so the toxicity of lambda-cyhalothrin to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. lambda-Cyhalothrin is slightly toxic to birds but highly toxic to mammals. No toxicity data were available for reptiles, but reptiles are thought to be approximately 300 times more sensitive than birds to pyrethroids (Weir et al. 2010). Lambda-Cyhalothrin is highly toxic to bees.

#### 4.5.4 Methoxyfenozide

The active ingredient in Intrepid 2F is methoxyfenozide. See toxicity information included in Section 4.4.2 for EGVM.



#### 4.5.5 Spinosad

The active ingredient in Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental and Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control is spinosad. See toxicity information included in Section 4.1.2 for Fruit Flies.

### 4.6 Toxicity of Pest Detection/Emergency Programs (PD/EP) Pesticides

#### 4.6.1 *Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki*

The active ingredient in DiPel Pro DF is BtK. See toxicity information included in Section 4.5.1 for LBAM.

#### 4.6.2 Carbaryl

The active ingredient in Sevin SL is carbaryl. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.1 for ACP.

#### 4.6.3 Cyfluthrin

The active ingredient in Tempo SC Ultra is cyfluthrin. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.2 for ACP.

#### 4.6.4 Glyphosate

The active ingredient in RoundUp is glyphosate. Glyphosate is highly toxic to aquatic-phase amphibians. Glyphosate ranges from highly toxic to practically nontoxic to freshwater aquatic invertebrates and highly toxic to estuarine/marine aquatic invertebrate species. Glyphosate is highly toxic to freshwater fish and estuarine/marine fish species. Glyphosate is slightly toxic to terrestrial-phase amphibians. Glyphosate is slightly toxic to birds and mammals. No toxicity data were available for reptiles, so the toxicity of glyphosate to terrestrial-phase amphibians was assumed to be similar to that in birds. Glyphosate is practically nontoxic to bees.

#### 4.6.5 Imidacloprid

The active ingredient in CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide and Merit 2F is imidacloprid. See toxicity information included in Section 4.2.5 for ACP.

#### 4.6.6 Spinosad

The active ingredient in GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait is spinosad. See toxicity information included in Section 4.1.2 for Fruit Flies.

## 5 Risk Characterization

Risk characterization is the final phase in the risk assessment process. The purpose of the risk characterization phase is to integrate the two pieces from the analysis phase: exposure and effects assessment. This section outlines the process by which exposure and effects data were integrated

to estimate risk in the risk characterization. In the risk characterization, exposure and effects data are integrated to allow the risk assessor to draw conclusions concerning the presence, nature, and magnitude of effects that may exist under the application scenarios. This includes both quantitative and qualitative assessments in order to properly characterize the complete risk assessment outcome. The quantitative assessment is based on a comparison of the numerical value from combining exposure and effects – the RQ – against a target value – the LOC. For scenarios that have RQs below the LOC, a risk assessor can conclude that there is a low potential for adverse effects from implementation of the scenario. This conclusion is due to the conservative assumptions that were consistently used throughout the risk assessment process. For situations where the RQ exceeds the LOC, a risk assessor conducts a qualitative analysis of the risk which incorporates information that is not able to be incorporated into the quantitative analysis and makes a qualitative determination of the potential for adverse effects from implementation of the scenario.

In ecological risk assessments for pesticides, EECs or Daily Dose determined in the exposure assessment (Section 3) are compared to TRVs developed in the effects assessment (Section 4) to calculate an RQ (US EPA 2004j).

$$RQ = \frac{EEC \text{ or Daily Dose}}{TRV}$$

Where:

RQ = Risk Quotient

EEC = Estimated Environmental Concentration

TRV = Toxicity Reference Value

When the RQ is equal to or exceeds an LOC of 1.0, a potential risk has been presumed to exist for the common (non-special-status) ecological receptor being assessed. For special-status species, the LOC was reduced to 0.5, to represent the heightened concern for these species; this LOC is referred to as the special-status LOC. It is important to remember that whenever an RQ was shown to exceed the standard LOC suggesting exposures to all species might be harmful, the special-status LOC providing additional protection to special-status species is necessarily exceeded.

RQs for both acute and chronic risk have been calculated in the same manner using the appropriate acute or chronic EEC or estimated Daily Dose paired with appropriate acute or chronic TRV. When all chemical ingredients including active, inert, adjuvants, or tank spray additives were assessed, the RQs for all chemicals present were assumed to be additive in nature and thus totaled together to determine the Total RQ which was compared to the applicable LOC. The risk analysis focuses on whether the total RQs from all ingredients in the pesticide product along with any additives could exceed the LOCs, either the standard LOC of 1.0 or the special-status LOC of 0.5.

For control of certain pests, some of the application scenarios appear identical from an ecological risk perspective. A number of scenarios were included because they use different application equipment that does not alter the ecological exposure modeling results (*i.e.*, they were developed because this distinction is important for the human health risk assessment). Essentially all ground

application equipment produced the same exposure estimates. Those application scenarios that were ecologically similar were not assessed separately.

For those application scenarios that had RQs above the applicable LOC, a qualitative assessment was conducted. Several common qualitative assessments were utilized and the discussion below presents the rationale forming the basis of these qualitative assessments. It also includes specific measures that can be implemented to decrease the potential for adverse effects. This logic is referred to for specific application scenarios later in this section, but the reader is referred to the full rationale presented here.

## 5.1 Potential for a Species to Be Present at the Application Site

One of the first qualitative assessments to consider is the actual likelihood of the specific species being present at a particular application site. This ERA was conducted assuming all species would be present at an application site. This is clearly not likely as species exist in particular habitats and not all habitats can occur at a single application site. For instance, if the application site does not contain suitable foraging habitat for a particular species, it is relatively unlikely to come into the area and be exposed to chemicals by ingestion. Pollinating species are less likely to be present if there are no flowers present. Some locations are unlikely to have species present, such as the loading dock area of a nursery. Marine/estuarine species would not be present if the application site is not near the coastline.

CDFA's standard practice prior to implementing any pesticide application scenarios is to identify whether any special-status species habitat is nearby, and if so, identify appropriate measures to avoid adversely affecting the species. As part of this, CDFA obtains technical assistance from CDFW, NMFS, and/or USFWS. Examples of these measures include:

- Conduct application at times when species is unlikely to be present.
- Ensure an adequate buffer distance is maintained to minimize the concentrations of chemicals that reach surrounding habitat by drift or run-off.
- Spray pots on impermeable surfaces to prevent leaching chemicals to native soil.

With implementation of this standard practice, the potential for adverse effects on these species as a result of Proposed Program pesticides applications would be low.

## 5.2 Foraging Diet

The extent to which a particular species consumes food from the application area will greatly influence their exposure. Different species forage over vastly different areas. The analysis presented three different assumptions for the percentage of foraging range that would be within the application area. This was done to show the range of variabilities that may occur depending on the extent to which a particular species consumes vegetation or other organisms from within the application area. Species with large foraging areas are unlikely to consume all their diet from

within an application area. Long-term exposures (chronic) are reduced or diluted in such species because a portion of their diets area is likely acquired off the application area. Refer to the discussion of AUFs in Section 3.4.1. There are several results of the mid point AUF that are presented in tables for informational purposes, but not discussed further in this text. This includes **Tables FF-Eco-11 through FF-Eco-13, Tables ACP-Eco-13 through ACP-Eco-16, ACP-Eco-19 through ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-59, ACP-Eco-101 through ACP-Eco-108, ACP-Eco 203, ACP-Eco-236, ACP-Eco-243 through ACP-Eco-244, ACP-Eco-257 through ACP-Eco-260, ACP-Eco-303 through ACP-Eco-316, ACP-Eco-320, ACP-Eco-334 through ACP-Eco-336, ACP-Eco-409 through ACP-Eco-412.**

### 5.3 Dilution and Degradation of Chemicals

Through time, concentrations of chemicals following pesticides applications generally decrease. The models used in the quantitative risk assessment have limited capabilities to fully incorporate the numerous fate mechanisms which cause the chemicals to dissipate in the environment. Thus, in many instances, the concentrations that would likely occur would be less than the values used in the quantitative risk assessment, and in the case of chronic exposures the concentrations would be considerably lower than estimated. This applies in particular to soil and water concentrations. In addition to overestimation of concentrations due to chemical breakdown, dilution (or reduction in concentration when mixed) will occur when the chemical residues combine with environmental media that is not contaminated. For instance, during a rain event that assists in transporting chemical residue from foliage and soil to a waterbody, additional water that is not contaminated will add to the volume of water in the waterbody itself. This also applies to water concentrations as the chemical continues to move from various waterbodies such as drainage ditches, streams, and rivers. Due to dilution and low probability of application scenarios being adjacent to a marine/estuarine waterbody, the potential for elevated concentrations in marine/estuarine waterbodies would be relatively low, and the potential for adverse effects to marine/estuarine species would be correspondingly low.

It is CDFA's practice to ensure measures are taken to prevent pesticide applications from directly reaching a waterbody. Indirect pathways would likely have lower concentrations than predicted by the quantitative model, therefore the actual risk to organisms would be lower than predicted. Specific BMPs are required for specific applications conducted by CDFA under their NPDES permit. Similarly, individual growers conducting applications in response to a quarantine would need to comply with applicable federal and state water quality requirements. In addition, CDFA would identify potential special-status species that could be affected by specific applications or quarantines, and develop protective measures in coordination with wildlife agencies, which would further reduce the potential for adverse effects to aquatic species.

### 5.4 Risk Analysis for Fruit Fly Control Activities

This section presents the results for application scenarios related to control of fruit flies. In the following tables, only applications scenarios resulting in exceedances of the LOC are shown. For example, no chronic exceedances were identified for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait (Scenarios FF-03, FF-04, and FF-05), so only acute RQs are presented in tables here.

#### 5.4.1 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Diazinon

Diazinon AG500 can be applied in nurseries as a drench application to potted nursery stock. The assessment was based on applications made once annually to pots in an area of 10,000 ft.<sup>2</sup> or 0.23 acres (FF-02). **Table FF-Eco-1** presents the acute RQs and **Tables FF-Eco-2** through **FF-Eco-4** show chronic RQs associated with scenario FF-02. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that only exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.4.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

Based on the exposure scenario for aquatic-phase amphibians of exposure in surface water adjacent to the nursery plot where Diazinon AG500 would be applied as a soil drench to potted nursery plants, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table FF-Eco-1**) or chronic RQs (**Table FF-Eco-2**). It was assumed that 10% of the Diazinon AG500 applied to the pots could either leach from the pots or could reach native soils via overspray of the pots. These residues in native soils were then available to move across or through the soil to adjacent surface water. No exceedances of LOCs were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibian acute or chronic RQs when they consumed prey from within the application site.

##### 5.4.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

No exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table FF-Eco-1**) or chronic RQs (**Table FF-Eco-2**) for marine/estuarine invertebrates related to exposure in surface water adjacent to the nursery plot where Diazinon AG500 would be applied as a soil drench to potted nursery plants. It was assumed that 10% of the Diazinon AG500 applied to the pots was available to move across or through the soil to adjacent surface water. However, exceedances were seen for freshwater invertebrates.

Acute RQs for California freshwater shrimp and Shasta crayfish did not exceed either LOC, but exceedances of acute RQs occurred for vernal pool fairy shrimp and Tomales isopod. Similarly, exceedances of chronic RQs occurred for vernal pool fairy shrimp and Tomales isopod.

Applying Diazinon AG500 as a drench to an application site of 10,000 ft.<sup>2</sup> was not likely to pose acute adverse effects to most freshwater species represented by California freshwater shrimp and Shasta crayfish, and was not likely to pose chronic adverse effects to any of the species represented by California freshwater shrimp and Shasta crayfish. These initial estimates of the potential for risk suggested the potential existed for acute adverse effects to special-status species represented by California freshwater shrimp and Shasta crayfish and all species represented by vernal pool fairy shrimp and Tomales isopod. Only those species represented by vernal pool fairy shrimp and Tomales isopod showed the potential for chronic adverse effects in these initial risk estimates.

In particular, the potential for risk to vernal pool fairy shrimp or Tomales isopod following applications of Diazinon AG500 to a 10,000-ft<sup>2</sup> nursery site was shown to exist if the water body was immediately adjacent to the application site. Species represented by vernal pool fairy shrimp

are likely to exist in water bodies smaller than 1-ha, so if water bodies with species represented by vernal pool fairy shrimp are near an application site, acute and chronic RQs exceeded the LOC, indicative of the potential for adverse effects. .

Species represented by Tomales isopod were also shown to have the potential for RQs exceeding the LOC following applications of Diazinon AG500 to potted nursery plants in a 10,000-ft.<sup>2</sup> application site. Although species represented by Tomales isopod are less likely to exist in surface water bodies smaller than 1-ha than is the vernal pool fairy shrimp, a distance between the water body and the application site or other measures to reduce exposure may still be warranted.

As discussed previously the PE5 package does not account for reductions in water concentrations relating to soil run-off through buffers, so it was not possible to quantitatively estimate water concentrations incorporating buffers following drench applications. Some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.4.1.3 Risk to Fish

Based on the exposure scenario for fish in surface water adjacent to the nursery plot where Diazinon AG500 is applied as a soil drench to potted nursery plants, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for acute RQs (**Table FF-Eco-1**). It was assumed that 10% of the Diazinon AG500 applied to the pots could either leach from the pots or could reach native soils via overspray of the pots. These residues in native soils were then available to move across or through the soil to adjacent surface water. No exceedances occurred for any of the freshwater or anadromous species, but the marine/estuarine species showed exceedances of the standard LOC.

As discussed for aquatic invertebrates, a number of factors will influence whether the estimated RQs were reflective of realistic exposures following drench applications of Diazinon AG500. The observed exceedances for marine/estuarine fish were for chronic (**Table FF-Eco-2**) adverse effects. Thus, with the larger dilution factor present for marine/estuarine environments, the water concentrations as estimated for the 1-ha waterbody using PE5 were very likely over-estimates of those concentrations that would likely occur. The dilutions in a marine/estuarine environment could not be quantified. An additional source for overestimation of the concentration in the marine/estuarine environment was the inability to quantify any buffer between the application site and surface water. While the possibility could not be excluded, the likelihood of a nursery site immediately adjacent to a marine/estuarine environment was considered remote. Thus, the water concentrations in the marine/estuarine environment were likely sufficiently overestimated such that the true exposures would not produce RQs in excess of either LOC. In the rare circumstance that an application site may be located near marine/estuarine waterbodies, some buffer distance from the application site and/or a combination of dilution and other site-specific measures may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.4.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage in aquatic habitats had acute RQs (**Table FF-Eco-1**) that exceeded LOCs. The giant garter snake and western pond turtle had acute RQs that exceeded both LOCs.

Chronic RQs were presented under the circumstance when the AUF was not implemented (**Table FF-Eco-2**) or was only partially implemented (Mid-Point AUF) (**Table FF-Eco-4**). When applications are made in a nursery to a small plot such as in this scenario with Diazinon AG500, it was deemed unlikely that a mobile species would forage in more than one application site, thus acquiring food in a larger proportion than anticipated by the AUF. Therefore the only chronic RQs discussed are those resulting from implementing the AUF (**Table FF-Eco-3**). When it was assumed food items were gathered in proportion to a species' AUF, only the western pond turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC. The western pond turtle's diet consisted mostly of aquatic invertebrates, so reducing the concentration of diazinon in water would lead to a reduction in level of risk. Since models do not exist to quantify the distance necessary between drench applications of Diazinon AG500 and surface water, the exact distance to reduce the chronic RQ to less than 1.0 cannot be definitively determined.

Giant garter snakes and western pond turtles could occur in and gather food from water bodies of many different sizes, possibly smaller than the 1-ha water body used to estimate water concentrations. To sufficiently reduce the potential for RQs exceeding the LOC to giant garter snake and western pond turtle, diazinon residues need to be prevented from migrating to surface waters. Therefore, in locations where giant garter snake and western pond turtle may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and/or a combination of buffers, dilution and other site-specific measures may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.4.1.5 Risk to Birds

In general, the same conditions as discussed for reptiles applies to birds. Those species that showed exceedances for acute RQs were those species that foraged primarily in aquatic habitats (**Table FF-Eco-1**). The only species that forages only in a terrestrial habitat that had exceedances for acute RQs was the Cooper's hawk because it consumes birds that could accumulate residues by foraging on aquatic prey. Therefore preventing diazinon residues from migrating to water would lower the potential for acute RQs exceeding the LOC for all surrogate species except for the tricolored blackbird. The tricolored blackbird has a highly varied diet comprised of seeds, and both aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates. As long as there were no terrestrial invertebrates with diazinon residues available on the treated nursery stock and residues of diazinon were prevented from migrating to surface water, the RQs for tricolored blackbird could likely be lowered to below the special-status LOC. Therefore, if terrestrial invertebrates containing diazinon residues, such as earthworms, are not present on treated site for birds to eat and residues do not reach water, the potential for acute risk to birds from applications of diazinon to potted nursery stock is low. Therefore, in locations where Cooper's hawk, tricolored blackbird, and birds who forage primarily in aquatic habitats are present, some buffer distance from the application site and/or a combination of dilution and other site-specific measures would prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

As indicated for reptiles, chronic exposures not represented by implementing AUFs have been presented, but have not been discussed because they were considered unlikely to occur. Assuming birds acquired food containing residues in proportion to their AUF, only birds with large portions of their diet derived from aquatic habitats had RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table FF-Eco-3**). If no residues migrated to water, the potential for chronic RQs to exceed the LOC for

all bird species was low. Movement to water could be prevented by implementing buffers or by preventing any diazinon residues from leaching from the pot. With this, or a combination of dilution and other site-specific measures, it may be possible to prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.4.1.6 Risk to Mammals

No mammals showed a potential for acute (**Table FF-Eco-1**) or chronic risk (**Table FF-Eco-2**) exceeding the LOC when food was acquired in proportion to their AUF.

#### 5.4.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

The potential for acute RQs exceeding the LOC to earthworms existed in native soils when 10% of the applied amount of Diazinon AG500 was deposited in native soils either from leaching from pots or from overspray (**Table FF-Eco-1**). Preventing Diazinon AG500 residues from moving to native soils eliminated the potential for acute risk to earthworms that would exceed the LOC.

Deposition of 10% of the Diazinon AG500 residues to native soil resulted in chronic RQs for earthworms below the LOC (**Table FF-Eco-2**).

#### 5.4.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants growing in the pots receiving the drench application of Diazinon AG500 or growing in native soil with 10% of the applied Diazinon AG500 showed a potential for acute RQs above the LOC (**Table FF-Eco-1**). Preventing the deposition of Diazinon AG500 to native soils eliminated the potential for RQs above the LOC to terrestrial insects exposed to plants growing in native soils. If plants growing in pots receiving applications of Diazinon AG500 lack flowers, insects attracted to pollen and nectar (*e.g.*, pollinators such as the honey bee) would not be exposed and the potential for RQs above the LOC would be eliminated.

### 5.4.2 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Malathion

The only product containing malathion that may be used under the Proposed Program to control fruit flies is Malathion 8 Aquamul which may be applied in residential and production agriculture settings. In the residential setting, Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied with ground spray equipment to 5 acres (FF-06). In the production agriculture setting, Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied as a spray with either ground equipment (FF-07) or as an aerial application (FF-08) to 10 acres. **Tables FF-Eco-5** through **FF-Eco-7** show acute RQs and **Tables FF-Eco-8** through **FF-Eco-16** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios FF-06, FF-07, and FF-08. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.



#### 5.4.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

Based on the exposure scenario for aquatic-phase amphibians from exposure in surface water adjacent to the application site where Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied as a foliar spray in either residential settings or production agriculture settings, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**) or chronic RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**). No exceedances of LOCs were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibian acute or chronic RQs when they consumed prey from within the application site. Based on these two scenarios, the potential for adverse effects from applying Malathion 8 Aquamul to potted plants in a nursery was low.

Lack of effects data for exposure of terrestrial-phase amphibians to treated soils precluded a direct consideration of effects from dermal impacts. However, the RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians appeared sufficiently below the LOCs that it was deemed unlikely that additional risk associated with exposure to treated soil would elevate the RQs to greater than the LOCs.

Based on the above considerations, the overall potential for risk to aquatic-phase amphibians present in surface waters adjacent to residential sites sprayed with ground equipment or production agriculture sites treated with ground or aerial equipment with Malathion 8 Aquamul was considered to be low. Additionally the overall potential for risk to terrestrial-phase amphibians foraging within the application site was deemed to be low.

#### 5.4.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Based on the exposure scenario for aquatic invertebrates of exposure in surface water adjacent to residential sites where Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied using ground equipment or to production agriculture sites where Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied with either ground or aerial equipment, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**) or chronic RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**) for marine/estuarine invertebrates.

When the application site was a 5-acre residential or a 10-acre production agriculture site, acute RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**) for Tomales isopod and California freshwater shrimp exceeded the special-status LOC or standard LOC. Chronic RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**) for Tomales isopod and California freshwater shrimp exceeded the standard LOC.

The water concentrations on which these acute and chronic exposures were based were derived from movement of residues to a 1-ha (2.471-acre), 2-m (6.56-ft.) deep waterbody. The PE5 model cannot incorporate buffer zones, so the water concentrations were estimated assuming the surface water was immediately adjacent to the application site. For the presumed risk indicated by the acute and chronic RQs to be representative, the water body would need to be similar to that modeled in PE5 and be immediately adjacent to the application site. The waterbody modeled in PE5 assumes no water flows in or out of the surface water body receiving the pesticide inputs. California freshwater shrimp, and the species it represents live in flowing water, but the Tomales isopod lives in shallow slow-moving water. The closed waterbody model likely overestimated exposures to California freshwater shrimp, but might have represented exposures to Tomales isopod fairly well, or possibly have underestimated its exposure. This issue is discussed in more

detail in the Uncertainties section (Section 6). Increased distance between the application site and the surface water body would reduce the amount of pesticide reaching the surface water body. Implementing a buffer distance from the application site and/or a combination of dilution and other site-specific measures may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

As modeled, the potential for acute or chronic adverse effects for marine/estuarine invertebrates is low. Although the concentrations seen from the PE5 results for a waterbody show exceedances, considering the much larger water volume any run-off would be diluted into in a marine/estuarine environment, the potential for acute and chronic adverse effects to marine/estuarine invertebrates to be a concern was concluded to be quite low.

#### 5.4.2.3 Risk to Fish

Based on the exposure scenario for fish in surface water adjacent to residential sites where Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied using ground equipment or to production agriculture sites where Malathion 8 Aquamul would be applied with either ground or aerial equipment, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for acute RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**) in marine/estuarine species when Malathion 8 Aquamul was applied in a residential setting. For applications made in production agriculture, the acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC, but because of the amount of dilution likely in a marine/estuarine habitat compared to the modeled waterbody, these exceedances are unlikely reflective of adverse effects. Exceedances of LOCs for acute RQs existed for Sacramento splittail, arroyo chub, and desert pupfish, but not for coastal cutthroat trout or Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU. Incorporating a drift buffer between the application sites and surface water may be sufficient to reduce the RQs to less than the special-status LOC. If Sacramento splittail, arroyo chub, or desert pupfish are present, some buffer distance from the application site or a combination of dilution and other site-specific measures may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The observed exceedances for chronic (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**) adverse effects occurred only for the warmwater fish, arroyo chub and desert pupfish and only in production agriculture settings. These species could exist in water bodies similar to or possibly smaller than the waterbody on which the water concentrations were based. Incorporation of the reduction for migration through soils through use of a buffer may be sufficient to lower the risk to tolerable levels when Malathion 8 Aquamul was applied using ground equipment.

#### 5.4.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

No exceedances for either acute (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**) or chronic RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**) occurred for any surrogate reptile species. Therefore, the potential for adverse effects for reptiles following applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul was low.

#### 5.4.2.5 Risk to Birds

Only two bird species showed any exceedances of acute RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**), the western yellow-billed cuckoo and yellow rail. The yellow rail showed a potential for acute RQs to exceed the LOC if Malathion 8 Aquamul was applied in production agriculture

settings, and the yellow rail foraged within the application site. Any reduction in residues due to modeling residues in adjacent aquatic or terrestrial habitats sufficiently reduced the acute RQs to below the special-status LOC. Since yellow rail are unlikely to forage within a production agriculture site, the potential for adverse acute effects for those species represented by yellow rails is low. Reductions to residues in terrestrial habitats where the western yellow-billed cuckoo forages by incorporating aerial drift buffers may lower the acute RQs to less than the special-status LOC. As long as the ranchette or production agriculture settings where the applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul were made were not appropriate habitat for foraging by western yellow-billed cuckoo and the species it represents, the potential for adverse effects was low.

In addition to western yellow-billed cuckoo and yellow rail, tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican and purple martin all showed exceedances of chronic RQs (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**) when it was assumed all food was gathered on or near the application site (No AUF). When it was assumed that a single application site existed within the foraging ranges of the surrogate bird species and food was acquired in proportion to the species AUF, no species other than western yellow-billed cuckoo and yellow rail showed exceedances for chronic RQs. When it was considered possible that more than one application site was present within a species foraging range (Mid-Point AUF) (**Tables FF-Eco-14 through FF-Eco-16**), the tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail showed exceedances of chronic RQs.

Species such as the osprey and California brown pelican and those species represented by them, consume primarily fish from bodies of water much larger than the 1-ha waterbody on which water concentrations are based. Therefore, the dilution of water concentrations by the larger water bodies was likely sufficient to lower the potential for adverse chronic effects.

Focusing on the Mid-Point AUF, the only exceedance for tricolored blackbird occurred in a production agriculture setting following an application of Malathion 8 Aquamul with aerial application equipment and only exceeded the special-status LOC. Any reduction in residues by incorporating drift buffers to either aquatic or terrestrial habitats was sufficient to lower the potential for chronic RQs to exceed the LOC. So, unless the tricolored blackbird or special-status species represented by it acquire all their food in proportion to the Mid-point AUF from the application site or aquatic foraging habitats immediately adjacent to the application site, the potential for chronic risk was low.

Based on the Mid-Point AUF, the only exceedances for western yellow-billed cuckoo occurred in residential or production agriculture setting when the western yellow-billed cuckoo or the species it represents focused their foraging on the application site itself. If the application site was not suitable foraging habitat for the western yellow-billed cuckoo, the potential for RQs exceeding the LOC was low, even if they foraged in areas surrounding the application site.

For the purple martin, the chronic situation was similar to the western yellow-billed cuckoo except when applications were made in a production agriculture setting using aerial application equipment. When aerial application equipment were used, sufficient residues drifted onto adjacent foraging habitats to indicate the for chronic RQs were above the LOC. Implementation

of a buffer from the application site or other site-specific measures may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to the species.

Chronic risk for the yellow rail was a result of residues in both the terrestrial and aquatic prey in its diet. If yellow rails, or the species it represents, foraged either within the application site or in aquatic habitats immediately adjacent to the application site, the chronic RQs could exceed the LOC. For applications made in residential settings, a buffer may be adequate to reduce the potential for chronic risk. In a production agriculture setting, when applications were made with either ground or aerial equipment, a buffer or other site-specific measures may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.4.2.6 Risk to Mammals

The only two mammals with acute RQs that exceeded LOCs were the mule deer and riparian brush rabbit (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**). Both species consume terrestrial vegetation. Unless the application site is suitable foraging habitat, these species, or the species they represent are unlikely to forage within the residential or production agriculture setting itself, making the potential for risk low when these species forage in areas adjacent to the application site. The mule deer's acute RQ exceeded only the special-status LOC, so if the special-status species the mule deer represents forage within the application site, the potential exists that acute RQs could exceed the LOC. The riparian brush rabbit exceeded both LOCs. Therefore if the application site has suitable foraging habitat for the species represented by the mule deer or riparian brush rabbit, a buffer from the application site and/or other site-specific measures would be needed to prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Only the riparian brush rabbit had chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**). The same discussion as for acute risk applies to chronic risk.

#### 5.4.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

The acute RQ was above the LOC for earthworms in native soils within the application site when Malathion 8 Aquamul was applied in either residential or production agriculture settings (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**).

Application of Malathion 8 Aquamul to native soil in either the residential or production agriculture settings indicated the chronic RQ was below the LOC to earthworms (**Tables FF-Eco-8 through FF-Eco-10**).

#### 5.4.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants in the application sites receiving the full application rate of Malathion 8 Aquamul showed a potential for the RQ to exceed the LOC (**Tables FF-Eco-5 through FF-Eco-7**). If plants within the application site of Malathion 8 Aquamul lack flowers, insects attracted to pollen and nectar (*e.g.*, pollinators such as the honey bee) would not be exposed and the potential for adverse effects eliminated. Insects directly contacted by the Malathion 8 Aquamul spray showed acute RQs above the LOC. If insects were

prevented from being present during the spray application, for example bee hives were closed or moved, the potential for adverse effects could be eliminated.

#### 5.4.3 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Spinosad

The only product that may be used under the Proposed Program containing spinosad is GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait which may be applied in residential and production agriculture settings. In the residential setting, GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait would be applied with ground spray equipment to 5 acres (FF-03). In the production agriculture setting, GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait would be applied as a spray with either ground equipment (FF-04) or as an aerial application (FF-05) to 10 acres. **Tables FF-Eco-17** through **Table FF-Eco-19** show acute RQs associated with scenarios FF-03, FF-04, and FF-05. Since no chronic RQs demonstrated any exceedances, chronic RQs are not shown. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.4.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16** through **Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

##### 5.4.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16** through **Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

##### 5.4.3.3 Risk to Fish

Following applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas, no acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16** through **Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs.

##### 5.4.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16** through **Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas.

#### 5.4.3.5 Risk to Birds

No acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16 through Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas.

#### 5.4.3.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16 through Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas.

#### 5.4.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute (**Tables FF-Eco-16 through Table FF-Eco-19**) or chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait was applied in residential areas.

#### 5.4.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait or insects directly sprayed with GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait showed a an RQ above the LOC (**Tables FF-Eco-16 through Table FF-Eco-19**). If applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait are made when special status insects or pollinators are not present, the potential for acute risk from contact exposure to GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait would be low. If plants sprayed GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait lack flowers, insects attracted to pollen and nectar (*e.g.*, pollinators such as the honey bee) would not be exposed and the potential for RQs exceeding the LOC eliminated.

### 5.5 Risk Analysis for Asian Citrus Psyllid Control Activities

The risk analysis focuses on whether the RQ resulting from summing the individual RQs from each ingredient in all pesticide products along with any spray additives exceeds the LOCs, either the standard LOC of 1.0 or the special-status LOC of 0.5. It is important to remember that whenever an RQ was shown to exceed the standard LOC suggesting exposures to all species might be harmful, the special-status LOC is necessarily exceeded.

Considerable detail was included in the analysis of risk for fruit fly control activities. This detail was provided to discuss specifics of exposures for various surrogate species and how such exposures could influence whether LOCs were exceeded. Please refer to the discussion in Section 5.4: Risk Analysis for Fruit Fly Control Activities for such details as they are not repeated here.

#### 5.5.1 Risk Associated with Foliar Applications of Products Containing Carbaryl

Sevin SL can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to 2 to 3 times each week on a nursery loading dock or up to four times annually, approximately every 90 days to nursery plants in nursery production areas. Sevin SL can be applied as a foliar application in combination with

direct soil applications of products containing dinotefuran, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam. Each of these possible combinations is presented below. In many cases the use of Sevin SL alone was enough to result in RQs above the LOC regardless of the other pesticide applied.

#### 5.5.1.1 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Dinotefuran

Safari 20 SG may be applied as drench via chemigation or using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock may occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-19-24 and ACP-20-24), applications in nursery production areas were limited to 2 applications annually, approximately 90 days apart also to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-21-23 and ACP-22-23). Therefore, when Sevin SL is applied in combination with Safari 20 SG in nursery production areas, only 2 applications would occur annually. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.5.1.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-1 and ACP-Eco-2**). Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in proximity to a nursery loading dock, the potential for adverse effects is considered to be low.

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-3 and ACP-Eco-4**). No terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG were made either on a nursery loading dock or in nursery production areas.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-5 and ACP-Eco-6**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in proximity to a nursery loading dock area, the potential for adverse effects is considered to be low.

Chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for all aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-7 and ACP-Eco-8**). A buffer or other measures to reduce the concentrations in water may reduce the potential for adverse effects.

Terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-5** and **ACP-Eco-6**). Safari 20 SG contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot was acquired on the nursery loading dock. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen (**Tables ACP-Eco-9** and **ACP-Eco-10**). No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for terrestrial-phase amphibians following combination applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG to plants in the nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-7** and **ACP-Eco-8**).

#### 5.5.1.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-1** and **ACP-Eco-2**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates and the freshwater species, Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not vernal pool fairy shrimp when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-3** and **ACP-Eco-4**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates following applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock, and chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded the special-status LOC when water was immediately adjacent to the application site (**Tables ACP-Eco-5** and **ACP-Eco-6**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-7** and **ACP-Eco-8**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.



#### 5.5.1.1.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG on a loading dock or within the nursery production area (**Tables ACP-Eco-1 through ACP-Eco-4**).

Chronic RQs (**Tables ACP-Eco-5 and ACP-Eco-6**) exceeded the special-status LOC following applications on nursery loading docks for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt, and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU. Chronic RQs for coastal cutthroat trout exceeded the standard LOC when surface water was assumed be directly adjacent to the nursery loading dock application site. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. For the tidewater goby and delta smelt, the dilution that would occur in the marine/estuarine environment was thought sufficient to reduce water concentrations so exposure would not lead to chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs. For Sacramento splittail and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU, the dilution in the riverine habitat would be sufficient that the RQs would not exceed the LOCs. For the coastal cutthroat trout, a buffer along with the dilution in the riverine habitat of the coastal cutthroat trout would be sufficient such that the chronic RQs would not exceed LOCs.

Following applications within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-7 and ACP-Eco-8**), no chronic RQs for any fish species exceeded LOCs.

#### 5.5.1.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage on terrestrial vegetation or insects had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Tables ACP-Eco-1 through ACP-Eco-4**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. A buffer may be adequate to sufficiently reduce exposure so acute RQs to not exceed LOCs when Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG are applied on a loading dock or in the nursery production area, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-5 and ACP-Eco-6**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, and desert tortoise, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-9 and ACP-Eco-10**). Chronic RQs for blunt-nosed leopard lizard and western fence lizard still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. If the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, western fence lizard or other special-status species they represent are present, some buffer distance from the

application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for Alameda whipsnake, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-7 and ACP-Eco-8**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered for Alameda whipsnake or desert tortoise, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-11 and ACP-Eco-12**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard still exceeded LOCs when AUR was considered. If the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, western fence lizard or other special-status species they represent are present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.1.5 Risk to Birds

Regardless of whether the combined applications were made on the loading dock or in the nursery production area, western yellow-billed cuckoo had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC, but acute RQs for purple martin exceeded the special-status LOC only following applications on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-1 through ACP-Eco-4**). Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. If these or other represented special-status species and foraging habitat are present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, white-tailed kite, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-5 and ACP-Eco-6**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-9 and ACP-Eco-10**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Therefore, the potential for adverse chronic effects for all bird species due to application in loading docks is low.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-7 and ACP-Eco-8**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-11 and ACP-Eco-12**) following applications in nursery production areas. Therefore, the potential for adverse chronic effects for all bird species due to application in production areas is low.

#### 5.5.1.1.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species (**Tables ACP-Eco-1 and ACP-Eco-2**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Exposure of mammals to residues from

the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. If any mammal species of concern are present near nursery loading docks, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, American badger, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-3 and ACP-Eco-4**) when foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. If these or other special-status species they represent are present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-5 and ACP-Eco-6**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, American badger, and big free-tailed bat (**Tables ACP-Eco-9 and ACP-Eco-10**) following applications on nursery loading docks. If Nelson's antelope squirrel, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse or other special-status species they represent are present and suitable foraging habitat is present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-7 and ACP-Eco-8**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, American badger, or big free-tailed bat (**Tables ACP-Eco-11 and ACP-Eco-12**) following applications in nursery production areas. If riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse Nelson's antelope squirrel or other special-status species they represent and suitable foraging habitat is present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-1 and ACP-Eco-2**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-3 and ACP-Eco-4**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any acute RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-5 and ACP-Eco-6**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-7 and ACP-Eco-8**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any chronic RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

#### 5.5.1.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production areas. If insects were directly sprayed with Sevin SL, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and other measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.1.2 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Imidacloprid

Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, and Widow can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas. Alias 2F or Widow can be applied via chemigation in nursery production areas. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week up to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-01-24, ACP-04-24, ACP-05-24, ACP-15-24, ACP-28-24, and ACP-32-24). Applications in nursery production areas can occur up to 4 times annually, approximately 90 days apart up to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> when drench applications were made using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer, but were applied 4 times at 90-day intervals to 30 acres via chemigation (ACP-02-23, ACP-03-23, ACP-06-23, ACP-07-23, ACP-14-23, ACP-29-23, ACP-30-23, and ACP-31-23). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.5.1.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-17, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**). Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. It is unlikely that aquatic phase amphibians would be present on loading docks and that with dilution from loading dock drains before the applied chemicals reach water, there is little actual potential for adverse effects to aquatic phase amphibians from application at loading docks.

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-28, and ACP-Eco-29**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-22 and ACP-Eco-27**). Therefore, with restrictions on the application area or other site-specific measures to avoid impacts on special-status species, the potential for adverse effects is low.

No terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Sevin SL and imidacloprid containing pesticides were made either on a nursery loading dock or in nursery production areas.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. It is unlikely that aquatic phase amphibians would be present on loading docks and that with dilution from loading dock drains before the applied chemicals reach water, there is little actual potential for adverse effects to aquatic phase amphibians from application at loading docks.

Chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for all aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, and ACP-Eco-42**). When applications were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres, the chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians (**Tables ACP-Eco-36 and ACP-Eco-41**). Therefore, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**). Imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot was acquired on the nursery loading dock. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen (**Tables ACP-Eco-45, ACP-Eco-48, ACP-Eco-49, ACP-Eco-53, ACP-Eco-54, and ACP-Eco-58**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for terrestrial-phase amphibians following combination applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, and ACP-Eco-42**). When applications of Sevin SL was combined with Alias 2F were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres, chronic RQs exceeded standard LOC for southern torrent salamander and exceeded the special-status LOC for foothill yellow-legged frog (**Table ACP-Eco-36**). When applications of Sevin SL was combined with Widow were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres, chronic RQs exceeded special-status LOC for southern torrent

salamander (**Table ACP-Eco-41**). If southern torrent salamander, foothill yellow-legged frog or other special-status species they represent are present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. res and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-17, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates and the freshwater species, Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not vernal pool fairy shrimp when applications were made in nursery production areas to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-28, and ACP-Eco-29**). When applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-22 and ACP-Eco-27**), acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates and the freshwater species, including vernal pool fairy shrimp. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates following applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock, but chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides alone had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but the contribution to the overall RQ was small in comparison to that from Sevin SL. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone when applications were made to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, and ACP-Eco-42**). When applications were made

to 30 acres in nursery production areas, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates (**Tables ACP-Eco-36 and ACP-Eco-41**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.2.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on a loading dock or within the nursery production area when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-17, Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-28, ACP-Eco-29, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**).

When applications were made to 30 acres in nursery production areas, acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for coastal cutthroat trout and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU when 4 applications were made per year (**Table ACP-Eco-22**), but not when applications were made twice per year (**Table ACP-Eco-27**). Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs following applications either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas, regardless of the area treated. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**) exceeded the special-status LOC following applications on nursery loading docks for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt, and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU. Chronic RQs for coastal cutthroat trout exceeded the standard LOC when surface water was assumed be directly adjacent to the nursery loading dock application site. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. For the tidewater goby and delta smelt, the dilution that would occur in the marine/estuarine environment was thought sufficient to reduce water concentrations so exposure would not lead to chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs. For Sacramento splittail and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU, the dilution in the riverine habitat would be sufficient that the RQs would not exceed the LOCs. Therefore, when dilution was considered, the potential for adverse effects to tidewater goby, delta smelt, Sacramento splittail, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU is low. For the coastal cutthroat trout, dilution in the riverine habitat of the coastal cutthroat trout along with buffers would be sufficient such that the chronic RQs would not exceed LOCs. In locations where coastal cutthroat trout or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, and ACP-Eco-42**), no chronic RQs for any fish species

exceeded LOCs. When applications were made to 30 acres, chronic RQs for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded LOCs following 4 applications (**Table ACP-Eco-36**), but exceeded LOCs only for coastal cutthroat trout following 2 applications (**Table ACP-Eco-41**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage on terrestrial vegetation or insects had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only following applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on a loading dock or within the nursery production area when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-17, Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-28, ACP-Eco-29, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When applications were made to 30 acres in nursery production areas, acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when 2 or 4 applications were made per year (**Tables ACP-Eco-22 and ACP-Eco-27**). Acute RQs for giant garter snake exceeded standard LOC and western pond turtle exceeded the special-status LOC following 4 applications to nursery production areas, but not following 2 applications. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs following applications to 30 acres in nursery production areas. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, and desert tortoise, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-45, ACP-Eco-48, ACP-Eco-49, ACP-Eco-53, ACP-Eco-54, and ACP-Eco-58**). Chronic RQs for blunt-nosed leopard lizard and western fence lizard still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where blunt-nosed leopard lizard, western fence lizard or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application



site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for Alameda whipsnake, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, and ACP-Eco-42**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>. When the AUF was considered for Alameda whipsnake or desert tortoise, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-46, ACP-Eco-47, ACP-Eco-51, ACP-Eco-52, ACP-Eco-56, and ACP-Eco-57**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard still exceeded LOCs when AUF was considered. In locations where blunt-nosed leopard lizard, western fence lizard or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following 4 applications of Alias 2F along with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard (**Table ACP-Eco-36**) when no AUF is incorporated. When the AUF was considered, chronic RQs for the East Pacific green sea turtle did not exceed LOCs (**Table ACP-Eco-50**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and Alameda whipsnake still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following 2 applications of Nuprid 4.6F Pro with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, and western fence lizard. When the AUF was considered (**Table ACP-Eco-55**), chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for giant garter snake were less than LOCs. Chronic RQs for western pond turtle, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and Alameda whipsnake still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.2.5 Risk to Birds

Regardless of whether the combined applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> on the loading dock or in the nursery production area, western yellow-billed cuckoo had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC, but acute RQs for purple martin exceeded the special-status LOC only following applications on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-17, Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-28, ACP-Eco-29, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**). Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent

may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following 4 applications of Alias 2F along with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Table ACP-Eco-22**), acute RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following 2 applications of Nuprid 4.6F Pro with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Table ACP-Eco-27**), acute RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, California brown pelican, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, white-tailed kite, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-45, ACP-Eco-48, ACP-Eco-49, ACP-Eco-53, ACP-Eco-54, and ACP-Eco-58**) following applications on nursery loading docks.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, and ACP-Eco-42**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-46, ACP-Eco-47, ACP-Eco-51, ACP-Eco-52, ACP-Eco-56, and ACP-Eco-57**) following applications in nursery production areas.

Following 4 applications with Alias 2F (**Table ACP-Eco-36**) or 2 applications of Nuprid 4.6F Pro (**Table ACP-Eco-41**) along with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, and California brown pelican (**Tables ACP-Eco-50 and ACP-Eco-55**). For western yellow-billed cuckoo purple martin and yellow rail chronic RQs exceeded the LOC when the AUF was considered following 30-acre applications in nursery production areas. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application

site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.2.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species (**Tables ACP-Eco-17, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Many of the mammal species are unlikely to forage and be present on the nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, American badger, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-28, and ACP-Eco-29**) when foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species (**Tables ACP-Eco-36 and ACP-Eco-41**) following applications of Alias 2F or Nuprid 4.6F Pro with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas. Many of the mammal species are unlikely to forage and be present on the nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, American badger, and big free-tailed bat (**Tables ACP-Eco-45, ACP-Eco-48, ACP-Eco-49, ACP-Eco-53, ACP-Eco-54, and ACP-Eco-58**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Nelson's antelope squirrel, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and southern grasshopper mouse had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-38, ACP-Eco-42, and ACP-Eco-42**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of

3750 ft<sup>2</sup>. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, American badger, or big free-tailed bat (**Tables ACP-Eco-46, ACP-Eco-47, ACP-Eco-51, ACP-Eco-52, ACP-Eco-56, and ACP-Eco-57**) following applications in nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>. Riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following 4 applications with Alias 2F (**Table ACP-Eco-36**) or 2 applications of Nuprid 4.6F Pro (**Table ACP-Eco-41**) along with Sevin SL to 30 acres in nursery production areas, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species when the AUF was not considered and foraging was assumed to occur within the 30-acre nursery production areas application. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for big free-tailed bat (**Tables ACP-Eco-50 and ACP-Eco-55**). Mule deer, American badger, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following 30-acre applications in nursery production areas. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Sevin SL and imidacloprid containing pesticides were applied on the loading dock or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-3, ACP-Eco-4, ACP-Eco-17, Tables ACP-Eco-18, ACP-Eco-19, ACP-Eco-20, ACP-Eco-21, ACP-Eco-22, ACP-Eco-23, ACP-Eco-24, ACP-Eco-25, ACP-Eco-26, ACP-Eco-27, ACP-Eco-28, ACP-Eco-29, ACP-Eco-30, and ACP-Eco-31**). The drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed substantially to the acute RQs for earthworms.

Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-30, ACP-Eco-31, ACP-Eco-34, ACP-Eco-35, ACP-Eco-39, ACP-Eco-40, and ACP-Eco-44**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-32, ACP-Eco-33, ACP-Eco-37, ACP-Eco-36, ACP-Eco-38, ACP-Eco-41, ACP-Eco-42, and ACP-Eco-42**). The drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed substantially to the chronic RQs for earthworms.

#### 5.5.1.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Sevin SL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production areas. If insects were directly sprayed with Sevin SL, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all insects. The drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed substantially to the acute oral RQs for honey bees and other insects. If

pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.1.3 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Thiamethoxam

Flagship 25WG can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Only systemic residues were assumed present in plants. No nursery loading dock applications with Flagship 25WG were included for control of ACP. Applications in nursery production areas were limited to 1 application to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> and were assumed to be made to nursery stock in the ground rather than in containers. Therefore, when Sevin SL is applied in combination with Flagship 25WG in nursery production areas, only 1 application can occur annually (ACP-12-23). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.5.1.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians (**Table ACP-Eco-73**). No terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG were made in nursery production areas. Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute RQs.

Chronic RQs exceeded special-status LOC for all aquatic-phase amphibians (**Table ACP-Eco-74**). A buffer or other measures to reduce the concentrations in water may reduce the potential for adverse effects. In areas where aquatic-phase amphibians may be present near nursery production areas, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for terrestrial-phase amphibians following combination applications of Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG to plants in the nursery production areas. Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs.

##### 5.5.1.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates and the freshwater species, Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not vernal pool fairy shrimp when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Table ACP-Eco-73**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone (**Table ACP-Eco-74**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.3.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG (**Table ACP-Eco-73**). Following applications of Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG (**Table ACP-Eco-74**), no chronic RQs for any fish species exceeded LOCs. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.1.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage on terrestrial vegetation or insects had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Table ACP-Eco-73**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for Alameda whipsnake, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Table ACP-Eco-74**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered for Alameda whipsnake or desert tortoise, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-75**). The western fence lizard had chronic RQs that exceeded standard LOC and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where western fence lizard or blunt-nosed leopard lizard may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.3.5 Risk to Birds

Only the western yellow-billed cuckoo had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table ACP-Eco-73**). Acute RQs for western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs when foraging habitat for these species was at least 25 ft. from the application site. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Table ACP-Eco-74**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Table ACP-Eco-75**) following applications in nursery production areas. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.1.3.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOCs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel and exceeded the special-status LOC for American badger (**Table ACP-Eco-73**) when foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. For all species, a 25-ft. spray drift buffer was adequate to reduce exposures such that acute RQs did not exceed LOCs following applications in nursery production areas. Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Table ACP-Eco-74**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, American badger, or big free-tailed bat (**Table ACP-Eco-75**) following applications in nursery production areas. Riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.1.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG were applied in nursery production areas (**Table ACP-Eco-73**). The drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed slightly to the acute RQs for earthworms.

Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG were applied in nursery production areas (**Table 74**). The drench application of Flagship 25WG did not contribute notably to the chronic RQs for earthworms

#### 5.5.1.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Sevin SL and Flagship 25WG within the nursery production areas. If insects were directly sprayed with Sevin SL, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.5.2 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Cyfluthrin

Three pesticide products that may be used for control of ACP contain cyfluthrin as the active insecticide ingredient. Baythroid XL and Tombstone can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to 2 to 3 times each week on a nursery loading dock or up to 2 times annually, separated by approximately 90 days to nursery plants in nursery production areas. Tempo SC Ultra can only be applied up to 2 times annually, separated by approximately 90 days to nursery

plants in nursery production areas. Baythroid XL, Tombstone, or Tempo SC Ultra can be applied as foliar applications in combination with direct soil applications of products containing dinotefuran, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam.

#### 5.5.2.1 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Dinotefuran

Safari 20 SG can be applied as drench via chemigation or using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-19-08, ACP-19-27, ACP-20-08 and ACP-20-27), applications in nursery production areas were limited to 2 applications annually, approximately 90 days apart also to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-21-09, ACP-21-26, ACP-22-09, and ACP-22-26). As no application scenarios were proposed using Tempo SC Ultra and Safari 20 SG in combination, only Baythroid XL and Tombstone were analyzed in combination with Safari 20 SG. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.5.2.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Baythroid XL and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks did not exceed acute LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 and ACP-Eco-79**), but the combined acute RQs following applications of Tombstone and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded acute The special-status LOC for all aquatic-phase amphibians (**Tables ACP-Eco-78 and ACP-Eco-80**). Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-81 through ACP-Eco-84**). No terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Sevin SL and Safari 20 SG were made either on a nursery loading dock or in nursery production areas.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**).



Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**). Safari 20 SG contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog was acquired on the nursery loading dock or in water immediately adjacent to the loading dock. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for southern torrent salamander following applications of Baythroid XL (**Tables ACP-Eco-93 and ACP-Eco-95**). For foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for southern torrent salamander following applications of Tombstone but exceeded the standard LOC for California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog (**Tables ACP-Eco-94 and ACP-Eco-96**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for terrestrial-phase amphibians following combination applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG to plants in the nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**).

#### 5.5.2.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Tombstone and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-78 and ACP-Eco-80**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. The combined acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates except vernal pool fairy shrimp and all marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Baythroid XL and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 and ACP-Eco-79**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for all marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates or the freshwater species, vernal pool fairy shrimp, but did exceed LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone were made along with Safari 20 SG in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 and ACP-Eco-80**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded

chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.1.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Baythroid XL and Safari 20 SG on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 and ACP-Eco-79**), but acute RQs following applications of Tombstone and Safari 20 SG on a nursery loading dock exceeded the special-status LOC for all freshwater fish (**Tables ACP-Eco-78 and ACP-Eco-80**). Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG within the nursery production area (**Tables ACP-Eco-81 through ACP-Eco-84**).

Chronic RQs (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**) exceeded LOCs following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks for all marine/estuarine and freshwater species. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Following applications within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**), no chronic RQs for any fish species exceeded LOCs.

#### 5.5.2.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage on aquatic vegetation or prey had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG on loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 through ACP-Eco-80**). Alameda whipsnake had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Tombstone with Safari 20 SG on loading docks. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the

application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG in nursery production areas, acute RQs for only giant garter snake and western pond turtle exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-81 through ACP-Eco-84**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where giant garter snake, western pond turtle or other represented special status species may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate reptile species following applications of Baythroid XL with Safari 20 SG when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 and ACP-Eco-87**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-93 and ACP-Eco-95**). Chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western fence lizard, and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate reptile species following applications of Tombstone with Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-86 and ACP-Eco-88**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-94 and ACP-Eco-96**). Chronic RQs for western fence lizard and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs. Giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, and western pond turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site or in aquatic habitats immediately adjacent to the application site. When the AUF was considered for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, or East Pacific green sea turtle, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-97 through ACP-Eco-100**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs. In locations where western pond turtle or other represented special status species may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.1.5 Risk to Birds

When the combined applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG were made on the loading dock, tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 through ACP-Eco-80**). Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When the combined applications of Baythroid XL with Safari 20 SG were made in nursery production areas, osprey and California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 and ACP-Eco-79**). Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. When the combined applications of Tombstone with Safari 20 SG were made in nursery production areas, osprey and California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-78 and ACP-Eco-80**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-93 through ACP-Eco-96**) following applications on nursery loading docks.

Following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-97 through ACP-Eco-100**) following applications in nursery production areas.

#### 5.5.2.1.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel following applications of Baythroid XL and Safari 20 SG (**Tables ACP-Eco-77, ACP-Eco-79, ACP-Eco-81, and ACP-Eco-83**) on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel following applications of Tombstone and Safari 20 SG (**Tables ACP-Eco-78, ACP-Eco-80, ACP-Eco-82, and ACP-Eco-84**) when foraging was assumed to occur on the nursery loading dock or within the nursery production area application site. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species following applications of Baythroid XL with Safari 20 SG when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for mule deer, American badger, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-93 through ACP-Eco-96**). Chronic RQs for riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, and southern grasshopper mouse still exceeded LOCs. Chronic RQs for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter still exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs following applications of either Baythroid XL or Tombstone with Safari 20 SG for all mammal surrogate species when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site or in aquatic habitats immediately adjacent to the application site. When the AUF was considered for all surrogate species except the riparian brush rabbit, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-97 through ACP-Eco-100**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for riparian brush rabbit did not exceed LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL and Safari 20 SG in nursery production areas, but did exceed LOCs following applications of Tombstone and Safari 20 SG. In locations where riparian brush rabbit or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 through ACP-Eco-80**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-81 through ACP-Eco-84**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any acute RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-85 through ACP-Eco-88**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-89 through ACP-Eco-92**). No

toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any chronic RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

#### 5.5.2.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Safari 20 SG either on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-77 through ACP-Eco-80**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-81 through ACP-Eco-84**). If insects were directly sprayed with Baythroid XL or Tombstone, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.2.2 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Imidacloprid

Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, and Widow can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas. Alias 2F or Widow can be applied via chemigation in nursery production areas. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-01-08, ACP-01-27, ACP-04-08, ACP-04-27, ACP-05-08, ACP-05-27, ACP-15-08, ACP-15-27, ACP-28-08, ACP-28-27, ACP-32-08, and ACP-32-27). Applications in nursery production areas can occur up to 4 times applications annually, approximately 90 days apart to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> when drench applications were made using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer, but were applied to 30 acres via chemigation (ACP-02-09, ACP-02-26, ACP-03-09, ACP-03-26, ACP-06-09, ACP-06-25, ACP-06-26, ACP-07-09, ACP-07-25, ACP-07-26, ACP-14-09, ACP-14-26, ACP-29-09, ACP-29-25, ACP-29-26, ACP-30-09, ACP-30-25, ACP-30-26, ACP-31-09, ACP-31-09, and ACP-31-26). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.5.2.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks did not exceed acute LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-129, and ACP-Eco-139**). The combined acute RQs following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded acute The special-status LOC for all aquatic-phase amphibians (**Tables ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-130, and ACP-Eco-140**). Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading

dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

No aquatic-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**), but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-119 and ACP-Eco-131**). Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**). The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-145, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-166, and ACP-Eco-169**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-151 and ACP-Eco-163**). Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-155 and ACP-Eco-167**) when

applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-152 and ACP-Eco-164**). Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications of Tombstone and imidacloprid containing pesticides were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-146, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-168, and ACP-Eco-170**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-153 and ACP-Eco-165**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made either on a nursery loading dock or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-119, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-131, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**). Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any terrestrial-phase amphibians when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs southern torrent salamander and California red-legged frog when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any terrestrial-phase amphibians when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs for southern torrent salamander and California red-legged frog when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle exceeded the standard LOC and desert tortoise, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**). Imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for southern torrent salamander, but chronic RQs for California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-173, ACP-Eco-179, ACP-Eco-181, ACP-Eco-191, ACP-Eco-193, and ACP-Eco-203**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.



Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**). If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, exceedances of chronic LOCs were still seen (**Tables ACP-Eco-174, ACP-Eco-180, ACP-Eco-182, ACP-Eco-192, ACP-Eco-194, and ACP-Eco-204**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any terrestrial-phase amphibians when applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-145, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-166, and ACP-Eco-169**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-151 and ACP-Eco-163**). Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any terrestrial-phase amphibians when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-155 and ACP-Eco-167**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-152 and ACP-Eco-164**). Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-146, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-168, and ACP-Eco-170**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but did exceed LOCs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-153 and ACP-Eco-165**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded the standard LOC, whereas mimic tryonia and black abalone exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-129, and ACP-Eco-139**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

The combined acute RQs for mimic tryonia, black abalone, Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded the standard LOC, whereas vernal pool fairy shrimp exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-130, and ACP-Eco-140**). Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**), but acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp and mimic tryonia and black abalone also exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-119 and ACP-Eco-131**). Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp and mimic tryonia and black abalone also exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**), and acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp and mimic tryonia and black abalone also exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The combined chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**). The combined chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and also exceeded LOCs to vernal pool fairy shrimp, mimic tryonia, and black abalone when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-119 and ACP-Eco-131**). Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish and the special-status LOC for mimic tryonia and black abalone when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**), and exceeded LOCs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**), and exceeded LOCs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.2.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on a loading dock or within the nursery production area when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-129, ACP-Eco-134, ACP-Eco-137, and ACP-Eco-139**). When applications were made to 30 acres in nursery production areas, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for Sacramento splittail, arroyo chub, coastal cutthroat trout, desert pupfish, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**). Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs following applications either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas, regardless of the area treated. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No acute RQs for marine/estuarine fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on a loading dock or within the nursery production area when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-130, and ACP-Eco-140**), but all acute RQs for freshwater fish exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be

present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for marine/estuarine fish or freshwater fish when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**), and exceeded the special-status LOC for marine/estuarine fish and the standard LOC for freshwater fish when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any fish when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and exceeded the special-status LOC for tidewater goby and delta smelt and the standard LOC for Sacramento splittail, arroyo chub, coastal cutthroat trout, desert pupfish and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). ). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**) exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks for the arroyo chub and desert pupfish, and exceeded the standard LOC for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt, and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**) exceeded the LOCs following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt, and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, arroyo chub, coastal cutthroat trout, desert pupfish, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-145, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-166, and ACP-Eco-169**), no chronic RQs for any fish species exceeded LOCs. When applications were made to 30 acres, chronic RQs for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-151 and ACP-Eco-163**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-155 and ACP-Eco-167**), chronic RQs for Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded the special-status LOC. When applications were made to 30 acres, chronic RQs for all fish exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-152 and ACP-Eco-164**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-146, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-168, and ACP-Eco-170**), no chronic RQs for any fish species exceeded LOCs. When applications were made to 30 acres, chronic RQs for the marine/estuarine species tidewater goby and delta smelt and the freshwater species Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-153 and ACP-Eco-165**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles aquatic diets had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks. The giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-129, and ACP-Eco-139**). In addition to giant garter snake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle exceeding LOCs, the Alameda whipsnake had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-130, and ACP-Eco-140**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Giant garter snake and western pond turtle had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**), and Alameda whipsnake and East Pacific green sea turtle also had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-119 and ACP-Eco-131**). Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake and western pond turtle when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**), and acute RQs also exceeded the standard LOC for Alameda whipsnake and East Pacific green sea turtle and the special-status LOC for northern red diamond rattlesnake when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Giant garter snake and western pond turtle had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**), and Alameda whipsnake and East Pacific green sea turtle also had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle exceeded the standard LOC and desert tortoise, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**). Imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these reptiles. If reptiles were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock or adjacent water by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, but chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, and western fence lizard still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-173, ACP-Eco-179, ACP-Eco-181, ACP-Eco-191, ACP-Eco-193, and ACP-Eco-203**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All surrogate reptile species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**). If reptiles were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed

leopard lizard, but chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, and western fence lizard still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-174, ACP-Eco-180, ACP-Eco-182, ACP-Eco-192, ACP-Eco-194, and ACP-Eco-204**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle when applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-145, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-166, and ACP-Eco-169**), and also exceed LOCs for northern red diamond rattlesnake when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-151 and ACP-Eco-163**). If reptiles were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, and East Pacific green sea turtle, but chronic RQs for western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-175, ACP-Eco-177, ACP-Eco-186, ACP-Eco-189, ACP-Eco-198, and ACP-Eco-201**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-183 and ACP-Eco-195**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle and the special-status LOC for the northern red diamond rattlesnake when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-155 and ACP-Eco-167**), and exceeded the standard LOC for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-152 and ACP-Eco-164**). If reptiles were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, and East Pacific green sea turtle, but chronic RQs for wept still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-187 and ACP-Eco-199**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-184 and ACP-Eco-196**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-146, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-168, and ACP-Eco-170**), and also exceed LOCs for northern red diamond rattlesnake when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-153 and ACP-Eco-165**).

If reptiles were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, and East Pacific green sea turtle, but chronic RQs for western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-176, ACP-Eco-178, ACP-Eco-188, ACP-Eco-190, ACP-Eco-200, and ACP-Eco-202**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-185 and ACP-Eco-197**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.2.5 Risk to Birds

Following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks, the osprey, California brown pelican, and purple martin had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, whereas the tricolored blackbird and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-129, and ACP-Eco-139**). The tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin and yellow rail had acute RQs exceeding LOCs following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-130, and ACP-Eco-140**). Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and osprey had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made in 3750-ft<sup>2</sup> nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**), and tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin and yellow rail all had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-119 and ACP-Eco-131**). Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for osprey and California brown pelican when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**) and acute RQs also exceeded the standard LOC for tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and yellow rail when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Osprey and California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**), and tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and yellow rail also had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other



site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**). Imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these birds. If birds were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock or adjacent water by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for any bird surrogate species (**Tables ACP-Eco-173, ACP-Eco-179, ACP-Eco-181, ACP-Eco-191, ACP-Eco-193, and ACP-Eco-203**).

Tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and fulvous whistling-duck had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**). If birds were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for any bird surrogate species (**Tables ACP-Eco-174, ACP-Eco-180, ACP-Eco-182, ACP-Eco-192, ACP-Eco-194, and ACP-Eco-204**).

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for osprey, California brown pelican, and purple martin and exceeded the special-status LOC for tricolored blackbird, and yellow rail when applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-145, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-166, and ACP-Eco-169**), and also exceed the standard LOC for tricolored blackbird, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, and yellow rail and special-status LOC for fulvous whistling-duck when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-151 and ACP-Eco-163**). If birds were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for any surrogate bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-175, ACP-Eco-177, ACP-Eco-186, ACP-Eco-189, ACP-Eco-198, and ACP-Eco-201**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for purple martin and yellow rail still exceeded the standard LOC and fulvous whistling-duck and western yellow-billed cuckoo exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-183 and ACP-Eco-195**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-155 and ACP-Eco-167**), and also exceeded the standard LOC for tricolored blackbird, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, and western yellow-billed cuckoo when applications were made to 30 acres

(**Tables ACP-Eco-152 and ACP-Eco-164**). If birds were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for any surrogate bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-187 and ACP-Eco-199**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-184 and ACP-Eco-196**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin and yellow rail when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-146, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-168, and ACP-Eco-170**), and also exceed the standard LOC for Cooper's hawk, and western yellow-billed cuckoo and the special-status LOC for fulvous whistling-duck when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-153 and ACP-Eco-165**). If birds were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for any surrogate bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-176, ACP-Eco-178, ACP-Eco-188, ACP-Eco-190, ACP-Eco-200, and ACP-Eco-202**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded the standard LOC and fulvous whistling-duck exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-185 and ACP-Eco-197**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.2.6 Risk to Mammals

Following applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks, the riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-129, and ACP-Eco-139**). The riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and mule deer had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-130, and ACP-Eco-140**). Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when

combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made in 3750-ft<sup>2</sup> nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-134, and ACP-Eco-137**), and the same 6 species all had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-119 and ACP-Eco-131**). Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel and acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for northwestern San Diego pocket mouse when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-123 and ACP-Eco-135**) and acute RQs also exceeded the LOCs for the same 8 species when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-120 and ACP-Eco-132**). Riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and mule deer exceeded the special-status LOC when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-136, and ACP-Eco-138**), with the same 7 species having acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-121 and ACP-Eco-133**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-161, and ACP-Eco-171**). Imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these mammals. If mammals were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock or adjacent water by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for mule deer, American badger, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-173, ACP-Eco-179, ACP-Eco-181, ACP-Eco-191, ACP-Eco-193, and ACP-Eco-203**). Chronic RQs did exceed LOCs for southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, and southern grasshopper mouse. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC when combination applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-162, and ACP-Eco-172**). If mammals were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock or adjacent water by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for mule deer, American badger, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-174, ACP-Eco-180, ACP-Eco-182, ACP-Eco-192, ACP-Eco-194, and ACP-Eco-204**). Chronic RQs did exceed LOCs for southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, riparian brush

rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, and southern grasshopper mouse. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel and American badger exceeded the special-status LOC when applications of Baythroid XL and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-166, and ACP-Eco-169**). When Baythroid XL and Admire Pro were applied a single time, American badger did not exceed LOCs and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse only exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table ACP-Eco-145**). Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel and American badger exceeded the special-status LOC when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-151 and ACP-Eco-163**). If mammals were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for any surrogate mammal species (**Tables ACP-Eco-175, ACP-Eco-177, ACP-Eco-186, ACP-Eco-189, ACP-Eco-198, and ACP-Eco-201**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel still exceeded the standard LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-183 and ACP-Eco-195**). Following applications on 30 acres, Chronic RQs were above the LOCs for riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse southern grasshopper mouse, Nelson's antelope squirrel, southern sea otter and southwestern river otter. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for all mammal surrogate species when applications of Tempo SC Ultra and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-155 and ACP-Eco-167**), and also exceeded the standard LOC for all surrogate species when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-152 and ACP-Eco-164**). If mammals were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for mule deer, American badger, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, or Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-187 and ACP-Eco-199**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-184 and ACP-Eco-196**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals species when applications of Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-168, and ACP-Eco-170**) with one exception. When Tombstone and Admire Pro were applied a single time, American badger only exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table ACP-Eco-146**). Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for all species when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-153 and ACP-Eco-165**). If mammals were assumed to gather food off the nursery production areas of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> or from adjacent waters by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, exceedances of chronic the special-status LOC occurred only for riparian brush rabbit (**Tables ACP-Eco-176, ACP-Eco-178, ACP-Eco-188, ACP-Eco-190, ACP-Eco-200, and ACP-Eco-202**). Following applications to 30 acres, chronic RQs for riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded the standard LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-185 and ACP-Eco-197**). Southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse or Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs above the LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-109, ACP-Eco-110, ACP-Eco-115, ACP-Eco-116, ACP-Eco-117, ACP-Eco-118, ACP-Eco-127, ACP-Eco-128, ACP-Eco-129, ACP-Eco-130, ACP-Eco-139, and ACP-Eco-140**). The drench application of Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow contributed substantially to the acute RQs for earthworms.

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Baythroid XL, Tempo SC Ultra, or Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied in the nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-111, ACP-Eco-112, ACP-Eco-113, ACP-Eco-114, ACP-Eco-119, ACP-Eco-120, ACP-Eco-121, ACP-Eco-122, ACP-Eco-123, ACP-Eco-124, ACP-Eco-125, ACP-Eco-126, ACP-Eco-131, ACP-Eco-132, ACP-Eco-133, ACP-Eco-134, ACP-Eco-135, ACP-Eco-136, ACP-Eco-137, and ACP-Eco-138**). The drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed substantially to the acute RQs for earthworms.

Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Baythroid XL, Tempo SC Ultra or Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied on the loading dock (**ACP-Eco-141, ACP-Eco-142, ACP-Eco-147, ACP-Eco-148, ACP-Eco-149, ACP-Eco-150, ACP-Eco-159, ACP-Eco-160, ACP-Eco-161, ACP-Eco-162, ACP-Eco-171, and ACP-Eco-172**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-143, ACP-Eco-144, ACP-Eco-145, ACP-Eco-146, ACP-Eco-151, ACP-Eco-152, ACP-Eco-153, ACP-Eco-154, ACP-Eco-155, ACP-Eco-156, ACP-Eco-157, ACP-Eco-158, ACP-Eco-163, ACP-Eco-164, ACP-Eco-165, ACP-Eco-166, ACP-Eco-167, ACP-**

**Eco-168, ACP-Eco-169, and ACP-Eco-170**). The drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed substantially to the chronic RQs for earthworms.

#### 5.5.2.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Baythroid XL, Tempo SC Ultra, or Tombstone and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production areas. If insects were directly sprayed with Sevin SL, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all insects. The drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed substantially to the acute oral RQs for honey bees and other insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.2.3 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Thiamethoxam

Flagship 25WG can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Only systemic residues were assumed present in plants. No nursery loading dock applications with Flagship 25WG were considered for control of ACP. Applications in nursery production areas were limited to 1 application to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> and were assumed to be made to nursery stock in the ground rather than in containers. Therefore, when Baythroid XL or Tombstone is applied in combination with Flagship 25WG in nursery production areas, only 1 application can occur annually (ACP-12-09 and ACP-12-26). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.5.2.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute RQs following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians (**Tables ACP-Eco-237 and ACP-Eco-238**). No terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG were made in nursery production areas. Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute RQs.

Chronic RQs following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians (**Tables ACP-Eco-239 and ACP-Eco-240**). No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for terrestrial-phase amphibians following combination applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG to plants in the nursery production areas. Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.2.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Acute RQs following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species (**Table ACP-Eco-237** and **ACP-Eco-238**).

Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but not for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone (**Tables ACP-Eco-239** and **ACP-Eco-240**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.3.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG (**Table ACP-Eco-237** and **ACP-Eco-238**). Following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG (**Tables ACP-Eco-239** and **ACP-Eco-240**), no chronic RQs for any fish species exceeded LOCs. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.2.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage on aquatic diets had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The giant garter snake and western pond turtle had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table ACP-Eco-237** and **ACP-Eco-238**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard following applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-239** and **ACP-Eco-240**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. For the East Pacific green sea turtle, the chronic RQ exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Baythroid XL and the standard LOC following applications of Tombstone. When the AUF was considered, only the western pond turtle exceeded LOCs. (**Tables ACP-Eco-241** and **ACP-Eco-242**). In locations where western pond turtle or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application

site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.2.3.5 Risk to Birds

Following applications of Baythroid XL and Flagship 25WG, osprey had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC, and California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, and both species had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC following applications of Tombstone and Flagship 25WG (**Tables ACP-Eco-237 and ACP-Eco-238**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs following applications of Baythroid XL and Flagship 25WG exceeded the standard LOC only for osprey, California brown pelican, and purple martin, and the special-status LOC for tricolored blackbird and yellow rail, and exceeded the standard LOC for all 5 species following applications of Tombstone and Flagship 25WG when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-239 and ACP-Eco-240**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-241 and ACP-Eco-242**) following applications in nursery production areas. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.2.3.6 Risk to Mammals

Following applications of Baythroid XL and Flagship 25WG, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel, and following applications of Tombstone and Flagship 25WG, the acute RQ for mule deer also exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-237 and ACP-Eco-238**) when foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals except the American badger following applications of Baythroid XL and Flagship 25WG, and all surrogate species following applications of Tombstone and Flagship 25WG, when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-239 and ACP-Eco-240**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. For American badger, the chronic RQ only exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Tombstone and Flagship 25WG. For northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, the chronic RQ exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Baythroid XL and Flagship 25WG, and exceeded the standard LOC following applications of Tombstone and Flagship 25WG. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any species except the riparian brush rabbit (**Tables ACP-Eco-241 and ACP-Eco-242**) following applications in nursery production areas. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in



excess of what might be harmful to these species. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.2.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG were applied in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-237** and **ACP-Eco-238**). The drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed slightly to the acute RQs for earthworms.

Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG were applied in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-239** and **ACP-Eco-240**). The drench application of Flagship 25WG did not contribute notably to the acute RQs for earthworms.

#### 5.5.2.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Baythroid XL or Tombstone and Flagship 25WG within the nursery production areas. If insects were directly sprayed with Baythroid XL or Tombstone, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.5.3 Risk Associated with Foliar Applications of Products Containing Fenprothrin

Danitol 2.4 EC Spray can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to 2 to 3 times each week on a nursery loading dock and once annually to nursery plants in nursery production areas. Danitol 2.4 EC Spray can be applied as a foliar application in combination with direct soil applications of products containing dinotefuran, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam.

#### 5.5.3.1 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Dinotefuran

Safari 20 SG can be applied as drench via chemigation or using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-19-10 and ACP-20-10). Combination with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray limits the applications of Safari 20 SG in nursery production areas to a single application annually (ACP-21-11 and ACP-22-11). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.5.3.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**). Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander and California red-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, and foothill yellow-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**).

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**). Safari 20 SG contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these

terrestrial-phase amphibians. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog was acquired on the nursery loading dock. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no change in the exceedances of chronic LOCs was seen (**Tables ACP-Eco-253 and ACP-Eco-254**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog following combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG to plants in the nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**) when no AUF was assumed and all food was acquired from the nursery production areas or waters immediately adjacent to the application site. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for southern torrent salamander, but chronic RQs for California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog still existed (**Tables ACP-Eco-255 and ACP-Eco-256**). In locations where California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates but not marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**) exceeded acute LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to application sites. Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock, but chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded the special-status LOC only when water was immediately adjacent to the application site (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**).

#### 5.5.3.1.3 Risk to Fish

Acute RQs for all marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**). Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute. Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Following applications in nursery production areas, acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for the marine/estuarine tidewater goby and delta smelt and the freshwater Sacramento splittail and the standard LOC for the freshwater arroyo chub, coastal cutthroat trout, desert pupfish and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for all marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**). Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Following applications within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**), chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for the warmwater fish arroyo chub and desert pupfish. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

All reptiles had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate reptile species when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, and East Pacific green sea turtle, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-253 and ACP-Eco-254**). Chronic RQs for blunt-

nosed leopard lizard, giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, and western fence lizard still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate reptiles when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production area application site. When the AUF was considered for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, or East Pacific green sea turtle, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-255 and ACP-Eco-256**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.1.5 Risk to Birds

When applications were made on a nursery loading dock, tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs, (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**). Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications in the nursery production area, tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs, but acute RQs for Cooper's hawk exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all species except the mourning dove and white-tailed kite when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs only exceed LOCs for fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-253 and ACP-Eco-254**) following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was

not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Tables ACP-Eco-255 and ACP-Eco-256**) following applications in nursery production areas.

#### 5.5.3.1.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter and the special-status LOC for riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**) following applications on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**) or nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**). Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Safari 20 SG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, American badger, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-253 and ACP-Eco-254**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse southern sea otter, and southwestern river otter had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. Consideration of the AUF following applications in nursery production areas, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any species besides riparian brush rabbit and southern grasshopper mouse (**Tables ACP-Eco-255 and ACP-Eco-256**). In locations where riparian brush rabbit, southern grasshopper mouse or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms did not exceeded the standard LOC when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-245 and ACP-Eco-246**), but did exceed LOCs following applications in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-247 and ACP-Eco-248**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any acute RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-249 and ACP-Eco-250**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-251 and ACP-Eco-252**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any chronic RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

#### 5.5.3.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Safari 20 SG either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production areas. However, no oral toxicity data for honey bees was available for fenpropathrin, so the magnitude of the RQ was due only to the toxicity of dinotefuran. If insects were directly sprayed with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray, acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for all insects. The only insect contact toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to fenpropathrin. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.3.2 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Imidacloprid

Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, and Widow can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas. Alias 2F or Widow can be applied via chemigation in nursery production areas. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-01-10, ACP-04-10, ACP-05-10, ACP-15-10, ACP-28-10, and ACP-32-10). Combination with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray limits the applications in nursery production areas to a single application annually to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> when drench applications were made using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer, but were applied to 30 acres via chemigation (ACP-02-11, ACP-03-11, ACP-06-11, ACP-07-11, ACP-14-11, ACP-29-11, ACP-30-11, and ACP-31-11). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.5.3.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded acute LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**). Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to

30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**). Terrestrial-phase foothill yellow-legged frog only exceeded the special-status LOC in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>. When applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**), the foothill yellow-legged frog exceeded the standard LOC.

In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians unless residues are prevented from reaching aquatic habitats (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and ACP-Eco-288**). Again, exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, and ACP-Eco-286**). When applications were made in nursery production areas of 30 acres, the chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians (**Tables ACP-Eco-280 and ACP-Eco-285**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and ACP-Eco-288**). Imidacloprid-containing products contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these



terrestrial-phase amphibians. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog was acquired on the nursery loading dock or from adjacent waters. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food from the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no changes in exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen (**Tables ACP-Eco-289, ACP-Eco-292, ACP-Eco-293, ACP-Eco-297, ACP-Eco-298, and ACP-Eco-302**).

In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, and ACP-Eco-286**) or were made in nursery production areas of 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-280 and ACP-Eco-285**). If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food from nursery production areas by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for southern torrent salamander when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but chronic exceedances for California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog still existed (**Tables ACP-Eco-290, ACP-Eco-291, ACP-Eco-295, ACP-Eco-296, ACP-Eco-300, and ACP-Eco-301**). Following applications on nursery production areas to 30 acres, chronic RQs for all three species still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-294 and ACP-Eco-299**).

In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs exceeded acute LOCs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates but not the marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for none of the marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates but all of the freshwater species had acute RQs exceeded when applications were made in nursery production areas to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**) or when applications were made of 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent

may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock, and chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides alone had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but the contribution to the overall RQ was small in comparison to that from Danitol 2.4 EC Spray. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for freshwater or the marine/estuarine species when applications were made to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**). When applications were made to 30 acres in nursery production areas, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.2.3 Risk to Fish

Acute RQs for all marine/estuarine and freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**). Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for the freshwater fish arroyo chub, coastal cutthroat trout, desert pupfish and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU, but exceeded the special-status LOC for the freshwater Sacramento splittail and the marine/estuarine tidewater goby and delta smelt amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all fish species when applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**). Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs following applications either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas, regardless of the area treated. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and ACP-Eco-288**) exceeded the LOCs following applications on nursery loading docks for all fish species when surface water was assumed be directly adjacent to the nursery loading dock application site. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> within nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, and ACP-Eco-286**), chronic RQs for arroyo chub and desert pupfish exceeded LOCs. When applications were made to 30 acres, chronic RQs for all fish exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-280 and ACP-Eco-285**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

All reptiles had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**) or within the nursery production area (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and ACP-Eco-288**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, and East Pacific green sea turtle, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-289, ACP-Eco-292, ACP-Eco-293, ACP-Eco-297, ACP-Eco-298, and ACP-Eco-302**). Chronic RQs for blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle, and western fence lizard still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate reptile species when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, and ACP-Eco-286**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or of 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-280 and ACP-Eco-285**). If reptiles were assumed to gather food from nursery production areas by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise or East Pacific green sea turtle following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for giant garter snake following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-290, ACP-Eco-291, ACP-Eco-295, ACP-Eco-296, ACP-Eco-300, and ACP-Eco-301**). Following applications on nursery production areas to 30 acres, chronic RQs for all species except East Pacific green sea turtle still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-294 and ACP-Eco-299**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.2.5 Risk to Birds

When the combined applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**) acute RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded LOCs. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When applications were made within the nursery production area to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, acute RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded the standard LOC, but the Cooper's hawk exceeded the special-status LOC, only (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Alias 2F or Widow along with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray to 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**), acute RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all species except mourning dove or white-tailed kite when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and ACP-Eco-288**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid

containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-289, ACP-Eco-292, ACP-Eco-293, ACP-Eco-297, ACP-Eco-298, and ACP-Eco-302**) following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, and ACP-Eco-286**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and following applications to 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-280 and ACP-Eco-285**), chronic RQs exceeded LOCs also for California condor and fulvous whistling-duck. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any surrogate bird species following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-290, ACP-Eco-291, ACP-Eco-295, ACP-Eco-296, ACP-Eco-300, and ACP-Eco-301**), and exceeded the special-status LOC for the tricolored blackbird and osprey, and the standard LOC for the fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-294 and ACP-Eco-299**) following applications to 30 acres. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.2.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter and the special-status LOC for riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter and the special-status LOC for riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**) when foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-266 and ACP-Eco-271**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and**

**ACP-Eco-288**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, American badger, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-289, ACP-Eco-292, ACP-Eco-293, ACP-Eco-297, ACP-Eco-298, and ACP-Eco-302**) following applications on nursery loading docks. Riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, southern sea otter and southwestern river otter had chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, and ACP-Eco-286**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft<sup>2</sup>. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any species other than riparian brush rabbit or southern grasshopper mouse (**Tables ACP-Eco-290, ACP-Eco-291, ACP-Eco-295, ACP-Eco-296, ACP-Eco-300, and ACP-Eco-301**) following applications in nursery production areas of 3750 ft<sup>2</sup>. In locations where riparian brush rabbit or southern grasshopper mouse may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications with Alias 2F or Widow (**Tables ACP-Eco-280 and ACP-Eco-285**) along with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray to 30 acres in nursery production areas, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species when the AUF was not considered and foraging was assumed to occur within the 30-acre nursery production areas application. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, American badger, or big free-tailed bat (**Tables ACP-Eco-294 and ACP-Eco-299**). Riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, Nelson's antelope squirrel, southern sea otter and southwestern river otter had chronic RQs that did exceed LOCs when the AUF was considered following 30-acre applications in nursery production areas.

#### 5.5.3.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-261, ACP-Eco-264, ACP-Eco-265, ACP-Eco-269, ACP-Eco-270, and ACP-Eco-274**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-262, ACP-Eco-263, ACP-Eco-266, ACP-Eco-267, ACP-Eco-268, ACP-Eco-271, ACP-Eco-272, and ACP-Eco-273**). The drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed substantially to the acute RQs for earthworms.

Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-275, ACP-Eco-278, ACP-Eco-279, ACP-Eco-283, ACP-Eco-284, and ACP-Eco-288**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-**

**Eco-276, ACP-Eco-277, ACP-Eco-280, ACP-Eco-281, ACP-Eco-282, ACP-Eco-285, and ACP-Eco-286**). The drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed substantially to the chronic RQs for earthworms.

#### 5.5.3.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production areas. However, no oral toxicity data for honey bees was available for fenpropathrin, so the magnitude of the RQ was due only to the toxicity of imidacloprid. If insects were directly sprayed with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray, acute contact RQs did not exceed LOCs for any insects. The drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed substantially to the acute oral RQs for honey bees and other insects. The only insect contact toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to fenpropathrin. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.3.3 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Thiamethoxam

Flagship 25WG can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Only systemic residues were assumed present in plants. No nursery loading dock applications with Flagship 25WG were considered for control of ACP. Applications in nursery production areas were limited to 1 application to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> and were assumed to be made to nursery stock in the ground rather than in containers. Therefore, when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray is applied in combination with Flagship 25WG in nursery production areas, only 1 application can occur annually (ACP-12-11). Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.5.3.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians (**Table ACP-Eco-317**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander and California red-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and foothill yellow-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG were made in nursery production areas. Exposure of aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to

the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians (**Table ACP-Eco-318**). Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG were made in nursery production areas and all foraging was performed within the treated plot (No AUF). When exposure was assumed in proportion the AUF (**Table ACP-Eco-319**), only California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog exceeded LOCs. In locations where California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog or other represented special-status species may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater species, but not the marine/estuarine species when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Table ACP-Eco-317**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for freshwater or marine/estuarine species (**Table ACP-Eco-318**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.3.3.3 Risk to Fish

Acute RQs for tidewater goby, delta smelt, and Sacramento splittail exceeded the special-status LOC, and arroyo chub, coastal cutthroat trout, desert pupfish and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded the standard LOC following the combination applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG (**Table ACP-Eco-317**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG (**Table ACP-Eco-318**), only chronic RQs for the warmwater species, arroyo chub and desert pupfish exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Exposure of fish to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall chronic RQs.



#### 5.5.3.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

All reptiles had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table ACP-Eco-317**). Exposure of reptiles to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate reptile species when the AUF was not considered (**Table ACP-Eco-318**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, or East Pacific green sea turtle, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-319**). Chronic RQs following applications for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, and western fence lizard, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.3.3.5 Risk to Birds

The tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, and Cooper's hawk had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table ACP-Eco-317**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Table ACP-Eco-318**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any bird species (**Table ACP-Eco-319**) following applications in nursery production areas. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.3.3.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter and the special-status LOC for riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Table ACP-Eco-317**) when foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered (**Table ACP-Eco-318**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for the riparian brush rabbit and the special-status LOC for the southern grasshopper mouse (**Table ACP-Eco-319**) following applications in nursery production areas. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed little to the overall acute or chronic RQs.

#### 5.5.3.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG were applied in nursery production areas (**Table ACP-Eco-317**). The drench application of Flagship 25WG contributed slightly to the acute RQs for earthworms. Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG were applied in nursery production areas (**Table 318**).

#### 5.5.3.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Flagship 25WG within the nursery production areas. However, no oral toxicity data for honey bees was available for fenprothrin, so the magnitude of the RQ was due only to the toxicity of thiamethoxam. If insects were directly sprayed with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray, acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any insects. The only insect contact toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to fenprothrin. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.5.4 Risk Associated with Foliar Applications of Products Containing Spirotetramat

Two products that contain spirotetramat can be used for control of ACP: Movento and Kontos. Movento can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to 2 to 3 times each week on a nursery loading dock or up to twice annually with applications separated by approximately 90 days to nursery plants in nursery production areas. Kontos is only applied in nursery production areas up to 4 times annually, approximately every 90 days. All applications of Movento include the spray additive First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil which contains mineral oil. The use of the spray additive was the main cause for RQs above the LOC for several species. Movento and Kontos can be applied as a foliar application in combination with direct soil applications of products containing dinotefuran, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam.

#### 5.5.4.1 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Dinotefuran

Safari 20 SG can be applied as drench via chemigation or using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-19-18 and ACP-20-18). Combination with Movento limits the applications of Safari 20 SG in nursery production areas to two applications annually (ACP-21-17 and ACP-22-17). No applications of Safari 20 SG occur with Kontos. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.5.4.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks did not exceed acute LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-321 and ACP-Eco-322**) or nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323 and ACP-Eco-324**).

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-321 and ACP-Eco-322**). Loading docks were assumed to be either paved or gravel so species such as the western spadefoot would not have access to terrestrial invertebrates such as earthworms on the loading dock itself, but could access them off the loading dock. The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western spadefoot had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323 and ACP-Eco-324**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The combined chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-325 and ACP-Eco-326**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-327 and ACP-Eco-328**) did not exceed chronic LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians. Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western spadefoot had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and California

tiger salamander and arroyo toad had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-325** and **ACP-Eco-326**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-327** and **ACP-Eco-328**). The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase amphibians was acquired on the nursery loading dock. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food off the nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-329** and **ACP-Eco-330**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-331** and **ACP-Eco-332**) by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no the exceedances of chronic LOCs was seen for California tiger salamander or arroyo toad.

#### 5.5.4.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-321** and **ACP-Eco-322**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323** and **ACP-Eco-324**) did not exceed acute LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the application sites.

The chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates but not for marine/estuarine species following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock the nursery loading dock, (**Tables ACP-Eco-325** and **ACP-Eco-326**). The exceedances seen for aquatic invertebrates were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for freshwater but not marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates when applications were made in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-327** and **ACP-Eco-328**). The exceedances seen for aquatic invertebrates were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.4.1.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-321** and **ACP-Eco-322**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323** and **ACP-Eco-324**). No chronic RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following the combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on a loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-325** and **ACP-Eco-326**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-327** and **ACP-Eco-328**).

#### 5.5.4.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for giant garter snake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG on nursery loading docks (**Tables ACP-Eco-321 and ACP-Eco-322**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323 and ACP-Eco-324**). The exceedances seen for reptiles were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-325 and ACP-Eco-326**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. The exceedances seen for reptiles were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. When the AUF was considered for giant garter snake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-329 and ACP-Eco-330**). Chronic RQs for western fence lizard and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle, but exceeded the special-status LOC for desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-327 and ACP-Eco-328**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production area application site. The exceedances seen for reptiles were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. When the AUF was considered for giant garter snake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-331 and ACP-Eco-332**). Chronic RQs following applications in nursery production areas for western fence lizard and western pond turtle still exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.4.1.5 Risk to Birds

When applications were made on a nursery loading dock or in the nursery production area, tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs, (**Tables ACP-Eco-321 through ACP-Eco-324**). The exceedances seen for birds were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG.

In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail and exceeded the special-status LOC for mourning dove when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-325** and **ACP-Eco-326**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. The exceedances seen for birds were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs only exceed LOCs for fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-329** and **ACP-Eco-330**) following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-327** and **ACP-Eco-328**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas. The exceedances seen for birds were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs only exceed LOCs for fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-331** and **ACP-Eco-332**) following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.4.1.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC for all surrogate mammal species except American badger with acute RQs which did not exceed LOCs and the northwestern San Diego pocket mouse which had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. (**Tables ACP-Eco-321** and **ACP-Eco-322**) following applications on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323** and **ACP-Eco-324**). The exceedances seen for mammals were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammals when the AUF was not considered and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site (**Tables ACP-Eco-325** and **ACP-Eco-326**) or nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-327** and **ACP-Eco-328**). The exceedances seen for mammals were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or Safari 20 SG. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any species other than riparian brush rabbit and southern sea otter (**Tables ACP-Eco-329** and

**ACP-Eco-330**) on nursery loading docks. Consideration of the AUF following applications in nursery production areas, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any species besides riparian brush rabbit (**Tables ACP-Eco-331** and **ACP-Eco-332**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.4.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-321** and **ACP-Eco-322**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-323** and **ACP-Eco-324**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any acute RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown. Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-325** and **ACP-Eco-326**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-327** and **ACP-Eco-328**). No toxicity data were available for dinotefuran and earthworms, so the contribution to any chronic RQ exceedance from Safari 20 SG is unknown.

#### 5.5.4.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Safari 20 SG either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production areas. However, no oral toxicity data for honey bees was available for mineral oil, so the magnitude of the RQ was due only to the toxicity of dinotefuran and spirotetramat. If insects were directly sprayed with Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for all insects. The only insect contact toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to spirotetramat and mineral oil. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.5.4.2 Risk Associated When Combined with Drench Applications with Products Containing Imidacloprid

Imidacloprid containing pesticides can be applied as drench using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer either on nursery loading docks or in nursery production areas. Alias 2F or Widow can be applied via chemigation in nursery production areas. Regardless of drench application technique, only systemic residues were assumed present in plants, so the drench application technique did not affect the magnitude of the RQs. Applications on a nursery loading dock can occur up to 2 to 3 times each week to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (ACP-01-18, ACP-04-18, ACP-05-18, ACP-15-18, ACP-28-18, and ACP-32-18). Combination with Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil limits the applications in nursery production areas to a single application annually to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> when drench applications were made using a mechanically pressurized

hand-held sprayer, but were applied to 30 acres via chemigation (ACP-02-17, ACP-03-17, ACP-06-13, ACP-06-17, ACP-07-13, ACP-07-17, ACP-14-17, ACP-29-13, ACP-29-17, ACP-30-13, ACP-30-17, and ACP-31-17). Combination with Kontos occurred only in nursery production areas to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> when drench applications were made using a mechanically pressurized hand-held sprayer, or to 30 acres via chemigation. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics. All chronic exposures considering AUF for scenarios 07-13 and 30-13 were below the LOC for all species as shown in **Tables ACP-Eco-380 and ACP-Eco-387**.

#### 5.5.4.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

The combined acute RQs following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks did not exceed acute LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**). Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas using Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**) or using Kontos (**Tables ACP-Eco-344 and ACP-Eco-351**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-342 and ACP-Eco-349**).

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog and western spadefoot had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made either on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**) or in nursery production areas using Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**). Loading docks were assumed to be either paved or gravel so species such as the western spadefoot would not have access to terrestrial invertebrates such as earthworms on the loading dock itself, but could access them off the loading dock or in nursery production areas. The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No acute RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs following applications of Kontos with Alias 2F or Widow (**Tables ACP-Eco-342, ACP-Eco-344, ACP-Eco-349, and ACP-Eco-351**).



The combined chronic RQs following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks did not exceed chronic LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**). Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any aquatic-phase amphibians when applications were made in nursery production areas using Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**) or using Kontos (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**).

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot exceeded the special-status LOC when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**). Imidacloprid-containing products contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. Exceedances were seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians when no AUF was assumed and all food for terrestrial-phase amphibians was acquired on the nursery loading dock or from adjacent waters. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food from the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for California tiger salamander and arroyo toad (**Tables ACP-Eco-373, ACP-Eco-376, ACP-Eco-377, ACP-Eco-383, ACP-Eco-384, and ACP-Eco-390**). Southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western spadefoot had chronic RQs above the LOCs following applications on a nursery loading dock when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western spadefoot had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and California tiger salamander and arroyo toad exceeded the special-status LOC following combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**) or were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**). Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to First Choice Narrow Range

415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. If terrestrial-phase amphibians were assumed to gather food from nursery production areas by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for California tiger salamander or arroyo toad when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but chronic exceedances for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western spadefoot still existed (**Tables ACP-Eco-374, ACP-Eco-375, ACP-Eco-381, ACP-Eco-382, ACP-Eco-388, and ACP-Eco-389**). Following applications on nursery production areas to 30 acres, chronic RQs for all three species still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-379 and ACP-Eco-386**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No terrestrial-phase amphibians had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following combination applications of Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**) or were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**).

#### 5.5.4.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The combined acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates except vernal pool fairy shrimp but not the marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides along with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil combined to produce an acute RQ that exceeded LOCs. Movento contributed little to the acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

No acute RQs exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates or freshwater species when applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made in nursery production areas to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**), or using Kontos (**Tables ACP-Eco-344 and ACP-Eco-351**). Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater species when applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**) or using Kontos (**Tables ACP-Eco-342 and ACP-Eco-349**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides alone had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, and were greater than the contribution from First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil. Movento or Kontos did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. ). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks exceeded chronic LOCs when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock, but chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates did not exceed the LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**). Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides alone had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, but the contribution to the overall RQ was small in comparison to that from First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil. Movento did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for freshwater but not marine/estuarine species when applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**), except when only a single application was made annually (**Table ACP-Eco-357**). When applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**), chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for freshwater but not marine/estuarine species. Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Alias 2F or Widow alone had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications were made to 30 acres and were comparable in their contribution to the overall RQ as compared to that from First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil. Movento did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. ). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for freshwater or marine/estuarine species when applications of Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow were made to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**). When applications were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**), chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for freshwater but not marine/estuarine species. Exposure of aquatic invertebrates to residues from the drench application of Alias 2F or Widow alone had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish when applications were made to 30 acres. Kontos did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. ). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.4.2.3 Risk to Fish

The combined acute RQs following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks did not exceed acute LOCs for any freshwater or

marine/estuarine fish when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**). Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any fish species when applications were made in nursery production areas using Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**) or using Kontos (**Tables ACP-Eco-344 and ACP-Eco-351**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-342 and ACP-Eco-349**).

The combined chronic RQs following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow on nursery loading docks did not exceed chronic LOCs for any freshwater or marine/estuarine fish when it was assumed water was adjacent to the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**). Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any fish species when applications were made in nursery production areas using Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**) or using Kontos (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**).

#### 5.5.4.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

Giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made either on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**) or in nursery production areas using Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**) when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or were made to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**). The exceedances seen for reptiles were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No acute RQs for reptiles exceeded LOCs following applications of Kontos with Alias 2F or Widow (**Tables ACP-Eco-342, ACP-Eco-344, ACP-Eco-349, and ACP-Eco-351**).

Giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on a nursery loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**). The exceedances seen for reptiles were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. Exceedances were seen for reptiles when no AUF was assumed and all food was

acquired on the nursery loading dock or from adjacent waters. If reptiles were assumed to gather food from the nursery loading dock by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for giant garter snake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard (**Tables ACP-Eco-373, ACP-Eco-376, ACP-Eco-377, ACP-Eco-383, ACP-Eco-384, and ACP-Eco-390**). Chronic RQs did exceed LOCs for western pond turtle and western fence lizard following applications on a nursery loading dock when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded the special-status LOC following combination applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**) or were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**). Imidacloprid-containing products contributed essentially nothing to the overall chronic RQ for these terrestrial-phase amphibians. The exceedances seen for reptiles were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. If reptiles were assumed to gather food from nursery production areas by considering exposure proportional to the AUF, no exceedances of chronic LOCs were seen for giant garter snake, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, or blunt-nosed leopard lizard when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, but chronic exceedances for western pond turtle and western fence lizard still existed (**Tables ACP-Eco-374, ACP-Eco-375, ACP-Eco-381, ACP-Eco-382, ACP-Eco-388, and ACP-Eco-389**). Following applications on nursery production areas to 30 acres, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard still exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-379 and ACP-Eco-386**). Western pond turtle, western fence lizard, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and giant garter snake had chronic RQs that was above the LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No surrogate reptile species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following combination applications of Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**) or were made in nursery production areas to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**).

#### 5.5.4.2.5 Risk to Birds

When the combined applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**) acute RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded LOCs. The exceedances seen for birds were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. When

applications were made within the nursery production area to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, acute RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded LOCs (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Alias 2F or Widow along with Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil to 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**), acute RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No acute RQs for bird surrogate species exceeded LOCs following applications of Kontos with Alias 2F or Widow (**Tables ACP-Eco-342, ACP-Eco-344, ACP-Eco-349, and ACP-Eco-351**).

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for all species except tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin and yellow rail, and exceeded the special-status LOC for mourning dove when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of birds to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Chronic RQs from imidacloprid-containing products exceeded LOCs for a few species, but the contribution from imidacloprid-containing products was same as compared to that from First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil. The exceedances seen for birds were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-373, ACP-Eco-376, ACP-Eco-377, ACP-Eco-378, ACP-Eco-383, ACP-Eco-384, ACP-Eco-385, and ACP-Eco-390**) following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**). The exceedances seen for birds were due almost solely due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento and only minimally imidacloprid-containing products. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin and yellow rail following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-374, ACP-Eco-375, ACP-Eco-381, ACP-Eco-382, ACP-Eco-388, and ACP-Eco-389**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer

distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for the osprey, and the standard LOC for the tricolored blackbird, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables ACP-Eco-379 and ACP-Eco-386**) following applications to 30 acres. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No surrogate bird species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following combination applications of Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**). Following applications in nursery production areas to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**), chronic RQs for tricolored blackbird and purple martin exceeded the standard LOC, and chronic RQs for osprey, California brown pelican, and yellow rail exceeded the special-status LOC when the AUF was not considered and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site 30 acres in nursery production areas. The exceedances seen for birds were due to Alias 2F or Widow, not Kontos. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.5.4.2.6 Risk to Mammals

When the combined applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**) acute RQs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded the standard LOC, and acute RQs for northwestern San Diego pocket mouse exceeded the special-status LOC. The exceedances seen for mammals were due primarily to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento and only slightly from imidacloprid-containing products. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When the combined applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were made within the nursery production area to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, acute RQs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded the standard LOC, and acute RQs for northwestern San Diego pocket mouse exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**). The exceedances seen for mammals were due primarily to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento and only slightly from imidacloprid-containing products. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the

application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Alias 2F or Widow along with Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil to 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-343 and ACP-Eco-350**), acute RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No acute RQs for mammal surrogate species exceeded LOCs following applications of Kontos with Alias 2F or Widow (**Tables ACP-Eco-342, ACP-Eco-344, ACP-Eco-349, and ACP-Eco-351**).

Chronic RQs exceeded the LOCs for all species following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock application site. Exposure of mammals to residues from the drench application of imidacloprid containing pesticides contributed little to the overall chronic RQs. Chronic RQs from imidacloprid-containing products exceeded LOCs for a few species, but the contribution from imidacloprid-containing products was the same as compared to that from First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil. The exceedances seen for mammals were due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento or imidacloprid-containing products. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for riparian brush rabbit and southern sea otter (**Tables ACP-Eco-373, ACP-Eco-376, ACP-Eco-377, ACP-Eco-383, ACP-Eco-384, and ACP-Eco-390**) following applications on nursery loading docks. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded the LOCs for all species following applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow when the AUF was not considered (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the nursery production areas application site of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, or 30 acres in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-361 and ACP-Eco-368**). The exceedances seen for birds were due almost solely due to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil, not Movento and only minimally to imidacloprid-containing products. When the AUF was considered, the chronic RQs exceeded special-status LOC for riparian brush rabbit following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-374, ACP-Eco-375, ACP-Eco-381, ACP-Eco-382, ACP-Eco-388, and ACP-Eco-389**). Following applications to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>, a 25-ft. spray drift buffer was adequate to reduce exposure to First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil so that chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for riparian brush rabbit. Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for the riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, northwestern San Diego pocket



mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Tables ACP-Eco-379 and ACP-Eco-386**) following applications to 30 acres. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

No surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following combination applications of Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow to plants in the nursery production areas when applications were made to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (**Tables ACP-Eco-362 and ACP-Eco-369**) or to 30 acres (**Tables ACP-Eco-360 and ACP-Eco-367**).

#### 5.5.4.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-337, ACP-Eco-340, ACP-Eco-341, ACP-Eco-347, ACP-Eco-348, and ACP-Eco-354**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-338, ACP-Eco-339, ACP-Eco-343, ACP-Eco-345, ACP-Eco-346, ACP-Eco-350, ACP-Eco-352, and ACP-Eco-353**). Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow were in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-342, ACP-Eco-344, ACP-Eco-349, and ACP-Eco-351**). The drench application of Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow contributed substantially to the acute RQs for earthworms. Movento or Kontos contributed very little to the acute RQs and did not alone exceed LOCs. No toxicity data were available for earthworms for mineral oil, so the contribution to any exceedances by mineral oil is unknown.

Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow were applied on the loading dock (**Tables ACP-Eco-355, ACP-Eco-358, ACP-Eco-359, ACP-Eco-365, ACP-Eco-366, and ACP-Eco-372**) or in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-356, ACP-Eco-357, ACP-Eco-361, ACP-Eco-363, ACP-Eco-364, ACP-Eco-368, ACP-Eco-370, and ACP-Eco-371**). Chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow were in nursery production areas (**Tables ACP-Eco-360, ACP-Eco-362, ACP-Eco-367, and ACP-Eco-369**). The drench application of Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow contributed substantially to the chronic RQs for earthworms. Movento or Kontos contributed very little to the chronic RQs and did not alone exceed LOCs. No toxicity data were available for earthworms for mineral oil, so the contribution to any exceedances by mineral oil is unknown.

#### 5.5.4.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil and Admire Pro, Alias 2F, Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide, Nuprid 4.6F Pro, or Widow either on a nursery loading dock or within the nursery production

areas. Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants following the combined applications of Kontos and Alias 2F or Widow either within the nursery production areas. However, no oral toxicity data for honey bees was available for mineral oil, so the magnitude of the RQ was due only to the toxicity of imidacloprid and spirotetramat. If insects were directly sprayed with Movento with First Choice Narrow Range 415 Spray Oil or Kontos, acute contact RQs did not exceed LOCs for any insects. The drench application of imidacloprid-containing products contributed substantially to the acute oral RQs for honey bees and other insects. The only insect contact toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to spirotetramat and mineral oil. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

## 5.6 Risk Analysis for Pierce's Disease Control Activities

The risk analysis focuses on whether the RQ resulting from summing the individual RQs from each ingredient in pesticide products along with any spray additives exceeds the LOCs, either the standard LOC of 1.0 or the special-status LOC of 0.5. It is important to remember that whenever an RQ was shown to exceed the standard LOC suggesting exposures to all species might be harmful, the special-status LOC providing additional protection to special-status species is necessarily exceeded.

Considerable detail was included in the analysis of risk for activities to control fruit flies. This detail was provided to discuss specifics of exposures for various surrogate species and how such exposures could influence whether LOCs were exceeded. Please refer to the discussion in Section 4.1: Toxicity of Pesticides used for Control of Fruit Flies for such details as they are not repeated here.

### 5.6.1 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Acephate

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing acephate is Orthene 97 which can be applied in nurseries to either stock material or to plants on the loading dock immediately prior to shipping. When applied on the loading dock, Orthene 97 is applied with ground spray equipment to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (PDCP-36). When applied to stock material, Orthene 97 is applied with ground spray equipment to 0.75 acres (PDCP-37).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-1** and **PDCP-Eco-2** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-3** through **PDCP-Eco-8** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-36 and PDCP-37. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

When Orthene 97 applications in a loading dock scenario were considered, aquatic-phase amphibians and fish showed no exceedances of acute LOCs. Terrestrial-phase toads and reptiles that eat terrestrial vegetation or insects showed acute exceedances. Five bird species and all but one mammal species showed acute exceedances. All aquatic invertebrates and the terrestrial insects showed acute exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-1**). When Orthene 97 applications to

nursery stock were considered, the acute results were similar. Aquatic-phase amphibians and fish showed no exceedances of acute LOCs. Terrestrial-phase toads and reptiles that eat terrestrial vegetation or insects showed acute exceedances. Five bird species and all but two mammal species showed acute exceedances. Three aquatic invertebrates, earthworms, and the terrestrial insects showed acute exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-2**).

For chronic RQs when Orthene 97 was applied on loading docks (**Tables PDCP-Eco-3, PDCP-Eco-5, and PDCP-Eco-7**), aquatic-phase amphibians and fish showed no exceedances of chronic LOCs. Chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs. Reptiles that eat terrestrial vegetation or insects showed chronic exceedances. Most bird species and all mammal species showed chronic exceedances. All aquatic invertebrates showed chronic exceedances. For chronic RQs when Orthene 97 was applied on stock plant material (**Tables PDCP-Eco-4, PDCP-Eco-6, and PDCP-Eco-8**), aquatic-phase amphibians and fish showed no exceedances of chronic LOCs. Chronic RQs for some of the terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs. Reptiles that eat terrestrial vegetation or insects showed chronic exceedances. Five bird species and all mammal species showed chronic exceedances. All freshwater aquatic invertebrates showed chronic exceedances, but the marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates did not.

Methamidophos, a known degradate of acephate was assumed to be produced following the application in of Orthene 97. It was assumed that up to 25% of the applied acephate could be transformed to methamidophos. Orthene 97 can be applied to nursery plants either on a loading dock immediately prior to being shipped or to nursery plants in nursery production areas.

#### 5.6.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

Based on the exposure scenario for aquatic-phase amphibians in surface water adjacent to the nursery plot where Orthene 97 is applied in nursery production areas or to plants on a loading dock immediately prior to shipping, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute or chronic RQs. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

The only terrestrial-phase amphibians with acute RQs to show exceedances of LOCs were the two toad species that had exceedances of the special-status LOC only. The exceedances occurred when the toads were assumed to be present on the application site. When toads were at least 25 ft. from the application site, the acute RQs did not exceed the LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-1 and PDCP-Eco-2**).

For chronic RQs, applications of Orthene 97 to nursery sites produced exceedances for all amphibian species. After taking the species' AUFs into account, the southern torrent salamander did not exhibit chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs, and the California red-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only for the scenario where applications were made to plants on a loading dock. the California red-legged frog showed exceedances only when they were assumed to be present on the loading dock itself. As long as they were at least 25 ft. away, their RQs did not exceed the LOCs (**Table PDCP Eco-5**).

For the remaining terrestrial-phase amphibians when AUFs are taken into account, California tiger salamander, foothill yellow-legged frog, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot showed

exceedances of chronic RQs when the species were assumed to be present on the application site, but when the species were at least 25 ft. away from the application site, no exceedances occurred.

Lack of effects data for exposure of terrestrial-phase amphibians to treated soils precludes a direct consideration of effects from dermal impacts. However, the RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians with a buffer distance of at least 25 ft. appeared sufficiently below the LOCs that was deemed unlikely that additional risk associated with exposure to treated soil would elevate the RQs to greater than the LOCs.

Based on the above considerations, the overall potential for risk to aquatic-phase amphibians present in surface waters adjacent to application site for Orthene 97 was considered to be low. Additionally the overall potential for risk to terrestrial-phase amphibians foraging at least 25 ft. from the application site was deemed to be low.

#### 5.6.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Based on the exposure scenario for aquatic invertebrates to Orthene 97 application to plants immediately prior to shipping on a loading dock, acute RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates showed slight exceedances of the special-status LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-1**). The large amount of dilution that would occur in the marine/estuarine environment was considered adequate that the modeled water concentrations based on the modeled waterbody would not occur in the marine/estuarine environment. For applications to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for acute RQs for marine/estuarine invertebrates (**Table PDCP-Eco-2**).

When Orthene 97 was applied up to 150 times to plants on a loading dock, acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp, Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish had acute RQs that exceeded standard LOCs. However, if residues are prevented from reaching water, the RQs did not show exceedances. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

When Orthene 97 was applied to 0.75 acres of nursery stock, acute RQs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates except the Tomales isopod had acute RQs that exceeded standard LOCs. However, if residues are prevented from reaching water, the RQs did not show exceedances. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When Orthene 97 is applied to plants immediately prior to shipping on a loading dock, chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates showed exceedances of the standard LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-3**). The large amount of dilution that would occur in the marine/estuarine environment was considered adequate that the modeled water concentrations based on the modeled waterbody would not occur in the marine/estuarine environment. For applications to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for chronic RQs for marine/estuarine invertebrates (**Table PDCP-Eco-4**).

When Orthene 97 was applied up to 150 times to plants on a loading dock or to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants, chronic RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp, Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish had chronic RQs that exceeded standard LOCs. However, if residues are prevented from reaching water, the RQs did not show exceedances. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.1.3 Risk to Fish

No acute or chronic RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs for applications of Orthene 97 on a loading dock or with the nursery production area (**Tables PDCP-Eco-1 through PDCP-Eco-4**). No alterations of the base exposures were deemed necessary to ensure no adverse effects to fish.

#### 5.6.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only the reptiles that forage on terrestrial vegetation or insects had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Tables PDCP-Eco-1 and PDCP-Eco-2**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard when the AUF was not considered (**Tables PDCP-Eco-3 and PDCP-Eco-4**) or was only partially implemented (Mid-Point AUF) (**Tables PDCP-Eco-7 and PDCP-Eco-8**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock or nursery production area application site. When the AUF was considered for desert tortoise, the chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-5 and PDCP-Eco-6**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.1.5 Risk to Birds

Regardless of whether the Orthene 97 applications were made on the loading dock or in the nursery production area, tricolored blackbird, white-tailed kite, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-1 and PDCP-Eco-2**). The mammalian prey of white-tailed kites would contain sufficient residues for their RQ to exceed the special-status LOC as long as the prey items themselves foraged on the application site. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, mourning dove, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail

when the AUF was not considered (**Tables PDCP-Eco-3 and PDCP-Eco-4**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock or nursery production area application site. When the AUFs for each species were taken into consideration, none of the species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when Orthene 97 was applied on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-5**), and only western yellow-billed cuckoo and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when applications were made in the nursery production area (**Table PDCP-Eco-6**). In locations where western yellow-billed cuckoo, yellow rail or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.1.6 Risk to Mammals

Regardless of whether the Orthene 97 applications were made on the loading dock or in the nursery production area, mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, American badger, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel, had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-1 and PDCP-Eco-2**). The southwestern river otter had an acute RQ that exceeded the special-status LOC only for applications made on a loading dock. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all surrogate mammal species when the AUF was not considered (**Tables PDCP-Eco-3 and PDCP-Eco-4**) and foraging was assumed to occur within the loading dock or nursery production area application site. When the AUFs for each species were taken into consideration, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had RQs that exceeded LOCs because of their small foraging ranges (**Table PDCP-Eco-5 and PDCP-Eco-6**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Orthene 97 was applied on the loading dock, but acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC in the nursery production area. Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Orthene 97 was applied on the loading dock or in the nursery production area.

#### 5.6.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Orthene 97 or if insects were directly sprayed with Orthene 97. Residues in pollen and nectar 25 ft. from the application sites were estimated to be low enough that acute RQs would not exceed LOCs. The amount of Orthene 97 that might drift from an application to habitat for insects 25 ft. from the application site was estimated to be low enough

that acute RQs for contact exposure would not exceed LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.6.2 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Acetamiprid

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the four products containing acetamiprid are Assail 30 SG, Assail 70 WP, Tristar 30 SG, and Tristar 8.5 SL which can be applied in residential, nursery and production citrus settings. In the residential setting, Tristar 30 SG can be applied with ground spray equipment to 15 acres (PDCP-59). In the nursery setting, Assail 30 SG (PDCP-06), Assail 70 WP (PDCP-08), Tristar 30 SG (PDCP-58), and Tristar 8.5 SL (PDCP-60) can be applied to plants with ground spray equipment immediately prior to shipping on a loading dock of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>. Assail 30 SG (PDCP-05), Assail 70 WP (PDCP-07), Tristar 30 SG (PDCP-57), and Tristar 8.5 SL (PDCP-61) can be applied using ground spray equipment to stock plants in an area of 0.75 acres, and Tristar 30 SG (PDCP-56) and Tristar 8.5 SL (PDCP-62) can be applied with aerial spray equipment to stock plants in an area of 130 acres. In the production citrus setting, Assail 30 SG (PDCP-03) or Assail 70 WP (PDCP-09) can be applied as a spray with aerial equipment to 20 acres, or Assail 30 SG (PDCP-04) or Assail 70 WP (PDCP-10) can be applied with an airblast sprayer to 20 acres.

**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-46** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-03, PDCP-04, PDCP-05, PDCP-06, PDCP-07, PDCP-08, PDCP-09, PDCP-10, PDCP-56, PDCP-57, PDCP-58, PDCP-59, PDCP-60, PDCP-61 and PDCP-62. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Regardless of the setting, application equipment, or product considered, the only species with exceedances of acute LOCs were earthworms and terrestrial insects (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**). No aquatic species and few terrestrial vertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC or the special-status LOC. In general, only the freshwater invertebrates had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-46**). When Assail 30 SG (**Tables PDCP-Eco-27 and PDCP-Eco-43**), Assail 70 WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-29**), Tristar 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-34**), or Tristar 8.5 SL (**Table PDCP-Eco-36 and PDCP-Eco-46**) were applied to nursery loading docks some of the mammals showed chronic exceedances.

#### 5.6.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

None of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-38**) that exceeded LOCs for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. None of the products containing acetamiprid were anticipated to cause adverse effects for amphibians under any application setting for any product assessed.

### 5.6.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

None of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**). Chronic RQs for all products containing acetamiprid under all application scenarios did not exceed LOCs for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine mimic tryonia or black abalone (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-38**). Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish did not have chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when Assail 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-26**), Assail 70 WP, Tristar 30 SG, or Tristar 8.5 SL were applied with ground equipment in a nursery production area. When these products were applied using the remaining application equipment in the other settings, chronic RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. or adverse effects is low.

When Assail 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-24**) or Assail 70 WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-30**) was applied by air to production citrus, or Tristar 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-32**) or Tristar 8.5 SL (**Table PDCP-Eco-38**) was applied in nursery production areas by air, chronic RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. or adverse effects is low.

When Assail 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-25**) or Assail 70 WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-31**) was applied with airblast sprayers to production citrus, chronic RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded LOCs.

In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species or adverse effects is low.

Assail 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-27**), Assail 70 WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-29**), Tristar 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-34**), or Tristar 8.5 SL (**Table PDCP-Eco-36**) was applied on nursery loading docks. Chronic RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded LOCs. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Tristar 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-35**) can be applied with ground equipment in residential areas. Chronic RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded the LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species or adverse effects is low.



#### 5.6.2.3 Risk to Fish

None of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-38**) that exceeded LOCs for either marine/estuarine or freshwater fish. None of the products containing acetamiprid were anticipated to cause adverse effects for fish under any application setting for any product assessed.

#### 5.6.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

None of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-38**) that exceeded LOCs for reptiles. Any of the products containing acetamiprid were not anticipated to cause adverse effects for reptiles under any application setting for any product assessed.

#### 5.6.2.5 Risk to Birds

None of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-38**) that exceeded LOCs for birds. None of the products containing acetamiprid were anticipated to cause adverse effects for birds under any application setting for any product assessed.

#### 5.6.2.6 Risk to Mammals

None of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**) that exceeded LOCs. The only scenarios where chronic RQs for mammals exceeded LOCs were when Assail 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-27**), Assail 70 WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-29**), Tristar 30 SG (**Table PDCP-Eco-34**), or Tristar 8.5 SL (**Table PDCP-Eco-36**) were applied on nursery loading docks. Riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel were the only species that had exceedances when no AUF was incorporated (*i.e.*, it was assumed all food was acquired from the small loading dock area). Under the more realistic assumption that exposure was similar to that depicted by the AUF, none of the species exhibited chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-39 through PDCP-Eco-42**).

#### 5.6.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

All of the products containing acetamiprid, regardless of setting or application equipment exhibited acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**) that exceeded LOCs except for those scenarios for applications on nursery loading docks. Loading docks were assumed to be paved or gravel, eliminating exposure to earthworms at the loading docks. Earthworms in soils 25 ft. from the application sites did not have acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC.

None of the acetamiprid-containing products had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-24 through PDCP-Eco-38**) regardless of the setting or application equipment.

#### 5.6.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed products containing acetamiprid regardless of setting or application equipment (**Tables PDCP-Eco-9 through PDCP-Eco-23**), but acute RQs for contact exposures did not exceed LOCs. Insects that consume pollen and nectar would be at risk from applications of Assail 30 SG, Assail 70 WP, Tristar 30 SG, or Tristar 8.5 SL unless flowers are not present at the time of application, but other insects might not be regardless of whether flowers are present. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.3 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Bifenthrin

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing bifenthrin is Talstar S Select which can be applied in nurseries. Talstar S Select can be applied with ground spray equipment to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> for plants immediately prior to shipment on loading docks (PDCP-48) or to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-49).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-49 through PDCP-Eco-54** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-48 and PDCP-49. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

When Talstar S Select was applied on loading docks or to general nursery stock plants, aquatic-phase amphibians, freshwater fish, and freshwater aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**). Marine/estuarine fish or aquatic invertebrates did not exceed acute LOCs. Terrestrial-phase amphibians more closely associated with aquatic habitats had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. All reptiles exceeded LOCs. Seven bird species and eight mammals had acute RQs that exceed LOCs. TRVs were not available for earthworms, so no risk analysis was possible, but the risk is discussed in a qualitative manner. Terrestrial insects had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs.

In general, those species with acute RQs that exceeded LOCs also had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-49 through PDCP-Eco-54**). All mammals and most birds had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs.

##### 5.6.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**) and chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-49 and PDCP-Eco-50**) for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Talstar S Select either on a nursery loading dock or to plants in the production area exceeded the LOC. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the

application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The terrestrial-phase amphibians that are not closely related to aquatic habitats, the California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not have acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-49 and PDCP-Eco-50**) that exceeded LOCs. Those terrestrial-phase amphibians that were more closely related to aquatic habitats, the southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog, all had acute and chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. Following applications in nursery production areas, foothill yellow-legged frog did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. Southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog live primarily in or near aquatic habitats. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of Talstar S Select, regardless of setting, did not exhibit acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-49 and PDCP-Eco-50**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates.

Acute RQs for applications of Talstar S Select on loading docks exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates in waters immediately adjacent to the loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-47**). Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Following applications of Talstar S Select in the nursery production area, acute RQs for Tomales isopod exceeded the standard LOC, but acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Table PDCP-Eco-47**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.3.3 Risk to Fish

Marine/estuarine fish species did not have acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**) that exceeded LOCs following applications of Talstar S Select under either scenario. However, all freshwater fish had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. However, the dilution that would occur in the flowing-water habitats for Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU might be sufficient to reduce exposures should these habitats be near applications sites.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all species of fish when Talstar S Select was applied on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-49**), and chronic RQs exceeded LOCs when Talstar S Select was applied in the nursery production area for Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU only. Warm water and marine/estuarine fish

did not have chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications to the nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-50**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs for those reptiles such as giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle that forage in aquatic environments exceeded LOCs following applications of Talstar S Select on a loading dock or in the nursery production area (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**). The Alameda whipsnake has a diet with a large contribution of reptiles that could include many that forage in aquatic habitats and had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The northern red diamond rattlesnake with a diet comprised mostly of mammals had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC for applications of Talstar S Select on a loading dock but only exceeded the special-status LOC following applications in the nursery production area. Desert tortoise with its diet of primarily terrestrial vegetation had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. The western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard with diets comprised of mostly terrestrial insects had acute RQs slightly above or below the standard LOC of 1.0 for either scenario.

East Pacific green sea turtle consumes aquatic vegetation from the marine/estuarine environment and such vegetation is unlikely to accumulate the concentrations of bifenthrin estimated using water concentrations from a waterbody. Preventing residues from reaching marine/estuarine waters was sufficient to reduce the RQs to less than the LOCs, but the dilution in the marine/estuarine environment would also lead to much lower exposures, even if residues entered the marine/estuarine environment. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake forage in terrestrial environments on vertebrate prey. The Alameda whipsnake eats primarily reptiles and the northern red diamond rattlesnake consumes primarily mammals, but also consumes some reptiles. For both species, the tissue concentrations estimated for reptile prey was the primary determinant in estimating the RQ. Tissue concentrations in reptile prey were based on a combination of the tissue concentrations from both terrestrial and aquatic reptiles. Chemicals such as bifenthrin are accumulated in large amounts through the aquatic food chain, so it was necessary to prevent residues of bifenthrin from reaching water bodies to sufficiently reduce acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.3.5 Risk to Birds

Those birds with diets focusing on terrestrial foods, such as the mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, and western yellow-billed cuckoo had no acute RQs that exceeded

LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**). Those species with diets containing large amounts of aquatic prey, such as the tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The fulvous whistling-duck that consumes aquatic plants and the Cooper's hawk that consume mostly birds had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Talstar S Select applications only on the loading dock. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Only the mourning dove and white-tailed kite had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when no AUF was incorporated (**Tables PDCP-Eco-49 and PDCP-Eco-50**). For nursery applications, failure to consider the reduction of exposure related to the AUF was thought to greatly overestimate exposures. Consideration of an AUF for the bird species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-51 and PDCP-Eco-52**) nearly eliminated the exceedances. When AUFs are considered, only fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.3.6 Risk to Mammals

Only the American badger had acute RQs that did not exceed the LOCs when Talstar S Select was applied to either nursery loading docks or in the nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-47 and PDCP-Eco-48**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for all mammal surrogate species exceeded LOCs when based on exposures without consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-49 and PDCP-Eco-50**). As stated previously, failure to consider AUFs likely greatly overestimated exposures. Consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-51 and PDCP-Eco-52**) reduced exposures for mule deer, American badger and big free-tailed bat such that chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs. All other species had chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs when AUFs were considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

The risk from applications of Talstar S Select to earthworms is not clear. No TRVs were available for bifenthrin for earthworms. Some other pyrethroids for which TRVs were available, such as permethrin, cyfluthrin, tau-fluvalinate had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs, whereas fenpropathrin did have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. So it is possible that bifenthrin might or might not have had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. None of the other pyrethroids had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs so it was unlikely that bifenthrin also would have chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs.

#### 5.6.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants treated with Talstar S Select lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects. Contact exposure from direct spray also lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs honey bees and other insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.4 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Carbaryl

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing carbaryl is Sevin SL which can be applied in nursery and residential settings. Sevin SL can be applied with ground spray equipment in residential settings to 15 acres (PDCP-44). In nurseries, sevin SL can be applied to 0.75 acres of stock plants with an airblast sprayer (PDCP-45) or with ground spray equipment (PDCP-47) or to plants in an area of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> immediately prior to shipment on loading docks (PDCP-46).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-70** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-44, PDCP-45, PDCP-46, and PDCP-47. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

When Sevin SL was applied in a residential setting, aquatic-phase amphibians, freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates, most mammals, earthworms, and terrestrial insects had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-55**). When Sevin SL was applied to general nursery stock plants, freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates, and some of the mammals, earthworms, and terrestrial insects had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-56 and PDCP-Eco-58**), and when Sevin SL was applied on a loading dock, aquatic-phase amphibians also had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-57**).

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for aquatic-phase amphibians for all applications of Sevin SL except with ground equipment to general nursery stock (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-62**). Many reptiles, some birds, and all mammals, freshwater aquatic invertebrates and earthworms had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for the different applications scenarios for Sevin SL. The only fish species that had a chronic RQ with an exceedance was the coastal cutthroat trout with a chronic RQ that exceeded the special-status LOC when applied on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-61**).

##### 5.6.4.1 Risk to Amphibians

When Sevin SL was applied in a nursery production area using either airblast sprayers or ground spray equipment, acute RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians did not exceed LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-56 and PDCP-Eco-58**). When applications were made in nurseries on the loading dock,

acute RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-57**). Since it is unlikely that aquatic-phase amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. When applications of Sevin SL were made in residential areas, the acute RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-55**). In residential locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Acute RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario.

Differences in the numbers of applications made for each scenario and the area treated lead to the differences in results. In the nursery production areas, two applications per year were modeled, whereas on the loading docks, up to 150 applications could be made. In residential areas, the treatment area of 15 acres also provided more material that could move to water.

When Sevin SL was applied in a nursery production area using ground spray equipment, chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians did not exceed LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-62**). When Sevin SL was applied in a nursery production area using airblast sprayers, chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-60**). When applications were made in nurseries on the loading dock or in residential areas, the chronic RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the standard LOC (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 and PDCP-Eco-61**). In locations where special-status aquatic-phase amphibians may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario.

Again, differences in the numbers of applications made for each scenario and the area treated lead to the differences in results. In addition to the reasons provided when discussing acute results, the added drift potential from airblast sprayers is the underlying cause of the increased exposure following applications using that equipment in the nursery production areas.

#### 5.6.4.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). All freshwater aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for applications in residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-55**) and in nurseries on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-57**). For applications in nursery production areas, acute RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-56 and PDCP-Eco-58**). In locations where these species that exceed LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For applications made on a nursery loading dock, the acute RQ for vernal pool fairy shrimp was less than the standard LOC but exceeded the special-status LOC. The dilution within the

marine/estuarine environment was likely sufficient that adverse effects would not be seen for mimic tryonia and black abalone following applications in nursery production areas, but might not be sufficient following applications of Sevin SL in residential area or to nursery loading docks.

Chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates did not exceed LOCs for any of the application scenarios for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-62**). For freshwater aquatic invertebrates, the chronic results are the same as the acute results. All freshwater aquatic invertebrates had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for applications in residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-59**) and in nurseries on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-61**). For applications in nursery production areas, chronic RQs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-60 and PDCP-Eco-62**). In locations where these species that exceed LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.4.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for freshwater or marine/estuarine fish exceeded LOCs for any of the application scenarios for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). The only chronic RQ with an exceedance was for coastal cutthroat trout which exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Sevin SL on a nursery loading dock (**Tables PDCP-Eco-61**). Since it is unlikely that coastal cutthroat trout would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.6.4.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute RQs exceeded LOCs for any of the surrogate reptile species following applications of Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). When not taking the AUFs into account, chronic RQs for desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs regardless of the application scenario for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-62**). Giant garter snake had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC and western pond turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC when Sevin SL was applied in residential settings (**Table PDCP-Eco-59**). Both species had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Sevin SL to nursery loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-61**).

When the AUF is taken into account (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**), the western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOCs regardless of the application scenario, and the western pond turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC for applications in residential settings. In locations where these species that exceed LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.



#### 5.6.4.5 Risk to Birds

None of the bird surrogate species had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for any of the application scenarios for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all Sevin SL application scenarios for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-62**). Osprey and California brown pelican had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Sevin SL to residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-59**) when no AUF was considered.

For osprey and California brown pelican, considering either the AUF (**Table PDCP-Eco-63**) or the mid-point AUF (**Table PDCP-Eco-67**) reduced the chronic RQs for both species to below LOCs. Therefore, substantial exposure was considered unlikely for the two species following residential applications of Sevin SL. Assuming food is acquired in proportion to the AUF, only the western yellow-billed cuckoo and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs and only for applications to residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-63**). If exposures were more similar to that assumed by the midpoint AUF tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for applications to residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-67**). Considering the small application areas in nurseries, the midpoint AUF was thought to be an unrepresentative overestimate for species such as the tricolored blackbird with large foraging ranges. In locations where these species that exceed LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.4.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). The southern sea otter had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC for residential applications of Sevin SL, The southwestern river otter had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC for residential applications (**Table PDCP-Eco-55**) and exceeded the special-status LOC for applications on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-57**). In locations where these species that exceed LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All mammal surrogate species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios when no AUF was modeled (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-62**). If exposure is best depicted by the AUF, namely there is only a single application site within a species' foraging range, exceedances were eliminated for mule deer, southwestern river otter, American badger, and big free-tailed bat. For residential applications, it was possible the exposure might be better depicted by the midpoint AUF. In that case, all species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species that exceed LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.4.7 Risk to Earthworms

Earthworms had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for Sevin SL (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). For applications to a nursery loading dock, it was assumed the loading dock itself was paved or gravel, so no risk was seen to earthworms at the loading dock.

For chronic effects, RQs exceeded LOCs for all scenarios (**Tables PDCP-Eco-59 through PDCP-Eco-62**).

#### 5.6.4.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Sevin SL caused acute RQs for honey bees to exceed LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-55 through PDCP-Eco-58**). Direct contact with spray of Sevin SL also caused acute RQs of honey bees and other insects to exceed LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.5 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Chlorpyrifos

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the two products containing chlorpyrifos are Dursban 50W and Lorsban 4E which can be applied in nurseries. Both Dursban 50W and Lorsban 4E can be applied with ground spray equipment to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-28 and PDCP-31) or to plants immediately prior to shipping on a loading dock with an area of 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> (PDCP-29 and PDCP-30).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-86** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-28, PDCP-29, PDCP-30, and PDCP-31. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

When Dursban 50W was applied to general nursery stock, aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, many reptiles, a single freshwater fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, all mammals, earthworms, and honey bees had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-71**). When Dursban 50W was applied on a loading dock, aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, all mammals, earthworms, and honey bees had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-72**). When Lorsban 4E was applied on a loading dock, aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, all mammals, earthworms, and honey bees had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-73**). When Lorsban 4E was applied to general nursery stock, aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all freshwater fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, all mammals, earthworms, and honey bees had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-74**).

Regardless of the pesticide or setting, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all birds, and all mammals, and freshwater aquatic invertebrates for all applications of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-86**). When Dursban was applied on loading docks, all species except earthworms had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-76**). For either setting, Lorsban 4E had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-77 and PDCP-Eco-78**).

#### 5.6.5.1 Risk to Amphibians

When Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E was applied in a nursery production area or on the loading dock, acute RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E was applied in either nursery setting, chronic RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-78**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs for all surrogate species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For California red-legged frog, preventing residues from reaching water was adequate to reduce exposure such that acute RQs did not exceed LOC following applications of Dursban 50W but not of Lorsban 4E. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For foothill yellow-legged frog, preventing residues from reaching water was not adequate to reduce exposure such that acute RQs did not exceed LOC following applications of either product. Since the foothill yellow-legged frog consumes greater amounts of terrestrial invertebrates that would more readily take up residues from soils in terrestrial habitats, preventing residues from reaching water was less effective at reducing the acute RQs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios. The chronic RQs were reduced according to similar processes. The higher application rate of Lorsban 4E caused the chronic RQs to be higher than for Dursban 50W. Elimination of water residues

was adequate for reduce chronic RQs to less than LOCs for southern torrent salamander, but not for California red-legged frog or foothill yellow-legged frog. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.5.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

The marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for any application scenarios for Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**). All freshwater aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates did not exceed LOCs for the application of Dursban 50W to nursery production areas, but chronic RQs exceeded LOCs following applications of Dursban 50W on a loading dock or following applications of Lorsban 4E in either setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-78**). For freshwater aquatic invertebrates, the chronic results are the same as the acute results. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.6.5.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for marine/estuarine fish or for Sacramento splittail exceeded LOCs for the application scenarios for Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E in nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 and PDCP-Eco-74**). Applications of Dursban 50W in nursery production areas also exhibited no acute RQ exceedances for arroyo chub, desert pupfish, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU. Applications on a loading dock with either product caused acute RQs to exceed LOCs for all marine/estuarine as well as freshwater species. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic results were similar to acute results. Tidewater goby, delta smelt, Sacramento splittail, and desert pupfish had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Dursban 50W in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-75**). These same species had chronic RQs that only exceeded the special-status LOC for applications of Lorsban 4E in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-78**). Coastal cutthroat trout and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios, and the other marine/estuarine and freshwater species exceeded LOCs for applications of either Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E on loading docks. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.5.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all of the surrogate reptile species following applications of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**) except for Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake following applications of Dursban 50W in the nursery production area (**Table PDCP-Eco-71**). These species have a diet of vertebrate prey with Alameda whipsnake focusing on reptiles and northern red diamond rattlesnake focusing on mammals. The reptiles in both their diets include reptiles that forage in aquatic habitats, so movement of chlorpyrifos to water plays a factor in determining their acute RQs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, with their diets of terrestrial insects, acute RQs were above the LOCs. The desert tortoise that eats terrestrial vegetation, acute RQs were above the LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-73**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Reptiles such as giant garter snake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle that forage in aquatic habitats did not have acute RQs less than LOCs unless residues were prevented from getting to water. For East Pacific green sea turtle, the dilution that would occur in the marine/estuarine environment was likely sufficient to reduce exposure to no adverse acute effects would occur. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present that water dilution may not be adequate, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When not taking the AUFs into account, chronic RQs for all reptile surrogate species exceeded LOCs regardless of the application scenario for Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-78**). When the AUF is taken into account (**Tables PDCP-Eco-79 through PDCP-Eco-82**), the northern red diamond rattlesnake and East Pacific green sea turtle had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. Giant garter snake, western pond turtle Alameda whipsnake, Western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.5.5 Risk to Birds

All of the bird surrogate species had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**), except California condor. White-tailed kite had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Lorsban 4E only. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they

represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Osprey, California brown pelican and fulvous whistling-duck all forage in aquatic habitats and had acute RQs greater than the LOCs. The Cooper's hawk preys mostly on birds, but some of its prey can forage in aquatic areas, so movement of chlorpyrifos to water also determined the magnitude of the acute RQs for Cooper's hawk. Acute RQs exceeded the LOC for the Cooper's hawk. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and yellow rail all have diets consisting of both terrestrial and aquatic insects and or invertebrates. All of these species had acute RQs above LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all Dursban 50W and Lorsban 4E application scenarios for all surrogate bird species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-78**) when no AUF was considered. By incorporating the AUF (**Tables PDCP-Eco-79 through PDCP-Eco-82**), no chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for osprey, California brown pelican, California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk. For mourning dove, chronic RQs following all applications of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E to nurseries exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For the tricolored blackbird, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs following applications of Dursban 50W (**Tables PDCP-Eco-79 and PDCP-Eco-80**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The fulvous whistling-duck forages in aquatic habitats mostly on aquatic vegetation and seeds and its chronic RQs were above LOCs. In locations where this species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Western yellow-billed cuckoo forages in terrestrial habitats, whereas, purple martin, and yellow rail forage in terrestrial and aquatic habitats. For all three species, chronic RQs were above the LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific

measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.5.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for all surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for Dursban 50W and Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All mammal surrogate species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios when no AUF was modeled (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-78**). If exposure is best depicted by the AUF, namely there is only a single application site within a species' foraging range, exceedances were eliminated for mule deer, American badger, and big free-tailed bat (**Tables PDCP-Eco-79 through PDCP-Eco-82**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present after consideration of AUF, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.5.7 Risk to Earthworms

Earthworms had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for Dursban 50W and Lorsban 4E (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**). For applications to a nursery loading dock, it was assumed the loading dock itself was paved or gravel, so no risk was seen to earthworms at the loading dock.

For chronic effects, RQs did not exceed LOCs for following application of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E on a loading dock (**Tables PDCP-Eco-75 through PDCP-Eco-77**). For applications of Lorsban 4E in production nursery areas, chronic RQs did exceed LOCs.

#### 5.6.5.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E or direct contact with spray of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E caused acute RQs for honey bees to exceed LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-71 through PDCP-Eco-74**). Direct contact with spray of Dursban 50W or Lorsban 4E did not cause acute RQs for *Blennosperma vernal* pool andrenid bee or San Joaquin tiger beetle to exceed LOCs. Other insects with sensitivities more similar to honey bees would have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.6.6 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Cyfluthrin

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the six products containing cyfluthrin are Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP, Discus, Renounce 20 WP, Tempo SC Ultra, and Tempo Ultra WP which can be applied in residential, nursery, and a production citrus settings. In the residential setting,

Tempo SC Ultra or Tempo Ultra WP can be applied with ground spray equipment to 15 acres (PDCP-52 and PDCP-53). In the nursery setting, Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP, and Discus can be applied with ground equipment to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-17, PDCP-21 and PDCP-26). Discus can also be applied with aerial spray equipment to 130 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-25). Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP, and Discus can also be applied on a nursery loading to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping (PDCP-15, PDCP-22 and PDCP-27). In the production citrus, Baythroid XL and Renounce 20 WP can be applied with airblast sprayers to 20 acres (PDCP-14 and PDCP-43), or Baythroid XL can be applied as an aerial application (PDCP-16) to 20 acres.

**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-134** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-14, PDCP-15, PDCP-16, PDCP-17, PDCP-21, PDCP-22, PDCP-25, PDCP-26, PDCP-27, PDCP-43, PDCP-52, and PDCP-53. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

The only application scenario where a product with cyfluthrin had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians, reptiles in addition to those with aquatic diets, freshwater fish, and earthworms was for Discus applied to 130 acres in a nursery as an aerial application (**Table PDCP-93**). Applications with Discus as a ground spray to nursery stock plants or on a loading dock also showed acute RQs exceeded LOCs for earthworms (**Tables PDCP-94 and Tables PDCP-95**). When Renounce 20 WP was applied to production citrus with an airblast sprayer, a few freshwater fish showed acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table PDCP-96**). For all other application scenarios with cyfluthrin-containing products, reptiles with aquatic diets, one to five species of birds, six or seven mammals, freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates, and terrestrial insects had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**).

Regardless of the pesticide or setting, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians, some terrestrial-phase amphibians, many reptiles, some freshwater fish, one to five species of birds, most mammals, and freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates for all applications of Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP, Discus, Renounce 20 WP, Tempo SC Ultra, and Tempo Ultra WP (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-134**). When cyfluthrin-containing pesticides were applied on loading docks, all aquatic-phase amphibians, some terrestrial-phase amphibians, many reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, six or seven species of birds, all mammals, and freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates (**Tables PDCP-Eco-100, PDCP-Eco-104, and PDCP-Eco-107**) had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. When Baythroid XL was applied to production citrus (**Table PDCP-101**), Discus was applied to nursery stock (**Table PDCP-105**) as an aerial application, or Renounce 20 WP was applied as an airblast application to production citrus (**Table PDCP-108**), marine/estuarine fish had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs.

Products containing cyfluthrin can be used in production citrus, on nursery loading docks, in nursery production areas, and in residential areas. Baythroid XL can be used in production citrus, on nursery loading docks, and in nursery production areas. Decathlon 20 WP can be used on nursery loading docks and in nursery production areas. Renounce 20 WP can be used in



production citrus. Finally, Tempo SC Ultra and Tempo Ultra WP can be used in residential areas. Applications in production citrus can be made with airblast sprayers or with aerial application equipment. Applications in nurseries or residential areas can be made with ground spray equipment.

In addition to those product that have cyfluthrin as the only active ingredient, Discus contains cyfluthrin and imidacloprid. Discus can be applied in nurseries to loading docks using ground spray equipment or in nursery production areas using ground or aerial spray equipment.

#### 5.6.6.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**) for aquatic-phase amphibians and terrestrial-phase amphibians following applications of cyfluthrin in any setting did not exceed LOCs, except for aerial applications of Discus in nursery production areas. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The terrestrial-phase amphibians with diets that acquire more food from aquatic habitats, the southern torrent salamander and California red-legged frog had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The only application scenarios for cyfluthrin-containing products that did not have chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-110**) that exceeded LOCs were applications of Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP and Discus in nursery production areas made with ground spray equipment. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander and arroyo toad had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-110**). For all other terrestrial-phase amphibians, applications of Baythroid XL, Decathlon 20 WP and Discus in nursery production areas made with ground spray equipment were the only application scenarios with no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. Western spadefoot had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only following applications of Discus on a nursery loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-107**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander and California red-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL to production citrus with either airblast or aerial application equipment or on a loading dock, Decathlon 20 WP on a loading dock, Discus with aerial spray equipment in nursery production areas or ground sprayers on nursery loading docks, Renounce 20 WP with airblast sprayers in production citrus, Tempo SC Ultra or Tempo Ultra WP in residential areas. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs

or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The terrestrial-phase foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL on a loading dock, Decathlon 20 WP on a loading dock, or Discus with aerial spray equipment in nursery production areas or ground sprayers on nursery loading docks. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.6.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of Baythroid XL with an airblast in production citrus or with ground spray equipment in nursery production areas, Decathlon 20 WP with ground spray equipment in nursery production areas, Discus with ground spray equipment in nursery production areas or on loading docks, Tempo SC Ultra in residential areas, or Tempo Ultra WP in residential areas, did not exhibit acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates.

Acute RQs for applications of Baythroid XL on loading docks in nurseries (**Tables PDCP-Eco-88**) or in production citrus, or Decathlon 20 WP on nursery loading docks (**Tables PDCP-Eco-92**) exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates in waters immediately adjacent to the loading docks. Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for aerial applications of Discus in nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-93**), and for applications of Renounce 20 WP with airblast sprayers in production citrus (**Tables PDCP-Eco-96**). Dilution in the marine/estuarine habitats would likely be sufficient to reduce exposures, particularly for Renounce 20 WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-96**) to sufficiently reduce exposures for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates such that adverse acute effects would not occur.

Acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp exceeded LOCs only following aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For Tomales isopod, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios with cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Applications of all cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products produced acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for California freshwater shrimp and Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios except following applications of Baythroid XL in nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-102**), Decathlon 20 WP in nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-103**), and Discus applied with ground spray equipment in a nursery production area (**Tables PDCP-Eco-106**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish, chronic RQs in all application scenarios exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.6.6.3 Risk to Fish

Marine/estuarine fish species did not have acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**) that exceeded LOCs following applications of any of the cyfluthrin containing pesticide products. Aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas caused acute RQs to exceed LOCs for all freshwater fish (**Table PDCP-Eco-93**). Airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP in production citrus caused acute RQs the warmwater fish, arroyo chub and desert pupfish to exceed the special-status LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-96**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For marine/estuarine fish, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL with airblast sprayer in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-99**) or with ground sprayers in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-102**), applications of Decathlon 20 WP with ground sprayers in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-103**), applications of Discus with ground sprayers in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-106**), or Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PDCP-Eco-109**) or Tempo Ultra WP in residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-110**). The dilution that would occur within the marine/estuarine habitat following aerial applications of Baythroid XL in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-101**), ground applications of Discus on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-107**), or airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-49**) were sufficient to reduce exposure such that chronic RQs for tidewater goby and delta smelt would not exceed LOCs. Following ground applications of Baythroid XL on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-100**), ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-104**), and aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-105**), chronic RQs for marine/estuarine species indicated that chronic RQs were above the LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for all species of freshwater fish when Baythroid XL was applied as a ground spray in a nursery production area, (**Table PDCP-Eco-102**), Decathlon 20

WP was applied as a ground spray in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-103**), or Discus was applied as a ground spray in a production nursery (**Table PDCP-Eco-105**). For warmwater fish such as arroyo chub and desert pupfish, chronic RQs were above LOCs for applications of Baythroid XL on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-100**) and when Decathlon 20 WP was applied as a ground spray on a nursery loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-104**). Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. Aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. (**Table PDCP-Eco-105**). Chronic RQs for all other application scenarios did not exceed LOCs for warmwater fish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For the remaining fish, the Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99, PDCP-Eco-100, PDCP-Eco-101, PDCP-Eco-104, PDCP-Eco-105, PDCP-Eco-107, PDCP-Eco-108, PDCP-Eco-109, and PDCP-Eco-110**) except those mentioned above where no freshwater fish had exceedances. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.6.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute RQs for northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs for any application scenario of a cyfluthrin-containing pesticide (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**). The acute RQs for giant garter snake and western pond turtle exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for cyfluthrin-containing pesticides. The only scenario for which the acute RQ exceeded the LOCs for Alameda whipsnake is when Discus was applied by air to nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-93**). The dilution in the marine habitat for the species with acute RQs above the LOC was very likely sufficient to decrease exposure such that adverse acute effects would not be seen.

Chronic RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, western pond turtle and East Pacific green sea turtle exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-110**). When exposure is assumed to be comparable to the AUF, no chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for desert tortoise or East Pacific green sea turtle (**Tables PDCP-Eco-111 through PDCP-Eco-122**). Giant garter snake and Alameda whipsnake had chronic RQs above the LOC when the AUF was considered for aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-117**), airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-120**), or ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PDCP-Eco-121**) or Tempo Ultra WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-122**) in residential areas. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For northern red diamond rattlesnake, the reptile prey that forage in aquatic habitats determined the extent to which chronic RQs exceeded LOCs. Consideration of the AUF reduced chronic RQs for almost all scenarios except for aerial applications of Baythroid XL in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-113**), aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas and airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-120**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, the only application scenarios where chronic RQs exceeded LOCs were following Baythroid XL applications on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-100**), Decathlon 20 WP applications on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-104**), or Discus applications on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-107**). When AUFs were taken into consideration, no chronic RQs for blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs, but chronic RQs were still exceeded for the western fence lizard. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.6.5 Risk to Birds

Those birds with diets focusing on terrestrial foods, such as the mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, and western yellow-billed cuckoo, as well as the fulvous whistling-duck that feeds on aquatic plants and plant seeds had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**). Those species with diets containing large amounts of aquatic prey, such as the osprey and California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for almost all scenarios. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The tricolored blackbird and yellow rail with their diets of mixed aquatic and terrestrial foods had acute RQs exceed LOCs following ground spray applications of Baythroid XL on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-100**), aerial applications of Baythroid XL to production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-100**), ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-104**), aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-105**), airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP in production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-108**), or ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PDCP-Eco-109**) or Tempo Ultra WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-110**) in residential areas. In addition to these application scenarios, the purple martin had acute RQs exceed LOCs following airblast applications of Baythroid XL to production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-99**) and ground applications of Discus on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-107**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The mourning dove, California condor, and white-tailed kite had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when no AUF was incorporated, whereas the tricolored blackbird, osprey, California

brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-110**). For Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, and western yellow-billed cuckoo, they only application scenarios for which they had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs were for applications on loading docks or the different applications of Discus, and when Renounce 20 WP was applied to production citrus with airblast sprayers (**Tables PDCP-Eco-100, PDCP-Eco-104, PDCP-Eco-105, PDCP-Eco-106, PDCP-Eco-107, and PDCP-Eco-108**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

If multiple application sites are present within species' foraging ranges such that exposure is depicted by the Mid-point AUF, the same chronic RQ exceedances were seen (**Tables PDCP-Eco-123 through PDCP-Eco-134**). However, if the AUF is a better depiction of exposure (**Tables PDCP-Eco-111 through PDCP-Eco-122**), no chronic RQs exceed LOCs for tricolored blackbird, mourning dove, osprey, California brown pelican, California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk. Fulvous whistling-duck and western yellow-billed cuckoo exceeded the special-status LOC following aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas. Fulvous whistling-duck and the terrestrial foraging habitat of western yellow-billed cuckoo (**Table PDCP-Eco-117**) had chronic RQs exceed LOCs when the AUF was considered. Purple martin and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Baythroid XL with airblast sprayers (**Table PDCP-Eco-111**) or by air (**Table PDCP-Eco-113**) in production citrus, aerial applications of Discus to nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-117**), or ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PDCP-Eco-109**) or Tempo Ultra WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-110**) in residential areas. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.6.6 Risk to Mammals

Only the American badger and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had acute RQs that did not exceed the LOCs for any of the application scenarios with cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-87 through PDCP-Eco-98**). For mule deer, acute RQs exceeded special-status LOC only following Renounce 20 WP applications to production citrus with airblast sprayers (**Table PDCP-Eco-96**) or ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PDCP-Eco-97**) or Tempo Ultra WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-98**) in residential areas. For riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios with cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products. Acute RQs for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter also exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios for cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for all mammal surrogate species exceeded LOCs when exposures without consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-99 through PDCP-Eco-110**) with the exceptions for the American badger following applications of Baythroid XL to production citrus (**Tables**

**PDCP-Eco-99** and **PDCP-Eco-101**) and *Discus* in nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-105** and **PDCP-Eco-106**). If multiple application sites are present within species' foraging ranges such that exposure is depicted by the Mid-point AUF, the application scenarios for which chronic RQ exceedances seen for surrogate mammals were almost the same as were seen when no AUF was assumed (**Tables PDCP-Eco-123** through **PDCP-Eco-134**). When a Mid-point AUF is assumed, chronic RQs no longer exceeded LOCs for the American badger following applications of Baythroid XL to loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-126**), Decathlon 20 WP was applied in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-127**), following Renounce 20 WP applications to production citrus with airblast sprayers (**Table PDCP-Eco-132**) or ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PDCP-Eco-133**) or Tempo Ultra WP (**Table PDCP-Eco-134**) in residential areas.

Consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-111** through **PDCP-Eco-122**) reduced exposures for mule deer, American badger and big free-tailed bat such that chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs. For riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel, chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC. Southern sea otter and southwestern river otter had chronic RQs exceed LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.6.7 Risk to Earthworms

Exceedances of acute RQs occurred for only a few of the application scenarios for cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products. Acute RQs exceeded the standard LOC following the three application scenarios for *Discus* (**Tables PDCP-Eco-93** through **PDCP-Eco-95**).

#### 5.6.6.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Contact exposure to direct spray of cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects. No oral TRVs were available for cyfluthrin for honey bees or other insects, so no acute RQs could be estimated. The only pyrethroid insecticide active ingredient for which oral TRVs were available was bifenthrin which showed exceedances for oral acute RQs. With no other information, it was considered likely that cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products could be harmful to honey bees and other insects following oral exposure to pollen, nectar or treated foliage. For the cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products evaluated, the applications of *Discus*, that also contains imidacloprid, all had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.7 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Fenpropathrin

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the two products containing fenpropathrin are Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Tame 2.4 EC Spray which can be applied in nursery and production citrus settings (PDCP-20). In production citrus, Danitol 2.4 EC Spray can be applied with an airblast sprayer to 20 acres. In nurseries, Tame 2.4 EC Spray can be applied on a nursery loading to 3750

ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping (PDCP-50) or with ground equipment to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-51).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-143** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-20, PDCP-50, and PDCP-51. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Applications with Danitol 2.4 EC Spray or Tame 2.4 EC Spray in any setting had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians, some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, and all freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**). Applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray to production citrus had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, most birds and most mammals, and earthworms (**Table PDCP-Eco-135**). Applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray on a nursery loading dock had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, most birds, and a few mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-136**). Applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray to nursery stock plants had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for some freshwater fish, some birds, a couple mammals, and earthworms (**Table PDCP-Eco-137**).

The pattern for chronic exceedances differed from that of the acute exceedances. Applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray to production citrus had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians, some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, most birds, and all mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-138**). Applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray on a nursery loading dock had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, and all mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-139**). Applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray to nursery stock plants had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, some freshwater fish, some birds and all mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-140**).

#### 5.6.7.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**) for all three application scenarios exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**) did not exceed LOCs for California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, or western spadefoot. Following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray in production citrus or Tame 2.4 EC Spray on a loading dock, RQs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog exceeded LOCs. For applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray in nursery production areas, acute RQs for foothill yellow-legged frog did not exceed LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be



present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**) for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray in production citrus exceeded LOCs. For applications on a loading dock, no species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tame 2.4 EC Spray. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The terrestrial-phase amphibians that are not closely related to aquatic habitats, the California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not have chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**) that exceeded LOCs. Those terrestrial-phase amphibians that were more closely related to aquatic habitats, the southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog, all had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.7.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray or Tame 2.4 EC Spray, regardless of application scenario, did not exhibit acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates.

Acute RQs for applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray and Tame 2.4 EC Spray exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates in waters immediately adjacent to application sites (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**) for all application scenarios. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When Tame 2.4 EC Spray was applied on nursery loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-139**) chronic RQs were exceeded the special-status LOC for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates. Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. Applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray or Tame 2.4 EC Spray in the nursery production areas did not cause chronic RQs to exceed LOCs.

#### 5.6.7.3 Risk to Fish

Applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray with an airblast sprayer to production citrus (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 and PDCP-Eco-138**) or applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray on a loading dock (**Tables PDCP-Eco-136 and PDCP-Eco-139**) caused acute and chronic RQs to exceed LOCs for all marine/estuarine and freshwater fish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or

other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray in nursery production areas, acute RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-137**) for the marine/estuarine fish, tidewater goby and delta smelt and the freshwater fish Sacramento splittail had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. Arroyo chub, desert pupfish, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray in nursery production areas, chronic RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-140**) for the marine/estuarine fish, tidewater goby and delta smelt and the freshwater fish Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. Arroyo chub, desert pupfish, had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.7.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs for those reptiles such as giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle that forage in aquatic environments exceeded LOCs following all applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray or Tame 2.4 EC Spray (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**). The Alameda whipsnake has a diet with a large contribution of reptiles that could include many that forage in aquatic habitats and had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The northern red diamond rattlesnake with a diet comprised mostly of mammals had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC for applications Danitol 2.4 EC Spray or Tame 2.4 EC Spray. Desert tortoise with its diet of primarily terrestrial vegetation had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. The western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard with diets comprised of mostly terrestrial insects had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC for all scenarios.

East Pacific green sea turtle consumes aquatic vegetation from the marine/estuarine environment and such vegetation is unlikely to accumulate the concentrations of fenprothrin estimated using water concentrations from a waterbody. Preventing residues from reaching marine/estuarine waters was sufficient to reduce the RQs to less than the LOCs, but the dilution in the marine/estuarine environment would also lead to much lower exposures, even if residues entered the marine/estuarine environment. Giant garter snake and western pond turtle have primarily aquatic diets and feed in freshwater habitats. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake forage in terrestrial environments on vertebrate prey. The Alameda whipsnake eats primarily reptiles and the northern red diamond rattlesnake consumes primarily mammals, but also consumes some reptiles. For both species, the tissue concentrations estimated for reptile prey was the primary determinant in estimating the RQ. Tissue concentrations in reptile prey were based on a combination of the tissue concentrations from both terrestrial and aquatic reptiles. Chemicals such as fenpropathrin are accumulated in large amounts through the aquatic food chain, so it was necessary to prevent residues of fenpropathrin from reaching water bodies to sufficiently reduce acute RQs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all reptile species when no AUF was taken in to account (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**). With the AUF accounted for (**Tables PDCP-Eco-141 through PDCP-Eco-143**), East Pacific green sea turtle had no RQs that exceeded LOCs. For all other reptiles, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray in production citrus. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray in either setting, chronic RQs for northern red diamond rattlesnake and desert tortoise did not exceed LOCs. For blunt-nosed leopard lizard, which preys on terrestrial insects, chronic RQs were above the LOCs. Also, western fence lizard, with its smaller foraging range, had chronic RQs that were above the LOCs. For giant garter snake and western pond turtle with their aquatic diets and Alameda whipsnake with a diet including reptiles, chronic RQs exceeded the LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.7.5 Risk to Birds

Those birds with diets focusing on terrestrial foods, such as the mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, and western yellow-billed cuckoo had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**). Those species with diets containing large amounts of aquatic prey, such as the tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The fulvous whistling-duck that consumes aquatic plants and the Cooper's hawk that consumes mostly birds had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Danitol 2.4 EC Spray applications to production citrus and Tame 2.4 EC Spray applications only on the loading dock. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Only the mourning dove and white-tailed kite had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when no AUF was incorporated (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**). If multiple

application sites are present within species' foraging ranges such that exposure is depicted by the Mid-point AUF, the application scenarios for which chronic RQ exceedances seen for surrogate birds were almost the same as were seen when no AUF was assumed (**Tables PDCP-Eco-144 through PDCP-Eco-146**). Consideration of an AUF for the bird species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-141 and PDCP-Eco-143**) nearly eliminated the exceedances. When AUFs are considered, only fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.7.6 Risk to Mammals

The American badger, mule deer, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had acute RQs that did not exceed the LOCs for any application scenario (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**). For riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel with diet that focus on terrestrial foods, acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC following applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray to production citrus only. For the southern sea otter and southwestern river otter with aquatic-based diets, acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for all mammal surrogate species exceeded LOCs when exposures without consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**). As stated previously, failure to consider AUFs likely greatly overestimated exposures. Consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-141 through PDCP-Eco-143**) reduced exposures for mule deer, American badger and big free-tailed bat such that chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs. For riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel, chronic RQs exceeded the LOC. Application sites of Talstar S Select in nurseries had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter when the AUF was considered. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.7.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray to production citrus and Tame 2.4 EC Spray in a nursery production areas exceeded the standard LOC. No chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for any of the application scenarios for Danitol 2.4 EC Spray or Tame 2.4 EC Spray (**Tables PDCP-Eco-138 through PDCP-Eco-140**).

#### 5.6.7.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Contact exposure to direct spray of fenpropathrin-containing pesticide products did not lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects (**Tables PDCP-Eco-135 through PDCP-Eco-137**). No oral TRVs were available for fenpropathrin for honey bees or other insects, so no acute oral RQs could be estimated. The only pyrethroid insecticide active ingredient for which oral TRVs were available was bifenthrin which showed exceedances for oral acute RQs. With no other information, it was considered possible that fenpropathrin-containing pesticide products could be harmful to honey bees and other insects following oral exposure to pollen, nectar or treated foliage. However, considering the otherwise low toxicity of fenpropathrin to honey bees, it was not clear whether fenpropathrin would prove harmful or not. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.8 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Imidacloprid

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the products containing imidacloprid are Admire Pro, Alias 4F, CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide, Discus, Merit 75 WSP, and Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F which can be applied in residential and nursery settings. The ways Discus can be used have been discussed in the section for cyfluthrin-containing products since Discus contains both cyfluthrin and imidacloprid. Discus will not be presented again here. For products containing only imidacloprid in the residential setting, 15 acres can be treated with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (PDCP-19) by inserting the tablets beneath the soil surface or with Merit 75 WSP as a foliar spray (PDCP-34) or soil drench (PDCP-35). In nurseries, Admire Pro (PDCP-01) or Alias 4F (PDCP-02) can be applied to 130 acres as a soil injection or Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (PDCP-63) can be applied to 130 acres as a soil drench. CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (PDCP-18) can be used to treat 0.75 acres by inserting the tablets beneath the soil surface. Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F can also be applied as a ground spray to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-42) or to plants on a loading dock (3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>) immediately prior to plants being shipped (PDCP-41).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-178** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-01, PDCP-02, PDCP-18, PDCP-19, PDCP-34, PDCP-35, PDCP-41, PDCP-42, and PDCP-63. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Applications with Admire Pro, Alias 4F, CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide, Merit 75 WSP, or Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F in any setting had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for a few terrestrial-phase amphibians, a few birds and mammals, most freshwater aquatic invertebrates, earthworms, and terrestrial insects (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**). The pattern for chronic exceedances differed from that of the acute exceedances. Applications of imidacloprid-containing pesticides had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, some reptiles, many birds, most mammals, most freshwater invertebrates, and earthworms (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**).

#### 5.6.8.1 Risk to Amphibians

No acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**) or chronic (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**) RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs. Therefore, uses of imidacloprid-containing products were not thought likely to be harmful for aquatic-phase amphibians.

Only three application scenarios for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products showed chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for any terrestrial-phase amphibians (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**). Soil injection applications of Admire Pro (**Table PDCP-Eco-156**) resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for southern torrent salamander when applications were made to in-ground nursery plants in nursery production areas. If applications of Admire Pro were made to potted plants, the amount of imidacloprid available to move to aquatic foraging habitats was insufficient to cause harm to southern torrent salamander. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Soil injection applications of Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-157**) resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog when applications were made to in-ground nursery plant in nursery production areas. If applications of Alias 4F were made to potted plants, the amount of imidacloprid available to move to aquatic foraging habitats was insufficient to cause harm to species other than the southern torrent salamander. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Foliar sprays of Merit 75 WSP in residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-160**) resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC for California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot. These species have terrestrial-based diets. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.8.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

None of the application scenarios with imidacloprid-containing pesticide products resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**). Soil injection applications of Admire Pro (**Table PDCP-Eco-147**) or Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-148**) to potted nursery plants or in-ground nursery plants resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Foliar (**Table PDCP-Eco-151**) and soil drench (**Table PDCP-Eco-152**) applications of Merit 75 WSP in residential areas resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (**Table PDCP-Eco-155**) to in-ground nursery plants resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

As with the acute assessment, none of the application scenarios with imidacloprid-containing pesticide products resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**). Soil injection applications of Admire Pro (**Table PDCP-Eco-156**) or Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-157**) to potted nursery plants or in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Soil treatment with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (**Table PDCP-Eco-159**) in residential areas resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded special-status LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Foliar (**Table PDCP-Eco-160**) and soil drench (**Table PDCP-Eco-161**) applications of Merit 75 WSP in residential areas resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (**Table PDCP-Eco-164**) to in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.8.3 Risk to Fish

No acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**) or chronic (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**) RQs for marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs. Therefore, uses of imidacloprid-containing products were not thought likely to be harmful for fish.

#### 5.6.8.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute RQs for reptile surrogate species exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**). Therefore, uses of imidacloprid-containing products were not thought likely to be cause acute adverse effects for reptiles.

Only a single application scenario for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**). The giant garter snake and western pond turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following soil injection applications of Alias 4F to in-ground nursery stock in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-157**). If multiple application areas are within the foraging ranges of giant garter snake or western pond turtle, the Mid-point AUFs might be a better reflection of chronic exposure. For soil injection applications of Alias 4F to in-ground nursery stock in nursery production areas the chronic RQs using a Mid-point AUF also exceeded LOCs. Assuming the AUF would best depict exposure, the chronic RQ for giant garter snake exceeded the special-status LOC, and the chronic RQ for western pond turtle exceeded the standard LOC. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.8.5 Risk to Birds

The acute RQs for mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, and fulvous whistling-duck did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**). Soil injection applications of Admire Pro (**Table PDCP-Eco-147**) to in-ground nursery plants or Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-148**) to potted nursery plants or in-ground nursery plants resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail. All these species have a large component of their diets consisting of aquatic prey. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Foliar applications of Merit 75 WSP in residential areas resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-151**) for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail. All these species have mixed diets comprised at least partly of terrestrial prey. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific



measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The chronic RQs for mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156** through **PDCP-Eco-164**). Soil injection applications of Admire Pro (**Table PDCP-Eco-156**) to in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail. Soil injection applications of Admire Pro to potted nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird and purple martin. For soil injection applications of Admire Pro to in-ground or potted nursery stock in nursery production areas the chronic RQs using a Mid-point AUF also exceeded LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-172**). Assuming the AUF would best depict exposure, the chronic RQ for only purple martin and yellow rail exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-165**). These species have a large component of their diets consisting of aquatic prey. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Soil injection applications of Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-157**) to potted nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail. Soil injection applications of Alias 4F to in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail. For soil injection applications of Alias 4F to in-ground or potted nursery stock in nursery production areas the chronic RQs using a Mid-point AUF also exceeded LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-173**). Assuming the AUF would best depict exposure, the chronic RQ for the tricolored blackbird and fulvous whistling-duck exceeded to special-status LOC and purple martin and yellow rail exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PDCP-Eco-166**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs following applications of Merit 75 WSP as a foliar spray in residential areas exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Table PDCP-Eco-160**). For tricolored blackbird or purple martin, assuming the Mid-point AUF depicted the exposure did not change the LOC exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-174**). Assuming the AUF depicted exposure, the tricolored blackbird had no chronic RQs exceedances, but the purple martin had chronic RQs that exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-167**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs following applications of Merit 75 WSP as a soil drench in residential areas exceeded special-status LOCs for tricolored blackbird and purple martin (**Table PDCP-Eco-**

**161**). For purple martin, assuming the Mid-point AUF depicted the exposure, the chronic RQ did not exceed the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-175**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs following applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F as a foliar spray on a loading dock exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Table PDCP-Eco-162**). For yellow rail, assuming the Mid-point AUF depicted the exposure eliminated the LOC exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-176**). Assuming the AUF depicted exposure, the tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, and purple martin had no chronic RQs exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-169**). After considering the AUF, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs following applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F as a foliar spray in nursery production areas exceeded LOCs for western yellow-billed cuckoo and purple martin (**Table PDCP-Eco-163**). For purple martin, assuming the Mid-point AUF depicted the exposure eliminated the LOC exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-177**). Assuming the AUF depicted exposure, the tricolored blackbird, western yellow-billed cuckoo, and purple martin had no chronic RQs exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-170**). After considering the AUF, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F (**Table PDCP-Eco-164**) to in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC for tricolored blackbird and purple martin. For tricolored blackbird, assuming the Mid-point AUF depicted the exposure eliminated the LOC exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-178**). Assuming the AUF depicted exposure, the purple martin still had chronic RQs exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-171**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.8.6 Risk to Mammals

The acute RQs for mule deer, American badger, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**) and only two application scenarios had acute RQs for any species that exceeded LOCs. Soil injection applications of Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-148**) to in-ground nursery plants resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter. These species forage in water bodies larger than the waterbody used by PE5 to estimate water concentrations, so the dilution in the larger water bodies would also decrease exposure. Therefore potential for acute adverse effects to these species is low.

Acute RQs for riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded LOCs following foliar applications of Merit 75 WSP in residential areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-151**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the

application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The only surrogate mammal without chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs was the American badger (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**). Soil injection applications of Admire Pro (**Table PDCP-Eco-156**) to in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter. For soil injection applications of Admire Pro to in-ground nursery stock in nursery production areas the chronic RQs using a Mid-point AUF also exceeded LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-172**). Assuming the AUF would best depict exposure, the chronic RQ for only southern sea otter exceeded the LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-165**). These species have a large component of their diets consisting of aquatic prey. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Soil injection applications of Alias 4F (**Table PDCP-Eco-157**) to potted or in-ground nursery plants resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter. For soil injection applications of Alias 4F to in-ground or potted nursery stock in nursery production areas the chronic RQs using a Mid-point AUF also exceeded LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-173**). Assuming the AUF would best depict exposure, the chronic RQ for the southern sea otter and southwestern river otter exceeded to special-status LOC and following applications to potted plants exceeded the standard LOC following applications to in-ground plants (**Table PDCP-Eco-166**). The dilution that occurs in their aquatic and marine/estuarine habitats would be greater than that seen in PE5's waterbody and would likely be sufficient to reduce exposure sufficiently following applications to potted nursery plant.

Chronic RQs following applications of Merit 75 WSP as a foliar spray in residential areas exceeded LOCs for mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Table PDCP-Eco-160**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs following applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F as a foliar spray on a loading dock exceeded LOCs for riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Table PDCP-Eco-162**). Assuming the Mid-point AUF depicted the exposure changed the LOC exceedances so only the special-status LOC was exceeded (**Table PDCP-Eco-176**). Assuming the AUF depicted exposure, the riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had no chronic RQs exceedances (**Table PDCP-Eco-169**). After consideration of the AUF, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.6.8.7 Risk to Earthworms

The acute RQ exceeded the LOC for earthworms for all application scenarios for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**).

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC for most application scenarios for imidacloprid-containing pesticide products (**Tables PDCP-Eco-156 through PDCP-Eco-164**). The only application scenarios where chronic RQs did not exceed the standard LOC were for applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F as a foliar spray on loading docks (**Table PDCP-Eco-162**) or in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-163**) or as a soil drench to nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-164**).

#### 5.6.8.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants treated with imidacloprid-containing pesticide products as a foliar spray or as soil applied materials lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios (**Tables PDCP-Eco-147 through PDCP-Eco-155**). Applications made directly to soils did not produce acute RQs for contact exposures that exceeded LOCs. However those imidacloprid-containing pesticide products applied as foliar sprays exhibited exceedances of LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.9 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Neem Oil

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing neem oil is Triact 70 which can be applied in nurseries. Triact 70 can be applied with ground spray equipment to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants (PDCP-55) or to plants on a loading dock (3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>) immediately prior to plants being shipped (PDCP-54).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-181 through PDCP-Eco-186** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-54 and PDCP-55. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Applications of Triact 70 on a nursery loading dock had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, most birds, and those mammals with aquatic diets (**Table PDCP-Eco-179**). Applications of Triact 70 to nursery stock plants also had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, most birds, and those mammals with aquatic diets (**Table PDCP-Eco-180**).

The pattern for chronic exceedances differed from that of the acute exceedances. Applications of Triact 70 on a nursery loading dock had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, most reptiles, freshwater fish, most birds, all mammals, and freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Table PDCP-Eco-181**). Applications of Triact 70 to nursery stock plants also had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians, terrestrial-phase amphibians, most reptiles, freshwater fish, most birds, all mammals, and freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Table PDCP-Eco-182**).

#### 5.6.9.1 Risk to Amphibians

No acute RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs for either application scenario for Triact 70 (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). Chronic RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the standard LOC for applications of Triact 70 on a loading dock, and exceeded the special-status LOC following applications in the nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Acute RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs for all species following applications of Triact 70 in either nursery setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs for all species following applications of Triact 70 in either nursery setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.9.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

No TRVs were available for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates, so neither acute nor chronic assessments were complete for these species. However, due to dilution that would occur prior to reaching marine/estuarine waterbodies, the potential for adverse effects to marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates is low. For freshwater aquatic invertebrates, no acute RQs exceeded LOCs following applications of Triact 70 in either nursery setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.9.3 Risk to Fish

No TRVs were available for marine/estuarine fish, so neither acute nor chronic assessments were complete for these species. However, due to dilution that would occur prior to reaching marine/estuarine waterbodies, the potential for adverse effects to marine/estuarine fish is low. For freshwater fish, no acute RQs exceeded LOCs following applications of Triact 70 in either nursery setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater fish (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.9.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs for all reptiles exceeded LOCs following applications of Triact 70 on a loading dock or in the nursery production area (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). East Pacific green sea turtle consumes aquatic vegetation from the marine/estuarine environment and preventing residues from reaching marine/estuarine waters was sufficient to reduce the RQs to less than the LOCs, but the dilution in the marine/estuarine environment would also lead to much lower exposures, even if residues entered the marine/estuarine environment. Giant garter snake and western pond turtle have primarily aquatic diets and feed in freshwater habitats. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake forage in terrestrial environments on vertebrate prey. The Alameda whipsnake eats primarily reptiles and the northern red diamond rattlesnake consumes primarily mammals, but also consumes some reptiles. For both species, the tissue concentrations estimated for reptile prey was the primary determinant in estimating the RQ. Tissue concentrations in reptile prey were based on a combination of the tissue concentrations from both terrestrial and aquatic reptiles. Chemicals such as neem oil are accumulated in large amounts through the aquatic food chain, so it was necessary to prevent residues of neem oil from reaching water bodies to sufficiently reduce acute RQs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for northern red diamond rattlesnake and Alameda whipsnake did not exceed LOCs following applications to either nursery setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all other reptile species when no AUF was taken in to account. If multiple application sites are present within species' foraging ranges such that exposure is depicted by the Mid-point AUF (**Tables PDCP-Eco-185 and PDCP-Eco-186**), the application scenarios for which chronic RQ exceedances seen for surrogate reptiles were almost the same as were seen when no AUF was assumed. With the AUF accounted for (**Tables PDCP-Eco-183 and PDCP-Eco-184**), desert tortoise, and East Pacific green sea turtle had no RQs that exceeded LOCs. For blunt-nosed leopard lizard that prey on terrestrial insects, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. The western fence lizard has a small foraging range, so it was possible for it to acquire most of its prey from within the area around a loading dock, so its chronic RQs still exceeded LOCs. For giant garter snake and western pond turtle with their aquatic diets, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.9.5 Risk to Birds

The only species for which acute RQs did not exceed LOCs was the mourning dove (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other

special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for California condor, white-tailed kite, or Cooper's hawk following applications of Triact 70 in either nursery setting (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). For other species, when no AUF was taken into account chronic RQs exceeded LOCs. If multiple application sites are present within species' foraging ranges such that exposure is depicted by the Mid-point AUF (**Tables PDCP-Eco-185 and PDCP-Eco-186**), the application scenarios for which chronic RQ exceedances seen for surrogate reptiles were almost the same as were seen when no AUF was assumed. With the AUF accounted for (**Tables PDCP-Eco-183 and PDCP-Eco-184**), following applications on a loading dock, chronic RQs for mourning dove did not exceed either LOC and the chronic RQ for western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed the special-status LOC. For all other bird surrogate species, chronic RQs did exceed LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.9.6 Risk to Mammals

The only two species with acute RQs that exceeded LOCs were the southern sea otter and southwestern river otter (**Tables PDCP-Eco-179 and PDCP-Eco-180**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-181 and PDCP-Eco-182**). If multiple application sites are present within species' foraging ranges such that exposure is depicted by the Mid-point AUF (**Tables PDCP-Eco-185 and PDCP-Eco-186**) chronic RQs for American badger following applications in nursery production areas did not exceed LOCs, and all other mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. With the AUF accounted for (**Tables PDCP-Eco-183 and PDCP-Eco-184**), no chronic RQs for mule deer, American badger, or American badger exceeded LOCs, and chronic RQs following applications on a loading dock did not exceed LOCs for Nelson's antelope squirrel. For riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, southern sea otter and southwestern river otter following applications on a loading dock chronic RQs did exceed LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.9.7 Risk to Earthworms

The risk from applications of Triact 70 to earthworms is not clear. No TRVs were available for neem oil for earthworms. Since neem oil is a somewhat unique plant extract, no other pesticide ingredients assessed provide indicators regarding the potential of neem oil to harm earthworms.

#### 5.6.9.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

No contact acute RQs for insects exceeded LOCs. No oral TRVs were available, so the risk posed by neem oil to honey bees and other insects from oral exposure could not be assessed. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.10 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Permethrin

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing permethrin is Astro which can be applied in nurseries. Astro can be applied with ground spray equipment to plants on a loading dock (3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>) immediately prior to plants being shipped (PDCP-11) or to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants with an airblast sprayer (PDCP-12) or with ground spray equipment (PDCP-13).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 and PDCP-Eco-189** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-198** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-11, PDCP-12, and PDCP-13. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Applications of Astro on a nursery loading dock had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, some freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, those mammals with aquatic diets, and terrestrial insects (**Table PDCP-Eco-187**). Applications of Astro to nursery stock plants using an airblast sprayer or ground spray equipment also had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, some freshwater fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, those mammals with aquatic diets, and terrestrial insects (**Tables PDCP-Eco-188 and PDCP-Eco-189**).

The pattern for chronic exceedances differed from that of the acute exceedances. Applications of Astro on a nursery loading dock had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, and all mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-190**). Applications of Astro to nursery stock plants using an airblast sprayer or ground spray equipment also had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, some freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, and most mammals (**Tables PDCP-Eco-191 and PDCP-Eco-192**).

##### 5.6.10.1 Risk to Amphibians

No acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**) and chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**) for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Astro for any of the nursery application scenarios exceeded LOC.



The terrestrial-phase amphibians that are not closely related to aquatic habitats, the California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not have acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**) that exceeded LOCs. Those terrestrial-phase amphibians that were more closely related to aquatic habitats, the southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog, all had acute and chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog also exceeded LOC (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**) for all three application scenarios where Astro can be applied in nurseries. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.10.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of Astro, regardless of setting, did not exhibit acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates.

Applications of Astro, regardless of setting, exhibited acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When Astro was applied on nursery loading docks, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**). Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

When Astro was applied in the nursery production area with airblast or ground sprayers, chronic RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for vernal pool fairy shrimp and the standard LOC for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and Shasta crayfish. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.10.3 Risk to Fish

The warm water fish, arroyo chub and desert pupfish did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for any of the Astro application scenarios (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**). Marine/estuarine fish species had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Astro on the loading dock, but not from airblast or ground spray applications in the nursery

production areas. Since it is unlikely that marine/estuarine fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Species represented by Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all Astro application scenarios. However, the dilution that would occur in the flowing-water habitats for Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU and in the marine/estuarine environment for tidewater goby and delta smelt might be sufficient to reduce exposures should these habitats be near applications sites within nursery production areas. Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all species of fish when Astro was applied on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-190**), but chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only for tidewater goby, delta smelt, Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU when Astro was applied in the nursery production area with airblast sprayers (**Table PDCP-Eco-191**) and for Sacramento splittail, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU when Astro was applied with ground sprayers in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-192**). Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.10.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs for giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle exceeded standard LOCs following applications of Astro for any application scenario, whereas, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard that have diet composed entirely of terrestrial food exceeded the special-status LOC (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**). Please refer to the discussion for the risk of bifenthrin to reptiles regarding the dietary pathways for pyrethroids and Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all reptile species when no AUF was taken in to account (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**). For species such as giant garter snake and northern red diamond rattlesnake with large foraging ranges, if multiple application sites are present within that range, a mid-point AUF might be a good depiction of exposure (**Tables PDCP-Eco-196 through PDCP-Eco-198**). Using a Mid-point AUF, exposure to northern red diamond rattlesnake following applications to nursery production areas, and exposures to blunt-nosed leopard lizard following applications on a loading dock had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. With the AUF accounted for (**Tables PDCP-Eco-193 through PDCP-Eco-195**), northern red diamond rattlesnake, desert tortoise, and East Pacific green sea turtle had no RQs that

exceeded LOCs. For western fence lizard and blunt-nosed leopard lizard that prey on terrestrial insects, no changes were seen for when chronic RQs exceeded LOCs. For giant garter snake and western pond turtle with their aquatic diets and Alameda whipsnake with a diet including reptiles, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.10.5 Risk to Birds

Those birds with diets focusing on terrestrial foods, such as the mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, and western yellow-billed cuckoo had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**). Those species with diets containing large amounts of aquatic prey, such as the tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The fulvous whistling-duck that consumes aquatic plants had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Astro applications only on the loading dock. For Cooper's hawk, with a diet of birds, possibly including some prey with aquatic diets, exceeded the standard LOC for applications on a loading dock and following applications in nursery production areas with an airblast sprayer, but only exceeded the special-status LOC following applications to nursery production areas with a ground sprayer. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Only the mourning dove and white-tailed kite had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when no AUF was incorporated (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**). California condor had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs only following applications of Astro on loading docks. For nursery applications, failure to consider the reduction of exposure related to the AUF was thought to greatly overestimate exposures. Estimating exposure with a Mid-point AUF did not alter how exceedances occurred (**Tables PDCP-Eco-196 through PDCP-Eco-198**). Consideration of an AUF for the bird species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-193 through PDCP-Eco-195**) nearly eliminated the exceedances. When AUFs are considered, only fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.10.6 Risk to Mammals

Only the southern sea otter and southwestern river otter had acute RQs that exceeded the LOCs when Astro was applied to either nursery loading docks or in the nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for all mammal surrogate species exceeded LOCs when exposures without consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**). American badger had and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse exceeded the standard LOC only following applications of Astro on loading docks. American badger did not exceed LOCs following applications of Astro in nursery production areas, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse only exceeded the special-status LOC. As stated previously, failure to consider AUFs likely greatly overestimated exposures. Estimating exposure with a Mid-point AUF changed some exceedances from exceeding the standard LOC to exceeding only the special-status LOC, but no exceedances were entirely eliminated (**Tables PDCP-Eco-196 through PDCP-Eco-198**).

Consideration of an AUF for the bird species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-193 through PDCP-Eco-195**) eliminated many exceedances. Consideration of AUFs reduced exposures for mule deer, American badger, big free-tailed bat, and Nelson's antelope squirrel such that chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs. For northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and southern grasshopper mouse, chronic RQs no longer exceeded LOCs following applications on a loading dock. For riparian brush rabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel, application sites for Astro had chronic RQs above the LOC. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.10.7 Risk to Earthworms

No acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-187 through PDCP-Eco-189**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-190 through PDCP-Eco-192**) exceeded LOC for any of the application scenarios for Astro in nurseries. Astro was not expected to be harmful to earthworms according to how it was used in nurseries.

#### 5.6.10.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

The impacts of oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants treated with Astro is unclear. No oral exposure TRVs were available for permethrin for honey bees or other insects. Bifenthrin, another pyrethroids insecticide, was harmful to honey bees following oral exposure, suggesting that oral exposure to pollen, nectar and other sources could be harmful. Contact exposure from direct spray lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs honey bees and other insects. If terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.11 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Pyrethrins

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing pyrethrins is PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 which can be applied in production agriculture. PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 can be applied with an airblast sprayer (PDCP-40) to 20 acres.

**Table PDCP-Eco-199** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-200 through PDCP-Eco-202** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-40. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0

appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 to production citrus had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds and mammals with aquatic diets, and terrestrial insects (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**). Applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 to production citrus had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, and a mammal with an aquatic diet (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**).

#### 5.6.11.1 Risk to Amphibians

Acute (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**) and chronic RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**) did not exceed LOC for aquatic-phase or terrestrial-phase amphibians following applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 in production citrus.

#### 5.6.11.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 did not exhibit acute (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**) or chronic RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates.

Acute RQs for applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 exceeded the special-status LOC for freshwater aquatic invertebrates in waters immediately adjacent to the production citrus areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.11.3 Risk to Fish

Applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 did not exhibit acute (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**) or chronic RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine or freshwater fish.

#### 5.6.11.4 Risk to Reptiles

Applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 did not exhibit acute (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**) or chronic RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**) that exceeded LOCs for reptile surrogate species.

#### 5.6.11.5 Risk to Birds

Only the osprey and California brown pelican had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 to production citrus (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**). Osprey and California brown pelican forage for fish in large water bodies, so it is possible that the dilution seen in the water bodies would be sufficient to reduce exposures from residues from PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**) when no AUF is taken into account. Estimating exposure with a Mid-point AUF (**Table PDCP-Eco-202**) changed some exceedances from exceeding the standard LOC to exceeding only the special-status LOC, and eliminated exceedances for tricolored blackbird. Assuming exposures were proportional to the AUF (**Table PDCP-Eco-201**) eliminated LOC exceedances for osprey, California brown pelican and purple martin, but exceedances still remained for the . yellow rail. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.11.6 Risk to Mammals

The only species with acute (**Table PDCP-Eco-199**) or chronic RQs (**Table PDCP-Eco-200**) was the southwestern river otter. The dilution that would occur in their foraging habitat was likely sufficient to reduce the acute RQ to less than the special-status LOC.

Assuming exposures for southwestern river otter were proportional to the AUF (**Table PDCP-Eco-201**) the exceedances of LOCs was eliminated. Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low when the AUF is considered.

#### 5.6.11.7 Risk to Earthworms

The risk from applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 to earthworms is not clear. No TRVs were available for pyrethrins for earthworms. Some other pyrethroids for which TRVs were available, such as permethrin, cyfluthrin, tau-fluvalinate had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs, whereas fenpropathrin did have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. So it is possible that PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 might or might not have had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. None of the other pyrethroids had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs so it was likely that PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 also would not have chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs.

#### 5.6.11.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

The impacts of oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants treated with PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 is unclear. No oral exposure TRVs were available for pyrethrins for honey bees or other insects. Bifenthrin, another pyrethroids insecticide, was harmful to honey bees following oral exposure, suggesting that oral exposure to pollen, nectar and other sources could be harmful. Contact exposure from direct spray lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs honey bees and other insects. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA

will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.6.12 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing tau-Fluvalinate

In the Pierce's Disease Control Program, the only product containing tau-fluvalinate is Mavrik Aquaflow which can be applied in nurseries. Mavrik Aquaflow can be applied with ground spray equipment to plants on a loading dock (3750 ft.<sup>2</sup>) immediately prior to plants being shipped (PDCP-33) or to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants with ground spray equipment (PDCP-32).

**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204** present the acute RQs and **Tables PDCP-Eco-205 through PDCP-Eco-210** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PDCP-32 and PDCP-33. The RQs presented are for the application with all ingredients combined. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

Applications of Mavrik Aquaflow to nursery stock plants using ground spray equipment also had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, some mammals, and terrestrial insects (**Table PDCP-Eco-203**). Applications of Mavrik Aquaflow on a nursery loading dock had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, all reptiles, marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, most birds, some mammals, and terrestrial insects (**Table PDCP-Eco-204**).

The pattern for chronic exceedances differed from that of the acute exceedances. Applications of Mavrik Aquaflow to nursery stock plants using an airblast sprayer or ground spray equipment also had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for some terrestrial-phase amphibians, some reptiles, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, and some mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-205**). Applications of Mavrik Aquaflow on a nursery loading dock had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for all aquatic-phase amphibians, some terrestrial-phase amphibians, some reptiles, all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, freshwater aquatic invertebrates, some birds, and most mammals (**Table PDCP-Eco-206**).

##### 5.6.12.1 Risk to Amphibians

No acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**) for aquatic-phase amphibians following applications of Mavrik Aquaflow either on a nursery loading dock or to plants in the production area exceeded LOC. Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs only following applications of Mavrik Aquaflow on loading docks (**Tables PDCP-Eco-205 and PDCP-Eco-206**). Since it is unlikely that aquatic amphibians would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

The terrestrial-phase amphibians that are not closely related to aquatic habitats, the California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not have acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-205 and PDCP-Eco-206**) that exceeded LOCs. Those terrestrial-phase amphibians that were more closely related to aquatic habitats, the southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged

frog, all had acute and chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.12.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of Mavrik Aquaflow, regardless of setting, did not exhibit acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**) that exceeded LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Acute RQs for applications of Mavrik Aquaflow in nursery production areas or on loading docks exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates in waters immediately adjacent to the loading docks (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When Mavrik Aquaflow was applied in the nursery production area, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates only (**Table PDCP-Eco-205**). When Mavrik Aquaflow was applied on nursery loading docks, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all marine/estuarine and freshwater aquatic invertebrates (**Table PDCP-Eco-206**). Since it is unlikely that aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.12.3 Risk to Fish

Freshwater fish species did not have acute RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**) that exceeded LOCs following applications of Mavrik Aquaflow under either scenario. However, all marine/estuarine fish had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications on loading docks, but not in nursery production areas. Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

Chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any freshwater or marine/estuarine fish following Mavrik Aquaflow applications in nursery production areas (**Table PDCP-Eco-205**), but exceeded LOCs for all species of fish when Mavrik Aquaflow was applied on a loading dock (**Table PDCP-Eco-206**). Since it is unlikely that fish would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.6.12.4 Risk to Reptiles

Acute RQs for all surrogate reptiles exceeded LOCs following applications of Mavrik Aquaflow on a loading dock or in the nursery production area (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**). Preventing residues from reaching marine/estuarine waters was sufficient to reduce the RQs to less than the LOCs, but the dilution in the marine/estuarine environment would also lead



to much lower exposures, even if residues entered the marine/estuarine environment. Giant garter snake and western pond turtle have primarily aquatic diets and feed in freshwater habitats. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake forage in terrestrial environments on vertebrate prey. The Alameda whipsnake eats primarily reptiles and the northern red diamond rattlesnake consumes primarily mammals, but also consumes some reptiles. For both species, the tissue concentrations estimated for reptile prey was the primary determinant in estimating the RQ. Tissue concentrations in reptile prey were based on a combination of the tissue concentrations from both terrestrial and aquatic reptiles. Chemicals such as bifenthrin are accumulated in large amounts through the aquatic food chain, so it was necessary to prevent residues of bifenthrin from reaching water bodies to sufficiently reduce acute RQs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for all reptile species except Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake when no AUF was taken in to account (**Tables PDCP-Eco-205 and PDCP-Eco-206**). Estimating exposure with a Mid-point AUF (**Tables PDCP-Eco-209 and PDCP-Eco-210**) reduced RQs for desert tortoise and blunt-nosed leopard lizard so chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs following applications on loading docks, but did not change any other exceedances. With the AUF accounted for (**Tables PDCP-Eco-207 and PDCP-Eco-208**), desert tortoise, and East Pacific green sea turtle had no RQs that exceeded LOCs. For western fence lizard, giant garter snake, and western pond turtle chronic RQs were above the LOC when AUF was considered following applications on loading docks. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.12.5 Risk to Birds

Those birds with diets focusing on terrestrial foods, such as the mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite had no acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**). Acute RQs for the western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs for applications in nursery production areas but did exceed LOCs for applications on loading docks. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

The mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk had no chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs when no AUF was incorporated (**Tables PDCP-Eco-205 and PDCP-Eco-206**). Chronic RQs for western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs following applications in nursery production areas but did exceed LOCs following applications on loading docks. Estimating exposure with a Mid-point AUF (**Tables PDCP-Eco-209 and PDCP-Eco-210**) changed some exceedances from exceeding the standard LOC to exceeding only the

special-status LOC, but otherwise did not alter which species exhibited exceedances. Consideration of an AUF for the bird species (**Tables PDCP-Eco-207 and PDCP-Eco-208**) eliminated the many of the exceedances. When AUFs are considered, only fulvous whistling-duck, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.12.6 Risk to Mammals

The mule deer, American badger, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had acute RQs that did not exceed the LOCs when Mavrik Aquaflow was applied to either nursery loading docks or in the nursery production areas (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Only American badger had chronic RQs that did not exceed LOCs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-205 and PDCP-Eco-206**). Following applications in nursery production areas, mule deer and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had chronic RQs that did not exceed LOCs, and riparian brush rabbit had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only.

Consideration of AUFs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-207 and PDCP-Eco-208**) reduced exposures so no species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOC following applications in nursery production areas, for applications on loading docks, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, san Diego pocket mouse and southern grasshopper mouse had chronic RQs that did exceed LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.6.12.7 Risk to Earthworms

No acute (**Tables PDCP-Eco-203 and PDCP-Eco-204**) or chronic RQs (**Tables PDCP-Eco-205 and PDCP-Eco-206**) exceeded LOCs for earthworms following applications of Mavrik Aquaflow in either nursery setting.

#### 5.6.12.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

The impacts of oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants treated with Mavrik Aquaflow is unclear. No oral exposure TRVs were available for tau-fluvalinate for honey bees or other insects. Bifenthrin, another pyrethroid insecticide, was harmful to honey bees following oral exposure, suggesting that oral exposure to pollen, nectar and other sources could be harmful following treatment with tau-fluvalinate. Contact RQs for honey bees and other insects exceeded LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

## 5.7 Risk Analysis for the European Grapevine Moth Control Activities

The risk analysis focuses on whether the RQ resulting from summing the individual RQs from each ingredient in pesticide products along with any spray additives exceeds the LOCs, either the standard LOC of 1.0 or the special-status LOC of 0.5. It is important to remember that when whenever an RQ was shown to exceed the standard LOC suggesting exposures to all species might be harmful, the special-status LOC providing additional protection to special-status species is necessarily exceeded.

Considerable detail was included in the analysis of risk for control of fruit flies. This detail was provided to discuss specifics of exposures for various surrogate species and how such exposures could influence whether LOCs were exceeded. Please refer to the discussion in Section 5.4: Risk Analysis for Fruit Fly Control Activities for such details as they are not repeated here.

### 5.7.1 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Chlorantraniliprole

In the European Grapevine Moth Eradication Program, the only product containing chlorantraniliprole is DuPont Acelepryn which can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to up to 14 times annually, with approximately 7 days between applications (EGVM-04). **Table EGVM-Eco-1** present the acute RQs and **Tables EGVM-Eco-2** through **EGVM-4** shows chronic RQs associated with scenario EGVM-04. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.7.1.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn in nurseries, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table EGVM-Eco-1**) or chronic RQs (**Table EGVM-Eco-2**) for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

Lack of effects data for exposure of terrestrial-phase amphibians to treated soils precludes a direct consideration of effects from dermal impacts. However, the RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians appeared sufficiently below the LOCs that is was deemed unlikely that additional risk associated with exposure to treated soil would elevate the RQs to greater than the LOCs. Therefore the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.1.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn in nurseries, acute RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp exceeded the standard LOC and acute RQs for Tomales isopod exceeded of the special-status LOC (**Table EGVM-Eco-1**). None of the other freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The DuPont Acelepryn label requires 100-ft.

spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats. When a 100-ft. spray drift buffer is incorporated, no aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs.

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn to nurseries, chronic RQs for vernal pool fairy shrimp, Tomales isopod, and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates showed exceedances of the standard LOC (**Table EGVM-Eco-2**). Incorporation of a 100-ft. spray drift buffer as required by the DuPont Acelepryn label reduced the chronic RQ to less than the standard LOC, but it was still greater than the special-status LOC for Tomales isopod, mimic tryonia and black abalone. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.7.1.3 Risk to Fish

No acute or chronic RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-1 and EGVM-Eco-2**).

#### 5.7.1.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute or chronic RQs for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-1 and EGVM-Eco-2**).

#### 5.7.1.5 Risk to Birds

No acute RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn in nurseries (**Table EGVM-Eco-1**). Western yellow-billed cuckoo and purple martin had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. No other surrogate bird species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-2**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. The foraging areas of the western yellow-billed cuckoo and purple martin are larger than the 7500-ft. application area in nurseries and it is likely these species would also forage in areas other than the treated nursery site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, or the AUF if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs do not exceed LOCs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-3 and EGVM-Eco-4**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.1.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute RQs for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn in nurseries (**Table EGVM-Eco-1**). Riparian brush rabbit had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. No other surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-2**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. The foraging range of the riparian brush rabbit is larger than the 7500-ft. application area in nurseries and it is likely the riparian brush rabbit would also forage in areas other than the treated nursery site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, or the AUF if a single

application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-3 and EGVM-Eco-4**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.1.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when DuPont Acelepryn was applied in nurseries (**Table EGVM-Eco-1**).

Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when DuPont Acelepryn was applied on the loading dock or in the nursery production area (**Table EGVM-Eco-2**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.1.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with DuPont Acelepryn, but not if insects were directly sprayed with DuPont Acelepryn (**Table EGVM-Eco-1**). The only insect contact toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to chlorantraniliprole. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.7.2 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Methoxyfenozide

For control of EGVM, the only product containing methoxyfenozide is Intrepid 2F which can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to up to 14 times annually, with approximately 10 days between applications (EGVM-01). **Table EGVM-Eco-5** present the acute RQs and **Tables EGVM-Eco-6 through EGVM-8** shows chronic RQs associated with scenario EGVM-01. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.7.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table EGVM-5**) or chronic RQs (**Table EGVM-6**) for aquatic-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

For terrestrial-phase amphibians, applications of Intrepid 2F produced acute RQs (**Table EGVM-Eco-5**) that did not exceed LOCs for any species, but chronic RQs (**Table EGVM-Eco-6**) exceeded the special-status LOC for southern torrent salamander when all food was assumed to be acquired from on the treated site or from waters immediately adjacent to the site. Since the foraging range for southern torrent salamander is greater than the 7500-ft.<sup>2</sup> application site, it is likely individuals will gather food from off the application site as well. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the

foraging range, or the AUF in a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-7 and EGVM-Eco-8**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries, acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates (**Table EGVM-Eco-5**). Following applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries, no chronic RQs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates showed exceedances of LOCs (**Table PDCP-Eco-6**). Marine/estuarine species had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. Since it is unlikely that marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates would be present in a nursery loading dock area and dilution would occur to any water from the loading dock drains, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.2.3 Risk to Fish

No acute or chronic RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-5 and EGVM-Eco-6**).

#### 5.7.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute or chronic RQs for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-5 and EGVM-Eco-6**).

#### 5.7.2.5 Risk to Birds

No acute RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries (**Table EGVM-Eco-5**). Tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC. No other surrogate bird species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-6**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. The foraging areas of the western yellow-billed cuckoo and purple martin are larger than the 7500-ft. application area in nurseries and it is likely these species would also forage in areas other than the treated nursery site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, exposure was not reduced sufficiently so chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-8**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-7**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.2.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F in nurseries (**Table EGVM-Eco-5**). No other surrogate mammal species had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some

buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southern sea otter, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. American badger and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had chronic RQs that did not exceed LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-6**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. The foraging range of these species is larger than the 7500-ft. application area in nurseries and it is likely they would also forage in areas other than the treated nursery site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, exposure was not reduced sufficiently so chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Table EGVM-Eco-8**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs do not exceed LOCs except for riparian brush rabbit which exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table EGVM-Eco-7**). In locations where these species exceeded LOCs or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.7.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms exceeded the standard LOC when Intrepid 2F was applied in nurseries (**Table EGVM-Eco-5**).

Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Intrepid 2F was applied on the loading dock or in the nursery production area (**Table EGVM-Eco-6**).

#### 5.7.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Intrepid 2F, but not if insects were directly sprayed with Intrepid 2F (**Table EGVM-Eco-5**). If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.7.3 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Spinosad

For control of EGVM, the only product containing spinosad is Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental which can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to up to 10 times annually, with approximately 7 days between applications (EGVM-02 and EGVM-03). **Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10** present the acute RQs and **Tables EGVM-Eco-11** through **EGVM-16** shows chronic RQs associated with scenarios EGVM-04. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.7.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**) or chronic RQs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**) for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

#### 5.7.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**) or chronic RQs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**) for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

#### 5.7.3.3 Risk to Fish

No acute (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**) or chronic RQs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**) for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries.

#### 5.7.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**) or chronic RQs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**) for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries.

#### 5.7.3.5 Risk to Birds

No acute RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**). No surrogate bird species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site.

#### 5.7.3.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute RQs for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**). Mule deer had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC, and riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC. No other surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. The foraging ranges of these species are larger than the 7500-ft. application area in nurseries and it is likely these species would also forage in areas other than



the treated nursery site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, the chronic RQ for the mule deer no longer exceeded the LOCs (**Tables EGVM-Eco-15** and **EGVM-Eco-16**). If exposure is more appropriately represented by the AUF if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs do not exceed LOCs for any species (**Tables EGVM-Eco-13** and **EGVM-Eco-14**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.7.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental was applied in nurseries (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**). Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental was applied in the nursery (**Tables EGVM-Eco-11** and **EGVM-Eco-12**).

#### 5.7.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental, or if insects were directly sprayed with Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental (**Tables EGVM-Eco-9** and **EGVM-Eco-10**). If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.8 Risk Analysis for the Light Brown Apple Moth Control Activities

The risk analysis focuses on whether the RQ resulting from summing the individual RQs from each ingredient in pesticide products along with any spray additives exceeds the LOCs, either the standard LOC of 1.0 or the special-status LOC of 0.5. It is important to remember that when whenever an RQ was shown to exceed the standard LOC suggesting exposures to all species might be harmful, the special-status LOC providing additional protection to special-status species is necessarily exceeded.

Considerable detail was included in the analysis of risk for control of fruit flies. This detail was provided to discuss specifics of exposures for various surrogate species and how such exposures could influence whether LOCs were exceeded. Please refer to the discussion in the Section 5.4: Risk Analysis for Fruit Fly Control Activities for such details as they are not repeated here.

#### 5.8.1 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing *Bacillus thuringiensis*, var. Kurstaki

For control of LBAM, the only product containing *Bacillus thuringiensis*, var. Kurstaki is DiPel DF which can be applied as a foliar spray to field crops and DiPel Pro DF can be applied to nursery plants up to up to 4 times annually, with 2 applications separated by 7 days, a 30-day period, then 2 more applications at 7 days (LBAM-02 and LBAM-03). Since EECs could not be modeled for BtK, no RQs could be estimated.

#### 5.8.1.1 BtK Risk Assessment

The risk assessment approach for all other chemical used in CDFA pest control activities was based on standard toxicity studies in experimental animals. However, due to the lack of toxicity to most ecological receptors, the risk characterization for *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) took a qualitative approach to evaluate the potential for risk from Bt to ecological receptors. EECs could not be modeled as could be done for all chemicals considered. Primarily for this reason, a quantitative risk assessment for BtK could not be performed. A literature review was conducted on each receptor to evaluate the potential for elevated levels of risk. The potential for elevated levels of risk was based on laboratory toxicity tests, field studies, and mode of action.

#### 5.8.1.2 Background

Bt is a naturally occurring rod-shaped bacteria that has been isolated from soil, insects, and plant surfaces (NPIC, 2000a). The *Bacillus* genus is a gram-positive aerobic and facultatively anaerobic bacterium that was first isolated in 1902 and has been widely used as a microbial pest-control agent since the 1960's (US EPA, 1998c). The bacteria produce protein crystals that, upon ingestion, form endotoxins that bind to the insects gut leading to a fatal disruption in the osmotic balance (CDFA, 2009b). Bt is subclassified into different subspecies based on the serotype of antigens found on the flagella (US EPA, 1998c). The subspecies used to control the light brown apple moth is Kurstaki.

#### 5.8.1.3 Mode of Action

The mode of action of Bt has been well characterized in insects, specifically in Lepidoptera. During sporulation, Bt produces insecticidal proteins as parasporal crystals, also known as delta-endotoxins (Bravo et al., 2007). Upon ingestion by susceptible insect larvae, the crystal inclusion, which are protoxins, are dissolved in the alkaline environment of the insect gut. The solubilized inactive protoxins are cleaved by midgut proteases to yield the active toxin, which then binds to specific receptors on the brush border membrane of the midgut epithelium columnar cells and subsequently inserts into the membrane. This leads to the formation of pores in the microvilli and subsequent cell lysis, disruption of epithelium and cell contents, sepsis, and insect death (Bravo et al., 2007). It is important to note that lepidopteran insects have a basic pH in their gut (up to pH 11) in contrast to the acidic gut contents of mammals and others (Dow, 1986). Therefore, it is likely to not pose any health risk to ecological receptors.

#### 5.8.1.4 Amphibians

There were no data concerning the toxicity of BtK to amphibians, however other strains of Bt had low toxicity to amphibians (USDA, 2004). Therefore, potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.8.1.5 Aquatic Invertebrates

The toxicity to aquatic invertebrates has been evaluated in laboratory studies as well as field studies. A laboratory and corresponding stream channel study with formulated BtK determined that it was unlikely to directly affect 12 species of aquatic insects at up to 100 times the expected environmental concentrations (Kreutzweiser *et al.*, 1992).

The US EPA's 1998 Re-Registration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Bt concluded that there is no toxicity or infectivity risks to freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates at the label use rates (US EPA, 1998c). Most aquatic invertebrates tolerated BtK in water at environmental concentrations up to 200,000 times higher than expected (USDA, 2004). No decreases in aquatic invertebrates surveyed in a field experiment coinciding with Bt var. israeliensis applications were observed (Gibbs et. al, 1986). A formulated product containing BtK was considered moderately toxic to *Daphnia* sp., a freshwater invertebrate, with a 21-day LC<sub>50</sub> between 5 and 50 ppm, however the toxicity of this was not due to the delta-endotoxin and was likely due to the formulation (US EPA, 1998c). BtK was regarded as practically nontoxic to marine/estuarine species with an aqueous LC<sub>50</sub> > 4.9 uL/L for grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes* sp.) (US EPA, 1998c). Therefore, potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.8.1.6 Fish

The US EPA, in its RED for Bt, concluded that there is no toxicity or infectivity risks to freshwater or marine/estuarine fish at the label use rates (US EPA, 1998c). BtK was considered practically non-toxic to freshwater fish with an aqueous LC<sub>50</sub> > 4.9 uL/L and oral LC<sub>50</sub> > 2.5 nL/g of food to trout (US EPA, 1998c). BtK was regarded as practically nontoxic to marine/estuarine fish with an aqueous LC<sub>50</sub> > 4.9 uL/L for sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) (US EPA, 1998c).

US EPA's conclusions were consistent with field and experimental studies on the effects of Bt on aquatic organisms. A laboratory study looking at the effects of Bt on fish found no mortality or visible adverse effects on zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) or Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at any tested concentration which supports that the LC<sub>50</sub> is greater than 5 x 10<sup>6</sup> spores/mL for these species (Grisolia et al., 2009). Additionally, in a necrosis-apoptosis study, Bt did not induce apoptosis in Nile tilapia indicating a lack of genotoxicity (Grisolia et al., 2009).

In another study, groups of 10 freshwater mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) were exposed at differing concentrations up to 1000 mg/L (2.5 x 10<sup>7</sup> spores/mg) for 96-hours. The fish showed no abnormal behavior and swimming pattern was comparable with control group. A LC<sub>50</sub> was not determinable as no mortality was observed (Meher et al., 2002). Therefore, potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.8.1.7 Reptiles

There were no data concerning the toxicity of BtK to reptiles.

#### 5.8.1.8 Birds

In the studies submitted to the US EPA required for registration there was no toxicity or pathogenicity to any avian species (US EPA, 1998c). BtK is considered practically nontoxic to the mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) after they were dosed with 2.9 g/kg-day for 5 days (US EPA, 1998c). The LC<sub>50</sub> for these birds was > 1.8 x 10<sup>10</sup> spores/kg (US EPA, 1998c). Chronic testing and reproductive toxicity testing were not required due to the lack of toxicity seen in the acute tests.

Indirect effects may be seen in birds that prey on susceptible insects through a reduction in food source; however these reductions in insect population are temporary. A study examined the reproductive success of hooded warblers (*Wilsonia citrina*) after treatment of plots with Bt that resulted in an 85% reduction in lepidopteran larvae and found no differences in nesting success or number of eggs per nest. However, a difference in egg mass, typical of that seen when food is limited, was found, but determined to not be biologically meaningful. The study concluded that Bt application had little influence on reproductive parameters measured (Nagy and Smith, 1997).

Another study surveyed songbird populations before BtK spraying, during spraying, and after spraying to examine relative abundance of the birds. No changes in relative abundance or productivity of song birds, with one possible exception, was found (Sopuck *et al.*, 2002). One species, the spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), had reduced abundance in one year of the study, but not the other, and this reduction did not coincide with reduced Lepidoptera larva abundance. The reduction may have resulted from factors other than BtK treatment, however the results were inconclusive (Sopuck *et al.*, 2002).

A study by Norton *et al.* (2001) found reduced growth rate in the chicks of spruce grouse (*Falci pennis canadensis*) in Bt sprayed areas compared to control areas. This was attributed to foraging on a protein-deficient diet of ants rather than protein-rich lepidopteran larvae (Norton *et al.*, 2001). However, these effects are transient as reduced lepidopteran populations recover and a possible solution to avoid indirect effects on birds is to spray 2 weeks after chicks hatch as the first two-weeks are the most lepidopteran dependent (Norton *et al.*, 2001). Therefore, potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.8.1.9 Mammals

Mammals do not have the alkaline gut environment that is needed for enzymes to activate the delta-endotoxin and instead digest the toxin into non-toxic fragments within an hour (Casida, 2004). According to the US EPA's 1998 RED for Bt, no known mammalian health effects have been demonstrated in any toxicity or pathogenicity study (US EPA, 1998c). Bt is in US EPA's toxicity category IV for acute oral, acute inhalation, and acute dermal toxicity (US EPA, 1998c). Slight to moderate skin irritation has been observed in product tests, which could be attributed to the formulation, and eye irritation has been seen in primary eye irritation tests. This is most often associated with the dry forms of the product, indicating that it is likely physical irritation effects rather than traditional toxicity (US EPA, 1998c). The acute toxicity studies on rodents indicate that there are not likely to be any adverse effects on mammals in the wild. US EPA only requires wild mammal studies when data is insufficient to assess the hazard to wild animals (US EPA, 1998c). Therefore, potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.8.1.10 Risk to Earthworms

A study with a water-based formulation and an oil-based formulation of BtK were tested at 1,000 times the expected environmental concentration on earthworms. The water-based formulation showed no effects in the earthworm populations over a 10-week period, while the oil-based formulation showed 50% mortality in the worms indicating that the toxicity was related to the oil used in the formulation and not BtK (Addison and Holmes, 1996). BtK showed little to no

toxicity or pathogenicity in annelid indicator species in studies submitted for its reregistration (US EPA, 1998c). Therefore, potential for adverse effects is low.

#### 5.8.1.11 Terrestrial Insects

Terrestrial insects are the only receptor that may be adversely affected by BtK. However, BtK is highly specific to Lepidoptera and BtK showed little to no toxicity or pathogenicity in neuropteran, hymenopteran, coleopteran, and arthropod indicator species in studies submitted for its reregistration (US EPA, 1998c).

BtK is specifically targeted for lepidopteran larvae and must be eaten in order to be effective as an insecticide (USDA, 2004). For some Lepidoptera the sensitivity to BtK is dependent on developmental stage. For example, the cinnabar moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) late instar larvae are very sensitive to BtK while early instar larvae are tolerant to it (USDA, 2004). Additionally, the response of non-target Lepidoptera varies widely amongst different species. A field study by Rastall *et al.*, (2003) studied 19 lepidopteran species during 2 years of aerial BtK application. Only three of the 19 species studied, spring hemlock looper (*Lambdina ferveridaria*), saddled prominent moth (*Heterocampa guttivitta*), and distinct Quaker (*Achatia distincta*), showed significantly lower amounts of larvae in treatment plots versus control plots (Rastall *et al.*, 2003).

Most studies indicate that effects on terrestrial insects other than lepidopteran species are likely to be minor. A field study on ants with BtK in a formulated product noted no substantial effects on abundance, species richness, composition, or diversity over 3 years of application (Wang *et al.*, 2000). One study that noted adverse effects was conducted on convergent lady beetles (*Hippodamia convergens*) and green lacewing (*Chrysopa carnea*). A direct spray of 79 to 158 BIU/ha, corresponding to 4 times the amount that an insect would receive in field conditions, resulted in slight increases in mortality (Haverty, 1982).

The US EPA RED noted that there is minimal toxicity to honey bees from BtK (US EPA, 1998c). Adult worker bees were exposed to a dry flowable powder formulation of BtK at rates of 25, 50, and 75 BIU/ha that resulted in mortality of 7.17% for the control group, 18.96% for the low exposure, 25% for the mid exposure, and 24.91% for the high exposure group (Atkins, 1991). These results indicate that honey bees might be more sensitive than other non-target species other than Lepidoptera.

#### 5.8.2 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Chlorantraniliprole

For control of LBAM, the only product containing chlorantraniliprole is DuPont Acelepryn which can be applied to nursery plants up to 4 times annually, with 2 applications separated by 7 days, a 30-day period, then 2 more applications at 7 days (LBAM-04). Each application included Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil. **Table LBAM-Eco-1** present the acute RQs and **Tables LBAM-Eco-2** through **LBAM-4** shows chronic RQs associated with scenario LBAM-04. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

In many cases, exceedances of the LOCs was mainly attributable to the use of Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil. Elimination of this adjuvant would result in many cases where the RQs were below the LOCs.

#### 5.8.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**) or chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-2**) for aquatic-phase amphibians.

For terrestrial-phase amphibians following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the acute RQs for terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander and arroyo toad did not exceed LOCs, but the acute RQs for other terrestrial-phase amphibians did exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**). The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, not DuPont Acelepryn. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All terrestrial-phase amphibians had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil (**Table LBAM-Eco-2**) when it was assumed all food was acquired from the nursery application site or from aquatic habitats immediately adjacent to the application site. The exceedances seen for terrestrial-phase amphibians were due to Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, not DuPont Acelepryn. The foraging areas for all terrestrial-phase amphibians were less than the 10-acre application site, so no reduction in exposure was possible by incorporating an AUF. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries, acute RQs for all freshwater species exceeded the standard LOC a (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**). None of the marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. The DuPont Acelepryn label requires 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats. When a 100-ft. spray drift buffer is incorporated, freshwater aquatic invertebrates had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs, but Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed greatly to the exceedances, not DuPont Acelepryn. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to nurseries, chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates showed exceedances of the standard LOC (**Table LBAM-Eco-2**). Incorporation of a 100-ft. spray drift buffer as required by the DuPont Acelepryn label did not reduce the chronic

RQ to less than the standard LOC, but most of the exceedance of the LOC resulted from the contribution from Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, not DuPont Acelepryn. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.2.3 Risk to Fish

No acute or chronic RQs for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Tables LBAM-Eco-1** and **LBAM-Eco-2**).

#### 5.8.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute RQs for Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western fence lizard or blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**). Desert tortoise had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only. For desert tortoise, a spray drift buffer to terrestrial foraging habitat was sufficient to reduce exposure so acute RQs did not exceed LOCs. For giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle, acute RQs were greater than LOCs. If Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil was not included in the spray mix, acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for any surrogate reptile species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs when it was assumed all food was acquire from the treated nursery site(**Table LBAM-Eco-2**) If Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil was not included in the spray mix, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for any surrogate reptile species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, if exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-4**). However if exposure was proportional to the AUF, if a single application site existed with a species' foraging range, the chronic RQs for East Pacific green sea turtle did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-3**), but exceeded the LOC for all other species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.2.5 Risk to Birds

No acute or chronic RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Tables LBAM-Eco-1 and LBAM-Eco-2**).

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, acute RQs for mourning dove and California condor did not exceed LOCs, and acute RQs for white-tailed kite exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk had chronic RQs that did not exceed LOCs. All other surrogate bird species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-2**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. If exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-4**). However if exposure was proportional to the AUF, if a single application site existed with a species' foraging range, the chronic RQs for osprey and California brown pelican did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-3**), but all other species still had exceedances. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.2.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute or chronic RQs for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Tables LBAM-Eco-1 and LBAM-Eco-2**)

Acute RQs for all surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of DuPont Acelepryn and Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries, all surrogate mammals had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-2**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range very little change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-4**). If exposure is more appropriately represented by the AUF, if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for American badger or big free-tailed bat (**Table LBAM-Eco-3**), but all other species exceeded LOCs.



#### 5.8.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

No acute or chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded LOCs for applications of DuPont Acelepryn with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Tables LBAM-Eco-1 and LBAM-Eco-2**).

#### 5.8.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, but if insects were directly sprayed with DuPont Acelepryn with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the acute RQs exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-1**). If applications were made without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the acute RQs for contact exposure did not exceed LOCs. The only insect contact toxicity data for DuPont Acelepryn were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to chlorantraniliprole. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.8.3 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing lambda-Cyhalothrin

For control of LBAM, the only product containing lambda-cyhalothrin is Scimitar GC which can be applied to nursery plants up to 4 times annually, with 2 applications separated by 7 days, a 30-day period, then 2 more applications at 7 days (LBAM-07). Each application included Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil. **Table LBAM-Eco-5** present the acute RQs and **Tables LBAM-Eco-6 through LBAM-8** shows chronic RQs associated with scenario LBAM-07. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics. In many cases, exceedances of the LOCs was mainly attributable to the use of Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil. Elimination of this adjuvant would result in many cases where the RQs were below the LOCs.

#### 5.8.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries, acute (**Table LBAM-5**) and chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-6**) exceeded LOCs for aquatic-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water. Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed essentially nothing to the magnitude of the RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

For terrestrial-phase amphibians, applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil produced acute RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**) that exceeded LOCs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog and western spadefoot, but if Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil was not included, western spadefoot did not exceed LOCs and foothill yellow-legged frog exceeded the special-status LOC only. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-6**) exceeded the LOCs for all terrestrial-phase amphibians when all food was assumed to be acquired from the treated site or from waters immediately adjacent to the site. Since the foraging range for terrestrial-phase amphibians was less than the 10-acre application site, it was possible that individuals would gather all food from the application site. If Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil is not included in the application mixture, the chronic RQs for California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not exceed LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries, acute (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**) or chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-6**) did not exceed LOCs for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates, but exceeded LOCs for all freshwater aquatic invertebrates. Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed to the magnitude of the RQs, but Scimitar GC alone had acute and chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.3.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for any marine/estuarine fish exceeded LOCs following applications of Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries, but acute RQs exceeded LOCs for all freshwater fish (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**). Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed essentially nothing to the magnitude of the acute RQs for fish. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for all marine/estuarine and freshwater fish exceeded LOCs following applications of Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Table LBAM-Eco-6**). All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed essentially nothing to the magnitude of the chronic RQs for fish. In locations where these or

other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

Following applications of Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, acute RQs for those species with terrestrial diets, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard did not exceed LOCs, but those reptiles with at least some aquatic prey, giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, or western pond turtle had acute RQs that did exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**). Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed only slightly to the magnitude of the acute RQs for these species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, East Pacific green sea turtle, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs when it was assumed all food was acquired from the treated nursery site (**Table LBAM-Eco-6**). If Scimitar GC was applied without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the chronic RQs for desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard did not exceed LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, if exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-8**). However if exposure was proportional to the AUF, if a single application site existed with a species' foraging range, the chronic RQs for desert tortoise and East Pacific green sea turtle did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-7**), for all other species the LOC was exceeded. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.3.5 Risk to Birds

Acute RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded LOCs for applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**). If Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil was not included in the spray mixture, the acute RQs for fulvous whistling-duck and western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs, and the acute RQs for Cooper's hawk only exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent

may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs for California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-6**). If Scimitar GC was applied without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the chronic RQs for mourning dove and western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs and the chronic RQ for fulvous whistling-duck exceeded the special-status LOC only. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, if exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-8**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs for osprey and California brown pelican did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-7**), and for all other species the LOC was exceeded. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.3.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for all surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of Scimitar GC with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**). If applications of Scimitar GC were made without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, only southern sea otter and southwestern river otter had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-6**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. If applications of Scimitar GC were made without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, mule deer, American badger, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had chronic RQs that did not exceed the standard LOC and southern grasshopper mouse and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only.

If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, exposure was not reduced sufficiently so chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-8**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, American badger, and big free-tailed bat (**Table LBAM-Eco-7**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

No acute or chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded LOCs for applications of Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil in nurseries (**Tables LBAM-Eco-5** and **LBAM-Eco-6**).

#### 5.8.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, or if insects were directly sprayed with Scimitar GC with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**). In locations where pollinators or other special-status species may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.8.4 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Methoxyfenozide

For control of LBAM, the only product containing methoxyfenozide is Intrepid 2F which can be applied as a foliar spray to field crops up to 3 times annually, with 2 applications separated by 7 days, a 30-day period, then a single application (LBAM-06). Each application included Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil. **Table LBAM-Eco-9** present the acute RQs and **Tables LBAM-Eco-10** through **LBAM-12** shows chronic RQs associated with scenario LBAM-06. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.8.4.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table LBAM-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-10**) for either aquatic-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in field crops and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water. Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed essentially very little to the magnitude of the RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians.

For terrestrial-phase amphibians, applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil produced acute RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-9**) that exceeded LOCs for southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog and western spadefoot, but if Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil was not included, no terrestrial-phase amphibians had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-10**) exceeded the LOCs for all terrestrial-phase amphibians

when all food was assumed to be acquired from on the treated site or from waters immediately adjacent to the site. Since the foraging range for terrestrial-phase amphibians were less than the 10-acre application site, it was possible that individuals will gather all food from the application site. If Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil is not included in the application mixture, the chronic RQs for California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not exceed LOCs, and the southern torrent salamander exceeded the special-status LOC only. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.4.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops, acute RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-9**) did not exceed LOCs for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops, chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-10**) exceeded LOCs for freshwater aquatic invertebrates and the special-status LOC for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil included in the spray mix, Intrepid 2F alone had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only for marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.4.3 Risk to Fish

No acute (**Table LBAM-Eco-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table LBAM-Eco-10**) for any freshwater marine/estuarine fish exceeded LOCs following applications of Intrepid 2F with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops. Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil contributed essentially nothing to the magnitude of the RQs for fish.

#### 5.8.4.4 Risk to Reptiles

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for those species with terrestrial diets, desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, or for those with primarily terrestrial diets, Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake (**Table LBAM-Eco-9**), and all other species exceeded the LOCs. Without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil included in the spray mix, Intrepid 2F alone had acute RQs that did not exceed LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs for giant garter snake, western pond turtle, desert tortoise, East Pacific green

sea turtle, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded LOCs when it was assumed all food was acquire from the treated field crop (**Table LBAM-Eco-10**). If Intrepid 2F was applied without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the chronic RQs for all surrogate reptiles did not exceed LOCs.

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, if exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-12**). However if exposure was proportional to the AUF, if a single application site existed with a species' foraging range, the chronic RQs for desert tortoise and East Pacific green sea turtle did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-11**), and exceeded the LOC for all other species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.4.5 Risk to Birds

Acute RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops (**Table LBAM-Eco-9**). If Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil was not included in the spray mixture, no acute RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, chronic RQs for California condor, white-tailed kite, and Cooper's hawk did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-10**). If Intrepid 2F was applied without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, the chronic RQs for mourning dove and fulvous whistling-duck did not exceed LOCs and the chronic RQ for western yellow-billed cuckoo exceeded the special-status LOC only. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Following applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, if exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table LBAM-Eco-12**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs for osprey and California brown pelican did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-11**), but chronic RQs for all other species exceeded the LOC.

#### 5.8.4.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for all surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F with Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops with acute RQs for American badger exceeding the special-status LOC only (**Table LBAM-Eco-9**). If applications

of Intrepid 2F were made without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, only southern sea otter and southwestern river otter had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-10**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated field crop application site. If applications of Intrepid 2F were made without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, American badger and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had chronic RQs that did not exceed the standard LOC and mule deer had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC only.

If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites exist with the foraging range, exposure was not reduced sufficiently so chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-12**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs did not exceed LOCs for mule deer, American badger, and big free-tailed bat (**Table LBAM-Eco-11**) and exceeded the LOC for all other species. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.4.7 Risk to Earthworms

No acute or chronic RQs for earthworms exceeded LOCs for applications of Intrepid 2F with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil to field crops (**Tables LBAM-Eco-9** and **LBAM-Eco-10**).

#### 5.8.4.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Intrepid 2F with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil, or if insects were directly sprayed with Intrepid 2F with or without Bonide All Seasons Horticultural and Dormant Spray Oil (**Table LBAM-Eco-5**). The only insect toxicity data were from the honey bee which appeared insensitive to methoxyfenozide. Other insects would likely be more sensitive and could have acute RQs that exceed the LOCs if the appropriate toxicity data were available. In locations where pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.8.5 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Spinosad

For control of LBAM, the only product containing spinosad is Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental which can be applied as a foliar spray to nursery plants up to 4 times annually, with 2 applications separated by 7 days, a 30-day period, then 2 more applications at 7 days (LBAM-01). Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control can be applied as a foliar spray to field crops up to 2 times



per year with a minimum of 6 days between applications. **Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14** present the acute RQs and **Tables LBAM-Eco-15 through LBAM-20** shows chronic RQs associated with scenarios LBAM-01 and LBAM -05. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.8.5.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**) or chronic RQs (**Tables LBAM-Eco-15 and LBAM-Eco-16**) for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

#### 5.8.5.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**) or chronic RQs (**Tables LBAM-Eco-15 and LBAM-Eco-16**) for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

#### 5.8.5.3 Risk to Fish

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops, no acute (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**) or chronic RQs (**Tables LBAM-Eco-15 and LBAM-Eco-16**) for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs.

#### 5.8.5.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**) or chronic RQs (**Tables LBAM-Eco-15 and LBAM-Eco-16**) for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops.

#### 5.8.5.5 Risk to Birds

No acute RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**).

No surrogate bird species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops (**Table LBAM-Eco-16**) when all food was assumed to be acquired from the treated application site. Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and

Ornamental in nurseries and assuming all food was gathered from the application site, purple martin exceeded the standard LOC, and tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, and yellow rail exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table LBAM-Eco-15**).

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental, if exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, purple martin and yellow rail exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Table LBAM-Eco-19**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, if a single application site exists within the foraging range, no chronic RQs for any bird species exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-17**). Therefore, the potential for adverse effects is low when the AUF is considered.

#### 5.8.5.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute RQs for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**).

Following applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental in nurseries, mule deer, riparian brush rabbit, southwestern river otter, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, and southern sea otter had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. American badger and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse had chronic RQs that did not exceed LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-15**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site.

Following applications of Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops, riparian brush rabbit, big free-tailed bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, and mule deer had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. No other surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table LBAM-Eco-16**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site.

If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental application sites exist with the foraging range, the chronic RQ for the southern sea otter no longer exceeded the LOCs, and chronic RQs for mule deer and southwestern river otter exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Table LBAM-Eco-19**). If exposure is more appropriately represented by the AUF if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for riparian brush rabbit, southern grasshopper mouse, and Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Table LBAM-Eco-17**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF if multiple Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control application sites exist with the foraging range, the chronic RQ for the mule deer no longer exceeded the LOCs, and chronic RQs for big free-tailed bat and Nelson's antelope squirrel exceeded the special-status LOC only (**Table LBAM-Eco-20**). If exposure is more appropriately represented by the AUF if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs for riparian brush rabbit and southern grasshopper mouse

exceeded the special-status LOC for Nelson's antelope squirrel (**Table LBAM-Eco-18**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.8.5.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental was applied in nurseries or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control to field crops (**Tables LBAM-Eco-13 and LBAM-Eco-14**). Chronic RQs for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental was applied on the in the nursery or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control in field crops (**Tables LBAM-Eco-15 and LBAM-Eco-16**).

#### 5.8.5.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control, or if insects were directly sprayed with Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental or Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control (**Tables LBAM-Eco-15 and LBAM-Eco-16**). In locations where pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.9 Risk Analysis for the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs

The risk analysis focuses on whether the RQ resulting from summing the individual RQs from each ingredient in pesticide products along with any spray additives exceeds the LOCs, either the standard LOC of 1.0 or the special-status LOC of 0.5. It is important to remember that whenever an RQ was shown to exceed the standard LOC suggesting exposures to all species might be harmful, the special-status LOC providing additional protection to special-status species is necessarily exceeded.

Considerable detail was included in the analysis of risk for control of fruit flies. This detail was provided to discuss specifics of exposures for various surrogate species and how such exposures could influence whether LOCs were exceeded. Please refer to the discussion in the Section 5.4: Risk Analysis for Fruit Fly Control Activities for such details as they are not repeated here.

#### 5.9.1 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing *Bacillus thuringiensis*, var. Kurstaki

In the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs, the only product containing *Bacillus thuringiensis*, var. Kurstaki is DiPel DF which can be applied as a foliar spray in a residential setting up to 6 times a year with a minimum of 14 days between applications (PD/EP-E-02). Since EECs could not be modeled for BtK, no RQs could be estimated.

Only a qualitative assessment was possible for BtK. and it appears in Section 5.8.1.

## 5.9.2 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Carbaryl

In the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs, the only product containing carbaryl is Sevin SL which can be applied as a foliar spray in a residential setting up to 6 times annually with a minimum of 14 days between applications (PD/EP-E-06). **Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1** presents the acute RQs and **Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-2** through **PD/EP-E-4** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PD/EP-E-06. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

### 5.9.2.1 Risk to Amphibians

When Sevin SL was applied in a residential setting, acute RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species. Acute RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario.

When Sevin SL was applied in residential areas, the chronic RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**). The only chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians that exceeded LOCs was the chronic RQ for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander which exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.9.2.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

When Sevin SL was applied in a residential setting, acute RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When Sevin SL was applied in residential areas, the chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

### 5.9.2.3 Risk to Fish

No acute RQs for or marine/estuarine fish exceeded LOCs following applications of Sevin SL in residential areas (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). Acute RQs for Sacramento splittail did not exceed LOCs, but acute RQs for the warmwater arroyo chub and desert pupfish and the cold water coastal cutthroat trout exceeded the special-status LOC. Following applications of Sevin SL in

residential areas, the acute RQ for Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded the standard LOC. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs for the marine/estuarine tidewater goby and delta smelt, coastal cutthroat trout, and Chinook salmon-Central Valley Spring Run ESU exceeded LOCs following applications of Sevin SL in residential areas, but the chronic RQs for warmwater species did not (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.2.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only species that consume almost exclusively freshwater prey had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). Giant garter snake had acute RQs that exceeded the standard LOC, and western pond turtle had acute RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

When not taking the AUFs into account (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**), chronic RQs for all surrogate reptiles except the northern red diamond rattlesnake and East Pacific green sea turtle exceeded LOCs. Limiting exposures by consideration of the Mid-Point AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-4**), or the AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-3**) showed no changes in the exceedances because no species had a foraging range greater than the 497-acre treatment area. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.2.5 Risk to Birds

Birds with large contributions of aquatic prey such as tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Sevin SL in residential areas, but species that consume aquatic vegetation (*e.g.*, fulvous whistling-duck) or have terrestrial-based diets (*e.g.*, mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, and western yellow-billed cuckoo) did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

Chronic RQs exceeded LOCs following Sevin SL applications for tricolored blackbird, osprey, western yellow-billed California brown pelican, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**). If exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF and if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-4**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, if a

single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, and California brown pelican did not exceed LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-3**). For western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin and yellow rail, chronic RQs exceeded LOCs when the AUF was considered. In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.2.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for surrogate mammal species except American badger exceeded LOCs following applications of Sevin SL in residential areas with acute RQs for northwestern San Diego pocket mouse exceeding the special-status LOC only (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

All mammal surrogate species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for applications of Sevin SL when no AUF was modeled (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**). Because of the 497-acre application area, AUFs did not change the exposure for most mammals, and no exceedances were eliminated by applying a Mid-Point (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-4**) or full AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-3**). In locations where these or other special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.2.7 Risk to Earthworms

Earthworms had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Sevin SL (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). For chronic effects, RQs exceeded LOCs for earthworms following applications of Sevin SL in residential areas (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2**).

#### 5.9.2.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with Sevin SL caused acute RQs for honey bees to exceed LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1**). Direct contact with spray of Sevin SL also caused acute RQs of honey bees and other insects to exceed LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.9.3 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Cyfluthrin

In the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs, the only product containing cyfluthrin is Tempo SC Ultra which can be applied as a foliar spray in a residential setting up to 6 times annually with a minimum of 14 days between applications (PD/EP-E-07). **Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5** presents the acute RQs and **Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-6** through **PD/EP-E-8** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PD/EP-E-07. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text,

whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.9.3.1 Risk to Amphibians

When Tempo SC Ultra was applied in a residential setting, acute RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**).

Acute RQs for terrestrial-phase California tiger salamander, arroyo toad, and western spadefoot did not exceed LOCs for any application scenario, but the more aquatic dependent southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had acute RQs that did exceed LOCs.

When Tempo SC Ultra was applied in residential areas, the chronic RQs for all aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**). The only chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase amphibians that exceeded LOCs was the chronic RQ for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander which exceeded the special-status LOC.

In locations where any amphibian species that exceed any LOCs or special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.3.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

When Tempo SC Ultra was applied in a residential setting, acute RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**). When Tempo SC Ultra was applied in residential areas, the chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**). In locations where aquatic invertebrates that exceed any LOCs or special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.3.3 Risk to Fish

When Tempo SC Ultra was applied in a residential setting, acute RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**). When Tempo SC Ultra was applied in residential areas, the chronic RQs for all freshwater and marine/estuarine fish exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**). In locations where fish that exceed any LOCs or special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.3.4 Risk to Reptiles

Only species that consume at least some aquatic food had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**). Giant garter snake, Alameda whipsnake, northern red diamond rattlesnake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs. Giant garter snake, western pond turtle, and East Pacific green sea turtle forage almost entirely on aquatic prey in aquatic habitats. Alameda whipsnake and northern red diamond rattlesnake forage in terrestrial habitats with a small portion of their diets comprised of prey that forage in aquatic habitats.

When not taking the AUFs into account (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**), chronic RQs for all surrogate reptiles except the desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded the standard LOC. Desert tortoise, western fence lizard, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard exceeded the special-status LOC only. Limiting exposures by consideration of the Mid-Point AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-8**), or the AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-7**) showed no changes in the exceedances because no species had a foraging range greater than the 497-acre treatment area. In locations where reptile species that exceed any LOCs or special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.3.5 Risk to Birds

Birds with large contributions of aquatic prey such as tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Tempo SC Ultra in residential areas, but species that consume aquatic vegetation like the fulvous whistling-duck or have terrestrial-based diets like mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, and western yellow-billed cuckoo did not have acute RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**).

Chronic RQs exceeded the standard LOC following Tempo SC Ultra applications for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, western yellow-billed cuckoo, purple martin, and yellow rail, and exceeded the special-status LOC for California condor (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**). If exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF and if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, the California condor no longer had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-8**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, and if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs showed the same exceedances as for Mid-Point AUFs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-7**). In locations where bird species that exceed any LOCs or special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.3.6 Risk to Mammals

Acute RQs for surrogate mammal species except American badger exceeded LOCs following applications of Tempo SC Ultra in residential areas with acute RQs for northwestern San Diego pocket mouse exceeding the special-status LOC only (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**). All mammal



surrogate species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for applications with Tempo SC Ultra when no AUF was modeled (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**). Because of the 497-acre application area, AUFs did not change the exposure for most mammals, and no exceedances were eliminated by applying a Mid-Point (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-8**) or full AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-7**). In locations where mammal species that exceed any LOCs or special-status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.3.7 Risk to Earthworms

Earthworms had acute RQs that exceeded LOCs following applications of Tempo SC Ultra (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5**). For chronic effects, RQs did not exceed LOCs for earthworms following applications of Tempo SC Ultra in residential areas (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6**).

#### 5.9.3.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Contact exposure to direct spray of Tempo SC Ultra lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for honey bees and other insects. No oral TRVs were available for cyfluthrin for honey bees or other insects, so no acute RQs could be estimated. The only pyrethroid insecticide active ingredient for which oral TRVs were available was bifenthrin which showed exceedances for oral acute RQs. With no other information, it was considered likely that cyfluthrin-containing pesticide products could be harmful to honey bees and other insects following oral exposure to pollen, nectar or treated foliage. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

### 5.9.4 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Glyphosate

In the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs, the only product containing glyphosate is RoundUp which can be applied as a foliar spray in a residential setting to stump sprouts once annually (PD/EP-E-05). **Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9** presents the acute RQs and **Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-10** through **PD/EP-E-12** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PD/EP-E-05. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.9.4.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of RoundUp in residential areas, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**) for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

#### 5.9.4.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of RoundUp in residential areas, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**) for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

#### 5.9.4.3 Risk to Fish

Following applications of RoundUp in residential areas, no acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**) for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs.

#### 5.9.4.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**) for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of RoundUp in residential areas.

#### 5.9.4.5 Risk to Birds

No acute RQs for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of RoundUp in residential areas (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**).

Following applications of RoundUp in residential areas and assuming all food was gathered from the application site, western yellow-billed cuckoo exceeded the special-status LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**). If exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF and if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-12**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, and if a single application site exists within the foraging range, no chronic RQs for any bird species exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-11**). Therefore the potential for adverse effects is low when the AUF is considered.

#### 5.9.4.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute RQs for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of RoundUp in residential areas (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**). Following applications of RoundUp in residential areas, riparian brush rabbit had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs. No other surrogate mammal species had chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**) when all food was assumed to be acquired on the treated nursery application site. If exposure is more appropriately represented by the Mid-Point AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-12**) or full AUF (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-11**), no change in exceedances was seen. In locations where riparian brush rabbit or other special-status species it represents may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.4.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10**) for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when RoundUp was applied in residential areas.

#### 5.9.4.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs did not exceed LOCs for contact or oral toxicity for honey bees and other insects following applications of RoundUp in residential areas (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9**).

### 5.9.5 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Imidacloprid

In the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs, the only products containing imidacloprid are CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (PD/EP-E-01) or Merit 2F (PD/EP-E-04) which can be applied as a soil treatment in a residential setting once annually. **Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13** and **PD/EP-E-Eco-14** present the acute RQs and **Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15** through **PD/EP-E-20** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PD/EP-E-01 and PD/EP-E-04. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

#### 5.9.5.1 Risk to Amphibians

No acute (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13** and **PD/EP-E-Eco-14**) or chronic (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15** and **PD/EP-E-Eco-16**) RQs for aquatic-phase amphibians exceeded LOCs. Therefore, uses of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F were not thought likely to be harmful for aquatic-phase amphibians.

Soil injection applications of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-13**) or soil drench applications of Merit 2F (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-14**) resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs only for southern torrent salamander when applications were made in residential settings. Acute RQs did to exceed LOCs for any other terrestrial-phase amphibians regardless of proximity to foraging habitat.

Following applications of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide, the more aquatic dependent terrestrial-phase amphibians, southern torrent salamander, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog had chronic RQs that exceeded the standard LOC (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-15**). Following soil drench applications of Merit 2F, the chronic RQs for terrestrial-phase southern torrent salamander and foothill yellow-legged frog exceeded the standard LOC, but the chronic RQs for California red-legged frog exceeded the special-status LOC only. In locations where amphibian species that exceed any LOCs or other special status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.5.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Applications of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F did not result in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**). Soil treatments in residential areas resulted in acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. None of the soil treatments with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for vernal pool fairy shrimp or the marine/estuarine species, mimic tryonia and black abalone (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15 and PD/EP-E-Eco-16**). Soil treatments of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F resulted in chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs for Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, or Shasta crayfish. In locations where aquatic invertebrate species that exceed any LOCs or other special status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.5.3 Risk to Fish

No acute (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**) or chronic (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15 and PD/EP-E-Eco-16**) RQs for marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs. Therefore, uses of imidacloprid-containing products were not thought likely to be harmful for fish.

#### 5.9.5.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute RQs for reptile surrogate species exceeded LOCs (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**). Therefore, uses of imidacloprid-containing products were not thought likely to be cause acute adverse effects for reptiles.

The giant garter snake and western pond turtle had chronic RQs that exceeded the special-status LOC following soil treatments of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F in residential areas (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15 and PD/EP-E-Eco-16**). Limiting exposures by consideration of the Mid-Point AUF (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-19 and PD/EP-E-Eco-20**), or the AUF (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-17 and PD/EP-E-Eco-18**) showed no changes in the exceedances because no species had a foraging range greater than the 497-acre treatment area. In locations where giant garter snake, western pond turtle or other special status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.5.5 Risk to Birds

The acute RQs for mourning dove, California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, and western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs for following soil treatments with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**). Acute RQs exceeded LOCs for tricolored blackbird, osprey, California brown pelican, purple martin, and yellow rail. All these species have a large component of their diets consisting of aquatic prey. The chronic RQs for mourning dove,

California condor, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, fulvous whistling-duck, and western yellow-billed cuckoo did not exceed LOCs following applications of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F in residential areas (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15 and PD/EP-E-Eco-16**). If exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF if multiple application sites existed with species' foraging range, no change in exceedances was seen (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-19 and PD/EP-E-Eco-20**). If exposure is appropriately represented by the AUF, and if a single application site exists within the foraging range, chronic RQs for tricolored blackbird exceeded only the special-status LOC, and chronic RQs for osprey and California brown pelican did not exceed LOCs (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-17 and PD/EP-E-Eco-18**). In locations where tricolored blackbird, purple martin, yellow rail or other special status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.5.6 Risk to Mammals

The acute RQs for all surrogate mammals except southern sea otter and southwestern river otter did not exceed LOCs following soil treatments with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F in residential areas (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**). Acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for southern sea otter and southwestern river otter. These species have diets consisting of aquatic prey.

The only surrogate mammals with chronic RQs that exceeded LOCs were the southern sea otter and southwestern river otter (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**) when it was assumed all food was gathered from the treatment area. If exposures were proportional to the Mid-Point AUF (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-19 and PD/EP-E-Eco-20**), or the full AUF (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-17 and PD/EP-E-Eco-18**), no change in exceedances was seen. In locations where southern sea otter southwestern river otter or other special status species they represent may be present, some buffer distance from the application site and other site-specific measures and conditions may prevent concentrations in excess of what might be harmful to these species.

#### 5.9.5.7 Risk to Earthworms

The acute (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**) and chronic (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-15 and PD/EP-E-Eco-16**) RQs for earthworms exceeded the LOCs in native soils following applications of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide or Merit 2F in residential settings. No models were available that allowed estimates of reduced soil concentrations at distances from the application site, so it was not possible to estimate the distance needed to allow RQs to reduce to less than LOCs.

#### 5.9.5.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants treated with imidacloprid-containing pesticide products as a foliar spray or as soil applied materials lead to acute RQs that exceeded LOCs for all application scenarios (**Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-13 and PD/EP-E-Eco-14**). Applications made directly to soils did not produce acute RQs for contact exposures that exceeded LOCs. No models were available that allowed estimates of reduced soil concentrations at distances from the application site, so it was not possible to estimate the distance needed to

allow RQs to reduce to less than LOCs. If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

#### 5.9.6 Risk Associated with Applications of Products Containing Spinosad

In the Pest Detection/Emergency Programs, the only product containing spinosad is GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait which can be applied as a foliar spray in a residential setting up to 12 times annually with a minimum of 7 days between applications (PD/EP-E-03). **Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21** presents the acute RQs and **Tables PD/EP-E-Eco-22** through **PD/EP-E-24** show chronic RQs associated with scenarios PD/EP-E-03. Those RQs that exceeded the standard LOC of 1.0 appear as bold text, whereas those RQs that exceeded both the special-status LOC of 0.5 and standard LOC appear in bold italics.

##### 5.9.6.1 Risk to Amphibians

Following applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for either aquatic-phase amphibians or terrestrial-phase amphibians. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

##### 5.9.6.2 Risk to Aquatic Invertebrates

Following applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas, no exceedances of LOCs occurred for either acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for freshwater or marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates. Under the baseline exposure, it was assumed surface water could be immediately adjacent to the application sites in the nursery and modeled amounts of pesticides could drift or migrate via soil to the surface water.

##### 5.9.6.3 Risk to Fish

Following applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas, no acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for any marine/estuarine or freshwater fish exceeded LOCs.

##### 5.9.6.4 Risk to Reptiles

No acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for any surrogate reptile species exceeded LOCs for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas.

#### 5.9.6.5 Risk to Birds

No acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for any surrogate bird species exceeded LOCs for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas.

#### 5.9.6.6 Risk to Mammals

No acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for any surrogate mammal species exceeded LOCs for applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait in residential areas.

#### 5.9.6.7 Risk to Earthworms

Acute (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**) or chronic RQs (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22**) for earthworms did not exceed the standard LOC when GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait was applied in residential areas.

#### 5.9.6.8 Risk to Terrestrial Insects

Acute RQs exceeded the special-status LOC for honey bees and other insects from oral exposure to pollen, nectar, or foliage of plants sprayed with GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait, or if insects were directly sprayed with GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait (**Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21**). If pollinators or other special-status terrestrial insects are present, CDFA will implement its pollinator practices and determine suitable measures such as buffers to ensure there are no adverse effects on these species.

## 6 Uncertainties

Uncertainty in ecological risk assessment derives partly from biological variability. The response of ecological receptors following exposure to contaminants will vary among individuals within a species as well as across species. Also, literature values from different species were used to predict the response of the surrogate species of interest in this ERA. The differences among species always introduces unavoidable uncertainty to an ERA. Uncertainty regarding predictions in a risk assessment may be due to inherent randomness, limited knowledge, or lack of knowledge (Suter, 2007: p. 69).

A common practice in ERAs is to apply uncertainty factors to various values used in calculations to estimate potential risk. In this ERA, uncertainty factors were applied to toxicity endpoints in the development of TRVs when the ideal value (*e.g.*, acute or chronic NOAELs) was not available. In the development of TRVs (Section 4), the uncertainty factors suggested by the U.S. Army (2000) and US EPA (2004j) were used. Uncertainty factors were also applied when using the BMF to estimate tissue concentration in predatory terrestrial vertebrates (Sections 3.5.6 through 3.5.9). In this instance, using the BMF from shrews developed by Armitage and Gobas (2007) and applying that BMF terrestrial vertebrates is novel and no published references were

available for determining appropriate uncertainty factors. Professional judgment was used in assigning uncertainty factors to the shrew BMF.

## 6.1 Exposure Assessment Uncertainties

In this ERA, exposure of ecological receptors could not be directly measured. Models were used to estimate exposure following the various pesticide applications which may occur under the Proposed Program. The use of models to estimate exposure necessarily introduces uncertainty regarding how well those models will predict the exposure that actually occurs following pesticide applications. Reliance on exposure models developed by the US EPA was intended to standardize the approach here and to reduce the potential of underestimating exposure.

### 6.1.1 Application Scenarios

Pesticide application scenarios were based on descriptions provided by CDFA staff. Where a range of conditions were possible, such as the area of an application site, CDFA staff were requested to provide conditions that were ‘reasonably foreseeable’ and tending toward worse case. The most common conditions under which applications were likely to be made were analyzed, but some uncommon conditions that could lead to greater or lesser exposure than the scenarios represented in the risk assessment were not analyzed. For example, to produce a quantitative estimate of risk, the area of application needed to be defined. It is certainly possible that smaller or larger application areas than used in this ERA could occur in the future.

For nursery and production agriculture scenarios, assuming the entire application area would be treated with the pesticides was conservative. However, for the residential scenarios, the application area was often defined by an area surrounding a location where the pest was located. Within that application area, many features would not be treated with pesticides. For example, pavement and buildings would not be treated. Generally only host plants for the pest of concern would be treated, which would also exclude lawns. Since it was not possible to know how many host plants would exist with the residential application areas, it was assumed the entire area could be treated which would necessarily greatly over-estimate the actual treatment area. Although the application would be made to dispersed plants, the analysis was conducted as though the application were uniform throughout the application area.

For those scenarios with acephate as the active ingredient, the simplistic assumption was made that 25% of the acephate instantaneously converted to the degradate methamidophos. In reality the conversion would occur over time, but to simplify the simultaneous degradation of acephate and methamidophos, concentrations for both chemicals were assumed to peak immediately after the application and degrade from that point. Such an assumption would over-estimate the combined exposure to both chemicals.

### 6.1.2 Aquatic Exposure Assessment

Water concentrations used to estimate exposure for drinking water of terrestrial species or for uptake into aquatic prey were based on outputs from US EPA’s PE5 model (US EPA 2006q). PE5 did not provide a means to appropriately estimate water concentrations in surface water that



was not immediately adjacent to the application site. PE5 utilized another model, AgDrift (US EPA 2010p), to incorporate the reduction in residues reaching the water via airborne drift, but PE5 does not account for any reduction in migration across a buffer zone via run-off. VFSSMOD-W was used to qualitatively discuss reductions across a buffer zone, but VFSSMOD-W did not allow for modeling multiple applications. The inability to accurately model concentrations in water bodies not immediately adjacent to application sites tended to produce an overestimate for water concentrations. The resulting risk estimates would therefore be exaggerated.

Water concentrations in PE5 are based on what would occur in a 1-ha (2.471-acre) waterbody. In reality, a wide variety of waterbodies could be adjacent to application sites. Where waterbodies, such as vernal pools that are smaller and shallower than the modeled waterbody, were the appropriate habitat for species or provide drinking water for terrestrial species, the estimates from PE5 would be low. However, where waterbodies were larger, the estimates were likely extremely exaggerated. PE5 did not allow for estimated water concentrations in a flowing water body. Any water movement would lead to an overestimation of water concentrations by PE5.

Uptake from water into aquatic prey was estimated using KABAM (US EPA, 2009s). KABAM had a limitation in the range of chemicals for which it provided appropriate tissue concentrations. Chemicals with Log  $K_{ow}$  outside the range of 4 to 8 were not appropriate for use with KABAM. However, KABAM is a model developed by US EPA for estimating tissue concentrations and no other US EPA model exists for chemical outside the range of Log  $K_{ow}$  of 4 to 8. It was not known whether use of KABAM on chemicals with Log  $K_{ow}$  outside the ideal range would produce under or overestimates of tissue concentrations.

No attempt was made to eliminate food items, such as aquatic invertebrates or fish that might have died from exposure to the pesticide prior to being available for consumption. Since it was unlikely that dead prey would be consumed, failure to eliminate dead prey would have produced an overestimation of exposure.

### 6.1.3 Marine/Estuarine Exposure Assessment

No models were available for estimating water concentrations in marine/estuarine environments. Many of the same uncertainties existed for marine/estuarine environments as for freshwater environments. It is not known how a more saline environment might affect the outputs from the models. PE5 was expected to greatly exaggerate the water concentrations in marine/estuarine habitats because of the much larger volume of water present in the marine/estuarine environments and the routine flushing of the areas from tides and wave action.

### 6.1.4 Terrestrial Exposure Assessment

Whenever EECs are based on modeled residues, uncertainty exists regarding the representativeness of the model outputs. T-REX, the model used for many of the EECs in terrestrial food items was developed from empirical data for vegetation (Hoerger and Kenaga, 1972, Fletcher *et al.*, 1994), but also estimates residues on food items such as fruits, seeds and insects. The model was recently updated to better estimate residues on insects (US EPA, 2012i), but residues on seeds were not based on empirical data. Without empirical data to evaluate seed residues, the accuracy of the estimated concentrations is not known. However, by using models developed by the US EPA, every effort was made to reduce the chances that exposure was

underestimated. Also, the husks of many seeds or fruits might be discarded when wildlife eat them, which would cause the EEC used in the ERA to be greater than actual exposure and risks overestimated.

Systemic residues taken up by plants or terrestrial invertebrates were based primarily on the  $K_{ow}$  of the chemical and assumed to be instantaneous. In reality, uptake from an environmental media such as soil or water would require time making any acute EECs selected shortly after an application an overestimation of what was actually present within the plant tissue. Many factors can influence the rate of uptake in plants. Water soluble chemicals are taken up more quickly when plants are actively transpiring and water is available for uptake (*i.e.*, they are not under drought conditions). Other chemicals will be taken up more quickly when plants are actively metabolizing and absorbing nutrients. The actual rate will depend on chemical characteristics and the conditions at the time of and following an application. The one thing that can be known for sure is that the uptake will not be instantaneous.

Concentrations of chemicals in soil were based on the amount concentrated in the upper 15 cm. Residues were assumed to instantaneously be distributed throughout the soil column. For an acute exposure to soil in the diet, such an assumption of instantaneous distribution would lead to an underestimation of exposure immediately following an application as the chemicals may not have had a chance to migrate through the full 15 cm. Since many chemicals are known to penetrate deeper than 15 cm (*e.g.*, Ramanand *et al.*, 1988; Zhang *et al.*, 2000), limiting the penetration zone to only 15 cm lead to an overestimation of chronic exposures.

Tissue concentrations in terrestrial vertebrate prey were assumed to be equivalent to the daily intake of a chemical. These residues would initially necessarily be concentrated in the gastrointestinal tract and not uniformly distributed throughout the body. Over the longer term, the concentration in other body tissues will depend on the degree to which chemical are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, the rate at which they are metabolized, and the rate at which they are excreted. The amounts of pesticide present in the gastrointestinal tract is generally higher than in other tissues because it will contain residues in from the diet that might pass through unabsorbed. If the gastrointestinal tract is preferentially selected or avoided in larger prey, exposure estimates could be systematically over or underestimated.

The only terrestrial vertebrate model for calculating a BMF for chronic exposures of predators is for the simple food chain of soil → earthworm → shrew (Armitage and Gobas, 2007). The applicability of using the shrew BMF to other mammals and other terrestrial vertebrate groups is not known. Whether use of this model produces a systematic over or underestimation of exposure is not known.

No attempt was made to eliminate food items, particularly insect prey that might have died from exposure to the pesticide prior to being available for consumption. Since it was unlikely that dead prey would be consumed by predators or insectivores, failure to eliminate dead or moribund prey would have produced an overestimation of exposure.

Since this ERA is attempting to address potential future applications of pesticides, the proximity of application sites is not known. For species with large foraging areas, an AUF was used to

account for the difference between the area where pesticide applications occur and the full area where a terrestrial species could forage. Should more than one application site occur within a species' foraging range, use of an AUF would underestimate potential exposure. In addition to presenting RQs based on an AUF, RQs estimated from exposure based on no AUF and a Mid-point AUF were also presented. Without knowing the distribution of application sites across a species foraging range, the appropriateness of any of these estimates of exposure cannot be known. By including the full range of possibilities from using an AUF to assuming the full foraging range could be treated, the complete range of exposures and the resulting RQs were presented.

#### 6.1.5 Exposure of Birds and Mammals to Aquatic Prey

Species such as the osprey or southwestern river otter that typically forage in freshwater habitats larger than the waterbody modeled in PE5 or the California brown pelican or southern sea otter that forage in marine/estuarine environments are likely to be exposed to prey from waters with lower concentrations than estimated by PE5. The degree to which exposure for these species was overestimated is unknown.

### 6.2 Effects Assessment Uncertainties

The following sections provide information regarding uncertainties related to the effects assessment.

#### 6.2.1 Use of Surrogate Species Effects Data

Toxicity data were rarely available for the surrogate species considered in the risk assessment. Use of effects data from species other than the species inherently added uncertainty to the assessment. When toxicity data for more than one species was available, the more sensitive species was selected. Data from species as closely related as possible were used. For example, when toxicity data from a passerine species was available, it was used for the passerine birds in the assessment.

Toxicity data were not always available for all taxonomic groups. This was most common for amphibians and reptiles. Bird or fish toxicity data were used when no data were available for terrestrial-phase amphibians and reptiles or aquatic-phase amphibians, respectively. It was not known when this approach might lead to an over or underestimation of risk.

#### 6.2.2 Sublethal Effects

Sublethal effects were not specifically addressed, but when ecologically relevant sublethal toxicity endpoints were available on which to base TRVs, those results were preferentially selected.

#### 6.2.3 Dermal or Inhalation Effects

In ERAs, it is standard practice to only address effects from oral exposure to terrestrial vertebrates. In general, focusing on effects from oral exposures is adequate (Suter, 2007: pp.

258-259). However, for terrestrial-phase amphibians, it is possible that dermal exposure to pesticides on surface soils might be readily absorbed and contribute to adverse effects in these species. Effects data for this pathway do not exist, so any effects from contact of terrestrial-phase amphibians to pesticides in soils are unknown. Also, inhalation exposure to airborne concentrations of pesticides, particularly fumigants, can occur. Effects data from inhalation exposure are also lacking for wildlife species. The inability to include any potential risk derived from dermal or inhalation exposure will necessarily underestimate total risk, but since these routes are thought to generally be negligible, exclusion of exposure from these routes did not seriously affect the risk assessment.

## 7 Conclusions

This ERA was conducted to determine the potential harm to ecological receptors from implementation of chemical management activities under CDFA's Proposed Program. The ERA was conducted using procedures and methodologies commonly used by government agencies such as US EPA as well as the risk assessment profession. The ERA relied upon the three stage process for risk assessments: problem formulation, analysis, and risk characterization. In the problem formulation phase, CDFA and its risk assessment team consulted with DPR and OEHHA to determine the appropriate scenarios to assess, models to evaluate exposure, default data assumptions, and appropriate toxicity effects representations based on scientific literature. The problem formulation stage concluded with a listing of CSM that identify the complete exposure pathways carried forward in the analysis based on information that was available to evaluate the potential exposure pathway. During the analysis phase of the ERA, detailed exposure was estimated with models incorporating appropriate data and conservative assumptions. Also in the analysis phase, exposure effect values were developed to be used in combination with the exposure assessment which incorporate the toxicity properties of the chemicals along with safety factors used to address uncertainty. The risk characterization phase provided conclusions on the potential for adverse effects to occur to ecological receptors. The risk characterization phase utilized both a quantitative and qualitative assessment. If the estimated RQ was below the LOC, then it was concluded that the potential for adverse effects is low. If the estimated RQ was above the LOC, then a qualitative assessment was conducted to incorporate information that the quantitative models are not capable of considering appropriately.

Section 5 lists the detailed results of the risk characterization phase for every application scenario and species class. In some situations where the quantitative assessment indicated the RQ was below the LOC, it was easily concluded that the potential for adverse effects was low. When the RQ was above the LOC, several qualitative considerations typically resulted in a conclusion that the potential for adverse effects would be low. As described in Section 5, this includes an assessment of the potential for species presence at an actual site, incorporation of foraging range and diet, fate and transport processes such as dilution and degradation, and use of buffers.

In the ERA, it was common to see sequential effects through the species based on food webs. For instance if chemicals reached water bodies, not only could aquatic organisms be potentially impacted, but also those organisms that feed on aquatic organisms. In these situations, if chemicals can be prevented from reaching waterbodies or their concentrations diluted, then the potential for adverse effects for several species decreases.

Several other trends were observed. Several species appeared to be sensitive to a relatively large number of pesticide application scenarios; and if these species would potentially be present in an application area, CDFA would implement site-specific buffers or other measures to avoid adverse effects. These species tended to be aquatic organisms such as Tomales isopod, aquatic amphibians, earthworms, reptiles such as giant garter snake and western pond turtle, birds with specific diets such as yellow rail, purple martin, and tricolored blackbird, and smaller mammals such as riparian brush rabbit and various mouse species along with the species these surrogates represent.

In some cases for a given pest, certain application scenarios resulted in fewer species that could have potential adverse effects compared to the other application scenarios for that pest. For instance, scenarios involving the use of products containing spinosad to control fruit flies had the fewest species with RQs above an LOC compared to the other scenarios used to treat fruit flies. In some application scenarios, the use of an adjuvant was the risk driver, and if its use could be eliminated, risk for several species potentially impacted by this application scenario could be decreased. In addition, some variability was observed relative to the species which could be adversely affected by a given application scenario. Therefore it may be possible to preferentially select application scenarios with reduced potential to impact the particular species present in a specific application area.

This ERA will be used to assist CDFA in assessing potential to affect particular species and selecting appropriate application scenarios and/or developing site-specific measures to protect these species.

## 8 Literature

See Dashboard Database for all references cited.

# Attachment 1

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Joint OEHHA, DPR, & CDFA Meeting Details

See Attachment 1 of Appendix B, Human Health Risk  
Assessment.

# Attachment 2

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Ecoregions of California



## ATTACHMENT 2

### Ecoregions of California

#### California Coastal Sage, Chaparral, and Oak Woodlands Ecoregion

<b>Location</b>	Central and southern California, extending south into northwestern Baja California as well as to the Channel Islands
<b>Climate</b>	Mediterranean climate (hot dry summers and mild winters). Coastal fogs provide some moisture in the dry season.
<b>Mean Annual Temperature Range</b>	57°F to 64°F (14°C to 18°C)
<b>Frost-free Period Range</b>	180 to 365 days
<b>Mean Annual Precipitation</b>	21.5 inches; ranges from 0.8 inches to more than 55 inches on higher peaks in the northern portion. Coastal fogs provide some moisture in the dry season.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Consists mainly of chaparral and oak woodlands, with grasslands in some lower elevations and patches of pine at higher elevations. In the south, the vegetation is mostly coastal sage scrub.
<b>Hydrology</b>	Surface water consists mostly of ephemeral and intermittent streams. A few perennial streams enter the region from adjacent highland ecoregions. The region generally lacks lakes, but a few ponds and reservoirs are present.
<b>Terrain</b>	Consists mostly of coastal terraces with some open low mountains or foothills, parallel ranges and valleys, and areas of irregular plains in the south and near the border of the adjacent Central California Valley ecoregion. Marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks occur with areas of granitic rocks. Coarse sediments exist on slopes made of rocky debris.
<b>Soil Characteristics</b>	Dominant soil orders include Alfisols, Entisols, and Mollisols, with a soil temperature of 60°F or higher but lower than 72°F, and the soil is dry for at least 45 consecutive days in the summer.
<b>Wildlife</b>	Includes mule deer, gray fox, cougar, coyote, bobcat, raccoon, skunk, jackrabbit, brush rabbit, kangaroo rat, California pocket mouse, turkey vulture, roadrunner, mockingbird, mountain quail, acorn woodpecker, wrentit, brown pelican, various shorebirds, western rattlesnake, western fence lizard, and Monterey salamander.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Include urban, suburban, industrial, recreation, tourism, livestock grazing, and cropland, including lettuce, artichokes, spinach, celery, tomatoes, strawberries, citrus, avocados, vineyards, and nursery products. Large cities include Anaheim, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Oakland, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Ana in California, and Ensenada and Tijuana in Mexico.

## **Cascades Ecoregion**

**Location** The region stretches from west-central Washington State through the spine of Oregon, and includes a disjunct area around Mt. Shasta in northern California.

**Climate** Mild to severe, mid-latitude climate, varying by elevation, with mostly dry, warm summers and relatively mild to cool, very wet winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** 30°F to 52°F (-1°C to 11°C)

**Frost-free Period Range** 5 to 180 days, depending on elevation and latitude

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 71 inches, ranging from 45 to 142 inches

**Vegetation** Consists of extensive and highly productive coniferous forests. At lower elevations, Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, big leaf maple, red alder. At higher elevations, Pacific silver fir, mountain hemlock, subalpine fir, noble fir, lodgepole pine. To the south, Shasta red fir, white fir. Subalpine meadows and rocky alpine zones occur at highest elevations.

**Hydrology** Many intermittent and perennial streams participate in a dense drainage network; there are many alpine lakes, and some large reservoirs at lower elevations. Water quality is high.

**Terrain** Underlain by Cenozoic volcanics and has been affected by alpine glaciations. Characterized by steep ridges and river valleys in the west, a high plateau in the east, and both active and dormant volcanoes. Elevations range from about 820 ft. upwards to 14,400 ft. above sea level.

**Soil Characteristics** Mostly cryic and frigid temperature regimes, with some mesic at low elevations and in the south. Andisols and Inceptisols are common.

**Wildlife** Includes Roosevelt elk, black-tailed deer, black bear, mountain goats in the north, cougar, coyote, beaver, river otter, mountain quail, pileated woodpecker, northern goshawk, mountain chickadee, northern spotted owl, chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Include forestry, recreation, water supply for urban and agricultural areas in adjacent lowland ecoregions, and a few areas of ranching and livestock grazing. Large areas are in public lands (national forests, national parks) and population density is relatively low. No cities occur in the region. Larger towns include Stevenson, Cascade Locks, and Oakridge.

## **Central Basin and Range Ecoregion**

<b>Location</b>	In the central Great Basin, the region occupies a large portion of Nevada and western Utah, with small extensions into California and southern Idaho.
<b>Climate</b>	Dry, mid-latitude desert climate, marked by hot summers and mild winters.
<b>Mean Annual Temperature Range</b>	36°F to 57°F (2°C to 14°C) Vary widely due primarily to differences in elevation.
<b>Frost-free Period Range</b>	Ranges from about 15 days at cold, high elevations to 200 days in warmer areas.
<b>Mean Annual Precipitation</b>	Mean annual precipitation is 9 inches, ranging from 0.2 inches in the lower drier areas to over 40 inches in the wetter high mountains. Most of the rain fall occurs during convective thunderstorms in the warm season. The light precipitation in winter is mostly in the form of snow.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Basins are covered by Great Basin sagebrush or saltbush-greasewood vegetation. The region has fewer cool season grasses than in the Snake River Plain and Northern Basin and Range to the north. Shadscale, winterfat, black sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, ephedra, rabbitbrush, Indian ricegrass, and squirreltail are typical. Greasewood, Nuttall saltbush, seepweed, and alkali sacaton occur in more saline areas. Lower mountains have singleleaf pinyon, Utah juniper, sagebrush, bitterbrush, serviceberry, snowberry, and bluebunch wheatgrass. High mountains may contain some Douglas fir, white fir, limber pine, whitebark pine, or aspen.
<b>Hydrology</b>	Internally drained. Sinks and playa lakes occur in the basins. Streams are mostly intermittent and ephemeral. A few perennial streams flow from mountainous areas within or adjacent to the region. Some large lakes occur near the margins and adjacent mountainous ecoregions, including Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, Mono Lake, Pyramid Lake, and Walker Lake. Springs are important in some areas.
<b>Terrain</b>	North-south trending mountain ranges are separated by broad xeric basins and valleys. The basins may have playas, salt flats, low terraces, sand dunes, or scattered low hills, and are often bordered by long gently sloping alluvial fans. Most of the mountains are uplifted fault blocks with steep side slopes. Elevations range from 3350 ft. to more than 13,100 ft. above sea level.
<b>Soil Characteristics</b>	Aridisols and Entisols are common, with some Mollisols in higher elevations. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic and frigid, with aridic to xeric soil moisture regimes. Some saline-sodic soils occur.
<b>Wildlife</b>	Include mule deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, coyote, bobcat, black-tail jackrabbit, bald eagle, and sage sparrow, along with endemic desert fish species such as Lahontan cutthroat trout, White River springfish, Pahranaagat roundtail chub, Monitor Valley speckled dace, and Independence Valley tui chub.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Ranching and livestock grazing, mining for gold, silver, and mercury, and and set aside for wildlife habitat or recreation are common land uses. Public rangelands and national forests, military lands, and some tribal lands are also present. Populations are concentrated along the margins. Larger cities include Carson City, Reno, Sparks, Ely, Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Provo.

### **Central California Valley Ecoregion**

**Location** Central part of California that differs from adjacent ecoregions, which are hilly or mountainous, forest- or shrub-covered, and generally nonagricultural

**Climate** Mild mid-latitude Mediterranean climate, bordering on a mid-latitude desert climate in the south. Long, hot, dry summers and mild, slightly wet winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** Approximately 60°F to 66°F (15°C to 19°C)

**Frost-free Period Range** 240 to 350 days

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 5 inches in the south to 30 inches in the northern margins.

**Vegetation** Once had extensive grasslands and prairies with a variety of bunchgrasses, perennial and annual grasses, and forbs. Most natural vegetation has been displaced. Some areas of valley oak savanna and areas of riparian woods still exist. Other natural vegetation includes tule marsh. The upper San Joaquin Valley has areas of saltbush, iodinebush, and saltgrass.

**Hydrology** Surface waters consist of low gradient perennial and intermittent streams. Some large rivers such as the San Joaquin and Sacramento are fed by rivers flowing west from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Streams flowing eastward from coastal mountain ranges are mostly intermittent and are dry during summer months. An extensive delta exists in the middle of the valley, where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers converge. Some vernal pools, marshes, and wetlands occur. Extensive water diversions, channelization, and draining have taken place.

**Terrain** Consists mostly of flat fluvial plains and terraces with a few low or rolling hills. Deep marine and non-marine sedimentary deposits of clay, sand, silt, and gravel occur throughout the region. Elevations range from sea level to about 700 feet.

**Soil Characteristics** A wide variety of soil orders occur including Alfisols, Aridisols, Entisols, Mollisols, and Vertisols. Soil temperatures remain at 60°F or higher but lower than 72°F, and the soil is dry for at least 45 consecutive days in the summer and possibly dry for half the year. Soils are generally deep, well-drained, and loamy or clayey.

<b>Wildlife</b>	Includes pronghorn, Tule elk, mule deer, coyote, San Joaquin Valley kit fox, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, California ground squirrel, kangaroo rat, wintering waterfowl, yellow-billed magpie, Nuttall's woodpecker, giant garter snake, Chinook salmon, and delta smelt.
<b>Land Use and Human Activities</b>	Extensively agricultural. Nearly half of the region is in cropland, about three-fourths of which is irrigated. Major crops include rice, almonds, apricots, olives, grapes, cotton, citrus, and vegetables. Dairy and cattle feedlots exist. The region also features oil and gas production. Environmental concerns in the region include salinity caused by evaporation of irrigation water, groundwater contamination from heavy use of pesticides and fertilizers, wildlife habitat loss, and urban sprawl. Larger cities include Bakersfield, Chico, Davis, Fresno, Merced, Modesto, Redding, Sacramento, and Stockton.

### **Coast Range Ecoregion**

<b>Location</b>	The coastal mountains of western Washington, western Oregon, and northwestern California
<b>Climate</b>	Marine west coast and Mediterranean-type climates, with warm, relatively dry summers and mild but very wet winters.
<b>Mean Annual Temperature Range</b>	Approximately 45°F to 57°F (7°C to 14°C)
<b>Frost-free Period Range</b>	100 to 280 days
<b>Mean Annual Precipitation</b>	84.6 inches, ranging from about 25 inches to over 197 inches.
<b>Vegetation</b>	The dominant vegetation is coniferous forests. Today, Douglas fir plantations are prevalent on the intensively logged and managed landscape.
<b>Hydrology</b>	Surface waters include a high density of perennial streams, mostly high to medium gradient. Dendritic drainages that are formed by many branches are dominant. Some coastal lakes exist along with numerous bays and estuaries.
<b>Terrain</b>	Moderately to steeply sloping dissected mountains with some hills and low mountains. Coastal headlands, high and low marine terraces, sand dunes, and beaches also occur. Elevations range from sea level to over 3,900 feet. Quaternary colluvium covers much of the Tertiary and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks or Tertiary volcanic basalts that are the most typical rock types.

<b>Soil Characteristics</b>	Soils are typically Inceptisols, Alfisols, and Andisols, with a mean annual soil temperature of 46 °F or more, but less than 60 °F; mean annual soil temperatures of 46 °F or more, but a difference between mean summer and mean winter soil temperatures of less than 10 °F along the coast, and other areas where mean annual soil temperature is less than 46°F at high elevations. Landslides and debris slides are common.
<b>Wildlife</b>	Includes black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, black bear, cougar, coyote, bobcat, beaver, Townsend’s mole, northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, shorebirds and waterfowl, Chinook and Coho salmon, and steelhead.
<b>Land Use and Human Activities</b>	Include forestry and forest product gathering, recreation and tourism, fishing and hunting, and commercial fish and mollusk processing. Large cities in California include Crescent City and Eureka.

**Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills Ecoregion**

<b>Location</b>	In the rainshadow of the Cascades, stretching from central Washington to northern California.
<b>Climate</b>	Warm, dry summers and cold winters.
<b>Mean Annual Temperature Range</b>	37°F to 52°F (2°C to 11°C) Varies greatly due to elevation and latitude.
<b>Frost-free Period Range</b>	10 to 140 days
<b>Mean Annual Precipitation</b>	26 inches, but ranges from 20 to over 138 inches on high peaks.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Open forests of ponderosa pine and some lodge pole pine distinguish this region. The vegetation is adapted to the prevailing dry continental climate and is highly susceptible to wildfire. Higher elevations have Douglas fir and other fir species such as grand fir and white fir. The lowest elevations grade to sagebrush and steppe vegetation.
<b>Hydrology</b>	Stream densities are variable, generally higher in the north, but fewer streams in some of the pumice areas. High, medium, and low gradient streams occur. A few large lakes and reservoirs occur.
<b>Terrain</b>	Gently to steeply sloping mountains and high plateaus are principal landforms. Volcanic cones and buttes are common; some young lava flows are also present. More glacial features are found in the north. Elevations range from 985 ft. to over 8200 ft. above sea level. Geology is mostly Pleistocene, Pliocene, and Miocene basalt, andesite, and tuffaceous rock.
<b>Soil Characteristics</b>	Deposits of volcanic ash, pumice, and cinders are thick in some areas. Soils are mostly xeric Andisols and Mollisols and include mesic, frigid, and cryic temperature regimes.
<b>Wildlife</b>	Includes black bear, black-tailed and mule deer, cougar, wolverine, coyote, yellow bellied marmot, bald eagle, golden eagle, Cooper’s hawk, osprey, coho, chinook, chum, and pink salmon, rainbow trout, bull trout.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Land uses here include forestry, recreation, hunting and fishing, livestock grazing. Much of the region is in national forest or other public land. Some tribal land is present. Larger cities include Hood River, Bend, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, and Alturas.

### **Klamath Mountains Ecoregion**

**Location** Between the Cascades and the Coast Range in northwestern California and southwestern Oregon

**Climate** Mild, mid-latitude Mediterranean climate, marked by warm summers with a lengthy summer drought period, and mild winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** 41°F (5°C) at higher elevations to 57°F (14°C) in valleys and in southern parts of the region

**Frost-free Period Range** 90 days at high elevations to 240 days or more in lower, warmer areas

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 57 inches, ranging from about 20 inches in low dry areas to over 120 inches on the wetter, high mountains.

**Vegetation** Mix of northern Californian and Pacific Northwest conifers and hardwoods. Some lower areas contain chaparral and western juniper. Oregon oak woodlands, ponderosa pine, and grasslands exist in some areas.

**Hydrology** Surface water consists of a high density of moderate to high-gradient streams and rivers. Rivers are often deeply incised in canyons and most flow westward. Major rivers include the Umpqua, Rogue, Illinois, Klamath, Trinity, and Eel. Some glacial lakes occur at high elevations in the California portion.

**Terrain** Rugged, highly dissected, and deeply dissected mountainous terrain with steep slopes. Along with the folded mountains, foothills, terraces, and floodplains also occur. Elevations range from about 390 feet to over 8,500 feet.

**Soil Characteristics** Diverse and complex geology and soils. Marine sandstones and shales, granodiorite, gabbro, and other intrusive rocks, and volcanic rocks occur. Parent material from, rock crystallized from silicate minerals and soils with scattered areas of serpentinitic soils occur and influence vegetation patterns in some areas. Inceptisols and Alfisols are common, with areas where mean annual soil temperature is 46°F or higher but lower than 60°F and other areas where mean annual soil temperature is less than 46°F. Soils can be dry for more than 45 days in summer or in other areas, the soil is dry for less than 45 days in the summer.

**Wildlife** Includes black bear, Roosevelt elk, black-tailed deer, cougar, bobcat, coyote, river otter, beaver, California ground squirrel, peregrine falcon, osprey, red-tailed hawk, northern spotted owl, California quail, anadromous fish, numerous reptiles, and various salamanders and other amphibians.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Include forestry, recreation, and tourism, with some ranching and grazing. Hay, pasture, and some truck crops are produced in valleys. A few areas of mining exist. Large areas consist of national forest land or other public land. Larger cities and towns in California include Weaverville and Yreka.

### **Mojave Basin and Range Ecoregion**

**Location** Southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwest Utah, and northwest Arizona

**Climate** Dry, subtropical desert climate, marked by hot summers and warm winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** 40°F to 75°F (5°C to 24°C)  
Death Valley in the central part of the region is one of the hottest places on the continent, with summer temperatures sometimes over 130°F.

**Frost-free Period Range** 150 to 350 days

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 6.5 inches, but ranging from 2 inches in low basins to over 35 inches on the wetter high peaks. Snow occurs in the mountains but is uncommon at low elevations.

**Vegetation** Vegetation is sparse, predominantly creosote bush. In the Mojave Desert, creosote bush, white bursage, Joshua-tree and other yuccas, and blackbrush are typical. On alkali flats, saltbush, saltgrass, alkali sacaton, and iodinebush are found. On mountains, sagebrush, juniper, and singleleaf pinyon occur. At high elevations, conifers occur.

**Hydrology** Surface water is scarce and consists mostly of intermittent and ephemeral streams. The Colorado River crosses the eastern portion of the region. Some springs, seeps, and ponds exist.

**Terrain** Scattered north-south trending mountains which are generally lower than those of the Central Basin and Range. Broad basins, valleys, and old lakebeds occur between the ranges, with long alluvial fans. Elevations range from 257 feet below sea level in Death Valley, to more than 10,800 feet on the highest mountain peaks.

**Soil Characteristics** Deep fine-grained fertile soils, deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds, occur on valley floors and alluvial fans. Geology can be complex, featuring intrusive granitics and other igneous rocks, recent volcanics, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks, including some carbonates. Aridisols and Entisols, with mean annual soil temperatures of 60°F or higher but lower than 70°F, or remaining greater than 70°F, soils often dry for more than half the year predominate.

**Wildlife** Includes desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, coyote, kit fox, black-tail jackrabbit, desert cottontail rabbit, greater roadrunner, Gambel's quail, mourning dove, desert tortoise, and rattlesnake.



**Land Use and Human Activities**

Most of this region is federally owned. Relatively little grazing activity occurs because of the lack of water and forage for livestock. National parks and numerous military bases exist in the region. Mining for silver, gold, talc, boron, and borate minerals is conducted. Recreation and tourism also occurs. Heavy use of off-road vehicles and motorcycles in some areas has caused severe erosion problems. Larger cities include Barstow, Lancaster, and Palmdale.

**Northern Basin and Range Ecoregion**

**Location**

Forms part of the northern Great Basin, covering southeast Oregon, northern Nevada, southern Idaho, and a small portion of northern Utah. It is dry and not very suitable for agriculture.

**Climate**

Arid, with mid-latitude steppe and mid-latitude desert climates marked by hot summers and cold winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range**

41°F to 48°F (5°C to 9°C)

**Frost-free Period Range**

30 to 140 days

**Mean Annual Precipitation**

14 inches, ranging from 6 inches to over 40 inches on high elevations of the Steens Mountains.

**Vegetation**

Non-mountain areas have sagebrush steppe vegetation and some cool season grasses. Mountain big sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, low sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, rabbitbrush, Idaho fescue, Thurber needlegrass are dominant species with some scattered juniper. Ranges are generally covered in mountain sagebrush, mountain-mahogany, juniper, and Idaho fescue at lower and mid-elevations; Douglas fir and aspen are common at higher elevations, some scattered limber pine and whitebark pine occur in Nevada.

**Hydrology**

Mostly ephemeral and intermittent streams flow here, with some perennial streams at higher elevations fed by snowmelt or springs. Larger rivers include the Owyhee, Malheur, and Bruneau. Some scattered lakes and ephemeral pools are found, along with internally drained basins and playa lakes.

**Terrain**

Contains tablelands, intermontane basins, dissected lava plains, scattered north-south trending mountains, and valleys with long, gently sloping alluvial fans. Elevations range from about 2625 ft. in deep canyons to over 9850 ft. above sea level on highest mountain peaks. Tertiary volcanic rocks are common, with some Paleozoic sedimentary rocks exposed in some mountains.

**Soil Characteristics**

Aridisols and Mollisols are common, with mesic and frigid soil temperature regimes and xeric and aridic soil moisture regimes.

**Wildlife** Include mule deer, pronghorn, and coyotes. A waterfowl migration route crosses the region and is used by tundra swans, lesser snow geese, American widgeons, pintail, canvasback, and ruddy ducks, sandhill cranes, white pelican, golden eagle, gray flycatcher, northern sage sparrow. There are endemic desert fish species in basin lakes and springs.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Ranching and livestock grazing is common and dryland and irrigated agriculture occur in eastern basins. Other land uses include recreation and wildlife habitat. Population is low and settlements are few. Larger towns include Burns, Soda Springs, and Jackpot.

**Sierra Nevada Ecoregion**

**Location** High, north-south mountain range of eastern California with a small extension into far western Nevada near Lake Tahoe.

**Climate** Severe to mild, mid-latitude climate with Mediterranean characteristics. Mild to hot, dry summers and cool to cold, wet winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** 27°F (-3°C) at high elevations to 63°F (17°C) at low elevations on the southwest.

**Frost-free Period Range** 30 to 320 days

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 42 inches, ranging from 6 inches in the eastern lowlands to over 98 inches on high elevation peaks

**Vegetation** Contains very diverse temperate coniferous forests. The vegetation grades from chaparral and woodland to mostly ponderosa pine at the lower elevations on the west side, and lodgepole pine on the east side, to mixed conifer forests of ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir, and white fir. Giant sequoias occur in some areas, the most massive trees on Earth. At higher elevations, white fir and red fir forests, and in the subalpine zone, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, western white pine, limber pine, and aspen and spruce at the higher elevations. Alpine conditions prevail at the highest elevations.

**Hydrology** Many high-gradient perennial streams and rivers, along with numerous alpine lakes and several reservoirs

**Terrain** Deeply dissected block fault that rises sharply from the arid, basin and range ecoregions on the east and slopes gently toward the Central California Valley to the west. It has hilly to steep mountain relief. The eastern portion of the range has been strongly glaciated. Elevations range from about 1310 ft. to 14,500 ft. on Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the lower 48 United States. The central and southern parts of the region are mostly underlain by granite. There are some areas of metamorphic and volcanic rocks.

**Soil Characteristics** Alfisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, and Ultisols occur. There are mesic, frigid, and cryic soil temperature regimes, and mostly xeric and udic soil moisture regimes.

**Wildlife** Includes black bear, black-tailed deer, mule deer, Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep, cougar, coyote, bobcat, red fox, badger, ringtail, yellow-bellied marmot, crow, stellar jay, golden trout, Yosemite toad, and Kern salamander.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Recreation and tourism, forestry, rural residential areas, some ranching, woodland grazing, and some mining. The higher elevations of this region are mostly public lands, with national forests, national monuments, and several national parks (Lassen, Yosemite, Kings Canyon, and Sequoia). Larger settlements include Susanville, Quincy, Nevada City, Grass Valley, Truckee, South Lake Tahoe, and Mammoth Lakes.

**Sonoran Desert Ecoregion**

**Location** Southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, northeastern Baja California, and northwestern Sonora

**Climate** Dry subtropical desert climate, marked by very hot summers and mild winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** Approximately 66°F to 77°F (19°C to 25°C)

**Frost-free Period Range** 200 to 365 days

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 8 inches, and ranges 3 to 22 inches. Winter rainfall decreases from west to east, while summer rainfall decreases from east to west.

**Vegetation** Areas of palo verde-cactus shrub, giant saguaro cactus, creosotebush, white bursage, ocotillo, brittlebrush, catclaw acacia, cholla, desert saltbush, pricklypear, ironwood, and mesquite.

**Hydrology** Surface waters consist mostly of ephemeral and intermittent streams. Few surface water resources occur in the region, except for rivers with distant sources such as the Colorado. Some springs exist, along with a few reservoirs. Many internally drained basins terminate in playas.

**Terrain** Fault-block mountain ranges, scattered low mountains, alluvial fans, and alluvial valleys. Elevations range from sea level to over 4,600 feet.

**Soil Characteristics** Consists of fine-grained fertile soils deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds, boulder deposits, and playa and sand, silt, or clay-sized material transported and deposited primarily by wind. Aridisols and Entisols are dominant with mean annual soil temperatures of greater than 70°F; soils often dry for more than half the year predominate.

**Wildlife** Includes desert bighorn sheep, southern mule deer, coyote, bobcat, kit fox, gray fox, ringtail, javelina, black-tailed jackrabbit, kangaroo rat, desert pocket mouse, desert tortoise, kingsnake, western diamondback rattlesnake, red-spotted toad, desert horned lizard, elf owl, Gila woodpecker, red-tail hawk, and Gambel’s quail.

**Land Use and Human Activities** Small areas of intensive irrigated cropland exist where cotton, alfalfa, hay, lettuce, melons, onions, sweet corn, grain sorghum, citrus, and winter vegetables are grown. Some limited livestock grazing occurs in wetter periods. A few cattle feedlots exist. Publicly owned land includes military training land, national monuments, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and wilderness. Some tribal lands also occur in the area. Large towns and cities include Blythe, El Centro, and Indio.

### **Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains Ecoregion**

**Location** Highland areas of southern California and northern Baja California, including numerous mountains of the Transverse Range, such as the Santa Ynez, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino, as well as the Peninsular Range Mountains such as the San Jacinto, Laguna, Sierra Juarez, and Sierra San Pedro Martir.

**Climate** Mild mid-latitude Mediterranean climate, bordering on a mid-latitude desert climate in some lower areas. The region has long, hot dry summers and mild, slightly wet winters.

**Mean Annual Temperature Range** Approximately 43°F to 63°F (6°C to 17°C)

**Frost-free Period Range** 125 to 360 days

**Mean Annual Precipitation** 21 inches, and ranges from 8.5 inches to more than 50 inches.

**Vegetation** Complex mountain topography creates conditions for a variety of plant communities including chaparral, oak woods, mixed conifer forests, and alpine. Chamise and oak scrub chaparral, ceanothus, manzanita, pinyon-juniper woodland, mixed conifer forests all occur.

**Hydrology** Surface water consists mostly of intermittent and ephemeral streams with a few perennial watercourses. This ecoregion mostly lacks lakes, but a few reservoirs are present.

**Terrain** High sloping narrow mountain ranges, also with unstable slopes and sharp crests. The narrow valleys are generally filled with soil and debris accumulated at the base of slopes, and materials deposited by rivers. Elevations range widely from sea level to 11,500 feet. Sandy deposits occur on poorly consolidated rocks of sandstone or granite.

**Soil Characteristics** Alfisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, and Mollisols occur, typically with mean annual soil temperature of 46°F or higher but lower than 60°F, or 60°F or higher but lower than 72°F, and typically are dry for 45 consecutive days in summer.

**Wildlife** Include black-tailed deer, coyote, bobcat, cougar, quail, mourning dove, mockingbird, California condor, roadrunner, least Bell's vireo, and arroyo southwestern toad.

**Land Use and  
Human Activities**

Include recreation and tourism, rural residential, some forestry and woodland grazing. Large areas are public national forest lands. Larger cities include Big Bear, Crestline, Idyllwild, Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs, Santa Barbara, and Wrightwood.

# Attachment 3

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## Surrogate Species Life History Information

## ATTACHMENT 3

### Surrogate Species Life History Information

Species Name	California tiger salamander ( <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> )
Status	The California tiger salamander is federally listed as threatened in most of its range, but the Sonoma County and Santa Barbara County populations are listed as endangered. It is a candidate for being listed as a state endangered species as well as a CDFG species of special concern (CDFG 2011).
Range	It occurs from sea level to 2,000 feet, in central California. In the Coastal region, populations are scattered from Sonoma County to Santa Barbara County, and in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills from Yolo County to Kern County (US FWS 2009).
General Habitat Characteristics	It breeds in vernal pools and seasonal ponds, including many constructed stock ponds, in grassland and oak savannah plant communities. During the nonbreeding season, individuals settle in soil crevices or ground squirrel burrows at the end of their nightly movements (Petranka 1998: 47).
Breeding and Reproduction	California tiger salamanders breed in fish-free seasonally ephemeral ponds with most breeding occurring from December through March. The larval period requires 3 to 6 months. Metamorphosis occurs during the dry summer months and metamorphs migrate away from the breeding ponds at night (Petranka 1998: 47).
Feeding Habits and Diet	The larvae feed on zooplankton soon after hatching and older larvae feed on tadpoles and aquatic insects and invertebrates (Petranka 1998: 48). The diet of adult California tiger salamanders is not well documented, but includes earthworms and likely other terrestrial invertebrates (Sacramento Zoo Factsheet <a href="http://www.saczoo.org/Document.Doc?id=148">http://www.saczoo.org/Document.Doc?id=148</a> ). Based on daily movements of approximately 120 ft (Petranka 1998: 49), a reasonable estimate for their foraging area would be approximately 0.25 acres.

Species Name	Southern Torrent Salamander ( <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i> )
Status	The southern torrent salamander is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
Range	The southern torrent salamander occurs from southern Mendocino County northward into coastal Oregon, with an isolated population in Douglas County, Oregon (Petranka 1998: 441).
General Habitat Characteristics	Larvae live in loose gravel or beneath stones in shallow sections of streams (Petranka 1998: 443). Adults inhabit cold mountain springs and seepages that have year-round flow. Populations in redwood forests of northern California most often are found in stream sections with relatively steep slopes, high-gradient riffles, and substrates composed mostly of cobble or gravel (Petranka 1998: 441).
Breeding and Reproduction	Southern torrent salamanders breed throughout the year. The eggs are attached singly in cryptic recesses (Petranka 1998: 442). The larval stage lasts for 2 to 2.5 years. Juveniles mature into breeding adults after 1 to 1.5 years (Petranka 1998: 443).
Feeding Habits and Diet	Juveniles and adults feed on aquatic and semiaquatic invertebrates. Amphipods are the most important food item. Other prey include collembolans, stoneflies, mayflies, caddisflies, beetles, flies, hymenopterans, spiders, millipedes, snails, and oligochaetes (Petranka 1998: 443). The diet of larval southern torrent salamanders appears unreported. Southern torrent salamanders forage over approximately 1 acre (Vesely 1996).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The California red-legged frog is federally listed as threatened and is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The California red-legged frog occurs in isolated localities in the Sierra Nevada, northern Coast, and northern Transverse Ranges. California red-legged frogs generally occur below 3,500 feet. It is believed to be nearly extinct from the southern Transverse and Peninsular ranges. California red-legged frogs are still common in the San Francisco Bay area, including Marin County, and along the Central Coast of California (US FWS 2002a: 3).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Suitable habitat includes such requirements as a quiet water refuge within 0.25 miles during high water flows, emergent vegetation present on a minimum of 25 percent of a pool or pond margin, and standing water that is retained into late July. Breeding adults are often associated with deep still or slow moving water, two feet or deeper, and dense, shrubby riparian or emergent vegetation, but frogs have been observed in shallow sections of streams that are not cloaked in riparian vegetation. Tadpoles occur in water with depths of 10 to 20 inches. During dry periods, the California red-legged frog is rarely encountered far from water (US FWS 2002a: 12).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Breeding sites of the California red-legged frog are in a variety of aquatic habitats including streams, deep pools, backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, sag ponds, dune ponds, and lagoons. The breeding season for California red-legged frogs is November through April (US FWS 2002a: 12).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Their diet is highly variable. The foraging ecology of larvae has not been studied, but they are thought to be algal grazers. Adults feed on invertebrates and vertebrates. Feeding typically occurs along the shoreline and on the surface of the water. Juveniles appear to forage during both daytime and nighttime, whereas subadults and adults appear to feed at night (US FWS 2002a: 16). Adult frogs are generally within 100 feet of a stream, providing an estimated foraging area of approximately 0.2 acres (US FWS 2002a: 14).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (<i>Rana boiylii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The foothill yellow-legged frog is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The foothill yellow-legged frog occurs in the Coast Ranges from the Oregon border south to the Transverse Mountains in Los Angeles County, in most of northern California west of the Cascade Range crest, and along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada Range south to Kern County. An isolated population exists in San Joaquin County on the floor of the Central Valley. Isolated populations are also known from the mountains of Los Angeles County. Its elevation range extends from near sea level to 1940 m (6370 ft) in the Sierra Nevada Range (Morey 2000a).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The foothill yellow-legged frog is found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types. Unlike most other ranid frogs in California, this species is rarely encountered (even on rainy nights) far from permanent water. Adults often bask on exposed rock surfaces near streams. During periods of inactivity, especially during cold weather, individuals seek cover under rocks in the streams or on shore within a few meters of water (Morey 2000a).



<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Egg clusters are attached to gravel or rocks in moving water near stream margins (Morey 2000a). Eggs are deposited on the downstream side of cobbles and boulders over which a relatively thin, gentle flow of water exists. Oviposition usually occurs between late March and early June. A minimum of roughly 15 weeks is needed to attain metamorphosis, which typically occurs between July and September (Jennings and Hayes 1994).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Adults eat both aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates. Adult spiders and larval as well as adult insects appear to be favored (Hothem et al. 2009), but snails are also eaten (Morey 2000a). Tadpoles graze on algae and diatoms along rocky stream bottoms (Jennings and Hayes 1994). The foraging range for terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frogs is approximately 0.025 acres (Morey 2000a).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Western Spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The western spadefoot is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	It ranges from the vicinity of Redding, Shasta County, southward into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. Its known elevational range extends from near sea level to approximately 1500 ft. It occurs only west of the Sierra Nevada Range (Jennings and Hayes 1994).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The western spadefoot is almost completely terrestrial, entering water only to breed (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species occurs primarily in grasslands, but occasional populations also occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Some populations persist for a few years in orchard or vineyard habitats. Most of the year is spent in underground burrows up to 36 inches deep, which they construct themselves. Some individuals also use mammal burrows. Recently metamorphosed juveniles seek refuge in the immediate vicinities of breeding ponds for up to several days after transformation. They hide in drying mud cracks, under boards and other surface objects including decomposing cow dung (Morey 2000b).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Western spadefoots require temporary pools that last at least 3 weeks with water temperatures between 48°F and 86°F for reproduction (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Breeding and egg laying occur almost exclusively in shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains. Egg masses are attached to plant material, or the upper surfaces of small submerged rocks. Eggs hatch rapidly, normally within two weeks (Morey 2000b) and larval development can be completed in 3-11 weeks (Jennings and Hayes 1994).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Adults eat insects, worms, and other invertebrates. Known food items include crickets, butterflies, beetles, flies, ants, and earthworms (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Tadpoles consume planktonic organisms and algae, but are also carnivorous and consume dead aquatic larvae of amphibians, including their own species. The foraging area for adult western spadefoots is approximately 1 acre (Morey 2000b).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Arroyo toad (<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The arroyo toad is federally listed as endangered and is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The arroyo toad occurs principally along coastal drainages as well as in several locations on the desert slopes of the Transverse and Peninsular Mountain ranges south of the Santa Clara River in Los Angeles County. The elevation range for the arroyo toad extends from near sea level to about 8,000 feet, but most arroyo toad populations in the northern and central parts of the range are restricted to elevations of 1,000 to 4,600 feet (US FWS 1999a).

<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Arroyo toads breed in shallow, slow-moving stream habitats and riparian habitats that are disturbed naturally on a regular basis, primarily by flooding. Areas that are used by juveniles consist primarily of sand or fine gravel bars with varying amounts of large gravel or cobble with adjacent stable sandy terraces and oak flats. Subadult and adult toads may range widely into the surrounding uplands, commonly up to 0.3 miles and as much as 1.2 miles from the stream. The uplands are often coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, or oak woodland (USFWS 1999a).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Adult arroyo toads begin breeding in late March in the northern portion of the range and as early as January in the coastal areas of southern California. Breeding may continue into early July depending on when individual females reach reproductive condition and when the males stop calling. Shallow pools (less than 12 inches deep) with clear water are favored by adults for breeding. The larval period for arroyo toads lasts about 65 to 85 days, depending on water temperatures (US FWS 1999a).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Larvae feed by inserting their heads in the substrate and ingesting loose organic material such as detritus, interstitial algae, bacteria, and diatoms. The juvenile toads are diurnal for the first 4 to 5 weeks (Cunningham 1962) and subsist largely on velvety tree ants ( <i>Liometopum occidentale</i> ). Older juveniles and adults are primarily nocturnal and feed on nocturnal ants and beetles (US FWS 1999a). Based on their burrows being an estimated 26 m from breeding streams (Griffin and Case 2001), a reasonable foraging area for adult toads is approximately 0.15 acres.

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>East Pacific green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The East Pacific sea green turtle is federally listed as threatened but carries no state special status (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Most of the sightings of nesting turtles (62.0%) were reported from northern Baja California and southern California. The northernmost reported resident population of East Pacific sea green turtles occurs in San Diego Bay, California, where a small population (about 30) of mature and immature turtles concentrate in the warm water effluent discharged by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company power plant (NMFS and U.S. FWS 1998: 7).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	East Pacific green sea turtles live in marine and estuarine waters and come to shore only to lay eggs.
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	There is no known nesting by this species in the United States or in any territory under U.S. jurisdiction. The main nesting sites for the East Pacific green sea turtle are located in the state of Michoacán, Mexico (Colola and Maruata beaches) and in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador (NMFS and U.S. FWS 1998: 7).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Green turtles in San Diego Bay feed on eelgrass and algae in the bay. Adult East Pacific green sea turtles are primarily herbivorous, eating sea grasses and algae, and in some areas they may feed on a variety of marine animals. Feeding habits of hatchlings and juveniles as well as the size of the area where adults forage are unknown (NMFS and U.S. FWS 1998: 10).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The western pond turtle, also known as the Pacific pond turtle is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Western pond turtles range chiefly west of the Cascade-Sierra crest from western Washington to northern Baja Mexico. An isolated population exists in the interior-draining Mojave River as far into the Mojave Desert as Afton Canyon (Ernst et al. 1994: 234).

<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The western pond turtle is primarily riparian. Western pond turtles can be active year-round, but when they hibernate, hibernation is spent underwater in the mud bottom of a stream pool (Ernst et al. 1994: 235).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	The nesting season lasts from late April through August, with the peak occurring in late May to early July. Nests are often dug along stream or pond margins, but have been found in fields over 330 feet from water. Some hatchlings emerge in late summer or fall, but others will overwinter underground in the nest and emerge the following spring (Ernst et al. 1994: 237).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Western pond turtles are generalist feeders, feeding at times on the most abundant food available, such as filter feeding for water fleas when they are abundant. Otherwise, western pond turtles are known to feed on algae, various plants (including the pods of the yellow water lily, <i>Nuphar polysepalum</i> ), snails, crustaceans, isopods, insects, spiders, fish, frogs (tadpoles and adults), and some carrion (Ernst et al. 1994: 239). Home ranges for adult males are approximately 2.5 acres, and for adult females the home range is 0.6 acres (Ernst et al. 1994: 236).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Desert Tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The desert tortoise is listed as threatened under both the federal and state Endangered Species Acts (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The desert tortoise in California occurs in southeastern California in the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts (Ernst et al 1994: 445, U.S. FWS 2008: 5).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	In the Sonoran Desert, tortoises tend to inhabit bajadas (slope at the base of a mountain) and steep, rocky slopes and are not common in the valleys. Throughout most of the Mojave Desert, tortoises occur most commonly on gently sloping terrain with sandy-gravel soils and where there is sparse cover of low-growing shrubs, which allows establishment of herbaceous (non-woody) plants (US FWS 2008).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Mating occurs both during spring and fall. Tortoises require 13 to 20 years to reach sexual maturity, and have low reproductive rates (US FWS 2008). Eggs are laid in cavities dug in the sandy or friable soils, in the mouths of burrows, or deposited singly, at random. Clutches consist of 2 – 15 eggs, with 5 – 6 being normal. Hatching occurs from mid-August through October (Ernst et al. 1994: 451-452).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Desert tortoises eat a wide variety of herbaceous vegetation, particularly grasses and the flowers of annual plants (US FWS 2008: 9). Desert tortoises are mostly herbivorous eating various grasses, cacti, and the blossoms of desert composites. The most important seem to be desert annuals available April to June. Since food quality decreases greatly after June, desert tortoises must eat enough to carry them through their summer estivation and winter hibernation (Ernst et al. 1994: 454). The foraging range for desert tortoises is approximately 115 acres (US FWS 2008: 9).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Giant garter snake (<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The giant garter snake is listed as both state and federally threatened (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Giant garter snakes occur on the valley floors of the Central Valley in California. They range from approximately Fresno north to about 20 miles north of Gridley. Giant garter snakes are distributed in portions of the rice production zones of Sacramento, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, and Glenn counties; along the western border of the Yolo Bypass in Yolo and Solano counties and along the eastern fringes of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta from the Laguna Creek/Elk Grove region of central Sacramento County southward to the Stockton area of San Joaquin County. Giant garter snakes also occur in the central San Joaquin Valley in rice production zones in the Grasslands area of Fresno and Merced counties, and at Mendota Wildlife Area in Fresno County (US FWS 1999b: 9).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Giant garter snakes are most active from early spring through mid-fall. Giant garter snakes begin emerging from winter retreats around April 1. By November 1, most snakes are in winter retreats and will remain there until spring. Giant garter snakes use small mammal burrows and other soil crevices above prevailing flood elevations during the winter (i.e., November to mid-March) (US FWS 1999b: 24).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	The breeding season for the giant garter snake begins soon after emergence from overwintering sites and extends from March into May, and resumes briefly during September. Females brood young internally, and typically give birth to live young from late July through early September. Young immediately scatter into dense cover and absorb their yolk sacs, after which they begin feeding on their own (US FWS 1999b: 12).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Giant garter snakes feed primarily on aquatic prey such as fish and amphibians. The predominant food items of giant garter snakes are introduced species such as carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ), mosquito fish, other small fish, bullfrogs ( <i>Rana catesbeiana</i> ) the Pacific treefrog ( <i>Pseudacris regilla</i> ). The home ranges of giant garter snakes range from 23 acres to 640 acres (US FWS 1999b: 13).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Alameda Whipsnake (<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The Alameda whipsnake is listed as both state and federally threatened (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The Alameda whipsnake occurs only in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties (US FWS 2002b: II-59).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Alameda whipsnakes occur in several types of scrub and chaparral communities, including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and northern coastal scrub. The snakes also range out into adjacent habitats, including grassland, oak savanna, and oak-bay woodland (US FWS 2002b: II-67 – II-68)
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Alameda whipsnakes generally retreat in November into a hibernaculum and emerge in March. Courtship and mating were observed from late March through mid-June. Although not well documented, egg-laying sites appear to be in grasslands with scattered shrub habitat. Eggs are laid in early June and the young emerge 3 months later. The average clutch size is 7 eggs (US FWS 2002b: II-67).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Lizards, especially western fence lizards along with western skinks ( <i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i> ), appear to be important prey items of whipsnakes. Although other prey items are taken including frogs, snakes, and birds. The foraging range for the Alameda whipsnake is approximately 18 acres (US FWS 2002b: II-68).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Northern Red-diamond Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus ruber</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The northern red-diamond rattlesnake is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The red-diamond rattlesnake occurs from San Bernadino and Los Angeles counties southward into Baja California (Ernst 1992: 139).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The red-diamond rattlesnake occurs from sea-level up to 5000 ft. It occurs most commonly in rocky areas or habitats with thick vegetation (desert scrub, thornscrub, cacti, chaparral, and pine-oak woods). It is most common in the western foothills of the Coast Range, but it also occurs in the dry, rocky inland valleys (Ernst 1992: 139).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Females become sexually mature in their first year. Courtship occurs from early March into May. The young are born live in August or September after an incubation of between 141 – 190 days. Broods contain between 3 and 20 young with 8 – 10 being most common (Ernst 1992: 140).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	They prey almost exclusively on small mammals such as rabbits, ground squirrels, kangaroo rats, wood rats, and mice. Lizards and birds are rarely eaten. Lizards are more commonly eaten by young (Ernst 1992: 141). Northern red-diamond rattlesnakes forage over an area of approximately 45 acres (Greenberg and McClintock 2008).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia sila</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The blunt-nosed leopard lizard is federally listed as endangered. It is listed as a state endangered species (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The currently known occupied range of the blunt-nosed leopard lizard is in scattered parcels of undeveloped land on the San Joaquin Valley floor, and in the foothills of the Coast Range (US FWS 1998c: 114).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Blunt-nosed leopard lizards inhabit open, sparsely vegetated areas of low relief on the San Joaquin Valley floor and in the surrounding foothills. On the Valley floor, they are most commonly found in the Nonnative Grassland and Valley Sink Scrub communities. Valley Needlegrass Grassland, Nonnative (Annual) Grassland, and Alkali Playa also provide suitable habitat for the lizard on the Valley floor. Blunt-nosed leopard lizards also inhabit Valley Saltbush Scrub, which is a low shrubland, with an annual grassland understory, that occurs on the gently sloping alluvial fans of the foothills of the southern San Joaquin Valley and adjacent Carrizo Plain (US FWS 1998c: 118).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Breeding activity begins within a month of emergence from dormancy' and lasts from the end of April through the beginning of June, and in some years to near the end of June. During this period, and for a month or more afterward, the adults often are seen in pairs and frequently occupy' the same burrow systems (US FWS 1998c: 116).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Blunt-nosed leopard lizards have a diet consisting almost entirely of terrestrial insects. They also consume small quantities of reptiles, but their diet is essentially insectivorous (Germano et al. 2007). The forage over an area of approximately 1 acres (US FWS 1998c: 117).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Western Fence Lizard (<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The western fence lizard is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, nor is it considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011). Critical life history information for special status lizards living in mesic habitats was not available, so the western fence lizard is selected to represent mesic lizards.
<b>Range</b>	Western fence lizards occur throughout California except for southeastern California. They occur from sea-level up to 9,000 feet (Behler and King 1979: 525-526).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The western fence lizard tends to be arboreal and prefers wooded or rocky areas, old buildings, wood piles and fences. They exhibited no well-defined habitat preference, but favored areas with rocks, fallen logs, trees, or other objects upon which they could climb. Individuals were often seen basking or displaying on such objects. Brush piles and cavities under rocks and logs provided refuge. They occur in grassy areas, on and beneath trees and shrubs (Marcellini and MacKey 1970).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Seasonality depends on the climate where the fence lizards live. In the central Sierra Nevada Mountains, emergence of adults begins in early April and is complete by the end of April at 5000 feet; at 7200 feet adults first appear in late May or early June, depending upon weather. Activity of adults lasts until the latter part of September at 5000 feet but at 7200 feet most adults have disappeared before the middle of September (Jameson and Allison 1976). In the Sacramento Valley, western fence lizards also are inactive through the winter (Gray and Stroud 1980), but the duration is not well-known (Clutch size is approximately 12 eggs and the young first appear in August. A single clutch is laid annually (Jameson and Allison 1976).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Western fence lizards eat terrestrial invertebrates, mostly insects (Rose 1976). Whittaker and Maser (1981) record only insects as prey of western fence lizards. Western fence lizards have a small foraging area of only approximately 0.02 acres (Davis and Ford 1983).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Tidewater Goby (<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The tidewater goby is listed as federally endangered and is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	They are endemic to California and occur in lagoons of coastal streams from Del Norte County south to San Diego County (Moyle 2002: 431).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The lagoons are typically brackish and cool with bottoms of sand and silt. Tidewater gobies require well-oxygenated water. Optimal lagoon habitats are shallow, sandy-bottomed areas 8 to 40 inches deep surrounded by beds of emergent vegetation (Moyle 2002: 431).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	They breed year-round, however, little spawning occurs between December and March. Males create vertical burrows for spawning. Females lay eggs along the burrow walls where the male fertilizes them. The male then guards the burrow and cares for the eggs until they hatch and the juveniles leave the burrow (Moyle 2002: 432).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Tidewater gobies feed mainly on small crustaceans (ostracods, gammarid amphipods, and mysid shrimp), and aquatic insects, especially midge larvae (Moyle 2002: 432).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Delta Smelt (<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The Delta smelt is federally listed as threatened. It is listed as a state endangered species (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The delta smelt is endemic to the upper San Francisco Estuary, principally the Delta and Suisun Bay. They occur in the Delta primarily below Isleton on the Sacramento River side and below Mossdale on the San Joaquin side (Moyle 2002: 227).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Delta smelt are euryhaline fish that typically live in shallow water (less than 10 feet), open waters of the estuary, mostly in the salinity range of 2 – 7 ppt. They can be found in salinities ranging from 0 – 19 ppt. Delta smelt prefer the area where fresh river water and brackish tidal waters meet (Moyle 2002: 228).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Delta smelt spawn in the upper Delta. Spawning occurs between late February and July with most spawning occurring from early April through mid-May. Spawning areas have not been documented, but they likely contain gravel, sand, or other submerged material that is washed by gentle currents (Moyle 2002: 227-228).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Delta smelt feed primarily on planktonic copepods, cladocerans, amphipods, and, to a lesser extent, insect larvae (Moyle 2002: 228).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Sacramento Splittail (<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The Sacramento splittail is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The Sacramento splittail is endemic to California, mainly in sloughs, lakes and rivers of the Central Valley. In wet years, they migrate up the Sacramento River as far as Red Bluff and into the lower Feather and American Rivers. The Yolo and Sutter Bypasses are important spawning areas. During wet years, they migrate as far south in the San Joaquin River as the Salt Slough (Moyle 2002: 147).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Sacramento splittail are adapted for living in estuarine waters with fluctuating conditions. They are tolerant of high salinities of 10 to 18 ppt, although they prefer lower salinities. They require flooded areas such as the Yolo Bypass for breeding since they spawn over flooded vegetation. They prefer backwater sloughs from old river meanders, but most of these habitats are gone (Moyle 2002: 147 – 149).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Spawning can occur anytime from late February to early June. The initiation of spawning is associated with rising water levels, increasing water temperature and increasing day length. The fertilized eggs adhere to submerged vegetation and debris until hatching. Embryos hatch in 3 – 7 days. The larvae remain in the shallow, weedy areas near the spawning sites for 10 – 14 days before moving to deeper waters (Moyle 2002: 147).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Adult splittail feed on benthic invertebrates in areas of low to moderate current. Opossum shrimp, benthic amphipods, and harpacticoid copepods, as well as clams, crustaceans, insect larvae, and other invertebrates (Moyle 2002: 147).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Arroyo Chub (<i>Gila orcuttii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The arroyo chub is not listed under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts, but is considered a species of special concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The arroyo chub occur in southwestern California in the Santa Margarita River and its tributary, De Luz Creek; Trabuco Creek below O'Neill Park; and San Juan Creek, Malibu Creek, and West Fork of the upper San Gabriel River below Cogswell Reservoir. They are scarce in Big Tujunga Canyon; Pacoima Creek above Pacoima Reservoir; the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles River drainage; and middle Santa Ana River tributaries between Riverside and the Orange County line (Moyle 2002: 130-131).

<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Arroyo chub are adapted to the warm, fluctuating waters of the Los Angeles Plain. They are most abundant in slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams with muddy or sandy bottoms, but they are also found in fairly fast-moving sections of streams with coarse bottoms. They prefer depths of greater than 16 inches (Moyle 2002: 131).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	They breed more or less continuously from February to August, with most spawning in June and July. They spawn in pools or quiet edge waters. Embryos adhere to the bottom or plants and hatch in 4 days. The fry spend a few days clinging to the substrate but rise to the surface once the yolk sac is resorbed. The next 3 – 4 months are spent in the quiet water in the water column and usually among vegetation or other flooded cover (Moyle 2002: 131).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Arroyo chub are omnivorous, feeding on algae, insects, and small crustaceans. They also feed on nematode-infested roots of floating water ferns. In cool-water streams, they feed on benthic mollusks and caddisfly larvae (Moyle 2002: 131).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Coastal Cutthroat Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The coastal cutthroat trout is not federally or state listed as threatened or endangered in California or federally but is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Coastal cutthroat trout occur in California in coastal streams from the Oregon border south to the Eel River (Moyle 2002: 288).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Coastal cutthroat trout are more closely tied to freshwater than other anadromous fish. Typical stream habitat for coastal cutthroat trout is cool and well shaded, with an abundance of in-stream cover. Most sea-run populations leave their freshwater streams only in the summer months and return to overwinter in the streams, even as nonspawning fish. When they go to saltwater, they either remain in a lagoon or estuary, or remain close to the coast in the ocean. Many populations do not go to sea at all, but migrate from smaller to larger rivers or are upstream of barriers that prevent them from reaching the sea (Moyle 2002: 289).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	The fish migrate up spawning streams in August through October, following the first substantial rainfall. They spawn between September and April. Females excavate redds in clean gravel. Reaches with small to moderate size gravel are essential for spawning (Moyle 2002: 290).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Coastal cutthroat trout feed opportunistically. Juveniles feed mostly on benthic and drift insects, microcrustaceans, and occasionally smaller fish. Larger fish feed on insects, crustaceans, salmon eggs, and other fish, becoming more piscivorous as they increase in size. In the marine environment, coastal cutthroat trout feed on various crustaceans and fish, including Pacific sand lance ( <i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i> ), salmonids, herring, and sculpins (Moyle 2002: 289).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Desert Pupfish (<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The desert pupfish is federally and state listed as an endangered species (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Desert pupfish occur in small isolated populations in and around the Salton Sea and in the Colorado River (Moyle 2002: 327).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	They tolerate very high salinities of nearly twice that of seawater (68 ppt), but also occur in freshwater. They tolerate high temperatures of 113°F in summer, but experience much lower temperatures of 45°F in winter. They prefer quiet waters and do poorly in the presence of predaceous or competing fish (Moyle 2002: 327).



<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Males are territorial when breeding forming leks over silt-free bottoms. Spawning occurs from April to October, whenever temperatures exceed 70°F. Territories are situated in water less than 3 ft deep and centered around small submerged objects on the bottom. Embryos hatch after 10 days and larvae start feeding on small invertebrates within a day after hatching. Larvae are often found in shallow areas where the temperature and salinity are more extreme (Moyle 2002: 328).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Desert pupfish forage on small invertebrates and algae picked off the substrate. In Salton Sea this includes ostracods, copepods, and occasionally insects and pile worms. Elsewhere they eat aquatic crustaceans, aquatic insect larvae, and snails (Moyle 2002: 328).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Chinook salmon, Central Valley Spring Run ESU (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The Central Valley spring run Chinook salmon is listed as both federally and state threatened (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Currently, the Central Valley spring run Chinook salmon occur only in the Sacramento River and its tributaries (Moyle 2002: 253).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Juveniles remain in the streams for 3 to 15 months, depending on flow conditions. Once the juveniles emerge from the gravel, they seek areas of shallow water with low velocities. Eventually they move downstream into rearing habitat in streams and estuaries. There is a shift to deeper faster moving water as the juveniles get larger. Once in the ocean, juvenile chinook salmon tend to stay near the coast. They remain in the ocean for one to five years (Moyle 2002: 254-255).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Spring run Chinook salmon enter rivers as immature fish in spring and early summer, move upstream, and spawn in early fall. Breeding occurs in streams in stretches containing a mixture of gravel and small cobble (Moyle 2002: 254-255).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	While in freshwater, juvenile chinook salmon are opportunistic drift feeders and eat a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic insects, as well as some larval fish and zooplankton. Once the juveniles enter the ocean, they become predators on small fish and crustaceans such as crab larvae and amphipods (Moyle 2002: 256-257).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The tricolored blackbird is not listed as state or federally threatened or endangered but is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG. The tricolored blackbird is also a bird of conservation concern by the USFWS (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Tricolored blackbirds breed in California locally west of Cascade Range, Sierra Nevada Range, and southeastern deserts from northern to southern California. In central California, breeding extends east into the foothills of Sierra Nevada. They also breed in marshes of Klamath Basin in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties and Honey Lake Basin in Lassen County in northeast California (Beedy and Hamilton 1999).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The majority of tricolored blackbird colonies reported in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys during the 1970s were in cattails and bulrushes, but breeding habitat now includes other environments. In recent decades, many colonies have been reported in Himalayan blackberries ( <i>Rubus discolor</i> ), and some of the largest colonies have been in silage and grainfields in the San Joaquin Valley (Beedy and Hamilton 1999).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	The principal breeding period is from mid-March to early August (Beedy and Hamilton 1999).

<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Tricolored blackbirds are opportunistic foragers and consume any locally abundant insect resource, grains (maturing and ripe seeds), snails, and small clams. Dairies and feedlots are often used by tricolored blackbird as feeding habitats. They often exploit concentrated agricultural food resources such as livestock feed (Beedy and Hamilton 1999). Their foraging area is estimated to be 20,000 acres.
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<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Mourning dove (<i>Zenaida macroura</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The mourning dove carries no special status designation either by the state or federal government, but is a game species and is protected by California hunting regulations.
<b>Range</b>	Mourning doves occur year-round throughout California.
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	They are found in open woodlands and edges and are often found in cities, towns, and suburbs (Otis et al. 2008).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Mourning doves begin breeding in mid-February and continue through early October. Nest sites in southern California study sites were on the ground, whereas oaks and willows were most frequently used in northern California sites (Otis et al. 2008).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Mourning doves forage in many habitats and take advantage of seasonally available food resources among a wide variety of habitats. Their diet consists mostly (99%) of seeds from cultivated or wild plants with insignificant amounts of animal matter and leafy vegetation. Mourning doves feed almost entirely on the ground and avoid rank, tall vegetation. They consume agricultural crops when available. Otherwise, they consume seeds of herbaceous plants found in early successional habitats. Agricultural crops fed upon include sunflowers ( <i>Helianthus</i> spp.), corn ( <i>Zea mays</i> ), wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ), grain sorghum ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ), various millets ( <i>Panicum</i> spp.), buckwheat ( <i>Fagopyrum sagittatum</i> ), and barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ), (Otis et al. 2008). During the breeding season, they remain close to their nest and have an estimated foraging area of 2.5 acres.

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The western yellow-billed cuckoo is not federally threatened or endangered but is considered a federal candidate species and listed as threatened by California. Nesting sites are also protected (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Yellow-billed cuckoos were extirpated north of the Sacramento Valley by the 1950s. Breeding is now restricted to isolated sites in the Sacramento, Amargosa, Kern, Santa Ana, and Colorado River valleys in California (Hughes 1999).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Western populations suffered catastrophic range reductions in the twentieth century due to loss of riparian habitat through clearing for agriculture, flood control, and urbanization. In southern California, western yellow-billed cuckoos prefer desert riparian woodlands (Hughes 1999).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Nests are commonly placed in willows, but cottonwoods are used extensively for foraging. They are also found in orchards adjacent to river bottoms for 2–3 weeks prior to breeding, then moves into riparian areas to breed. Breeding lasts from mid-May into October (Hughes 1999).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Western yellow-billed cuckoos feed primarily on large insects, such as caterpillars, katydids, cicadas, grasshoppers, and crickets, and occasionally on small frogs, arboreal lizards, and the eggs and young of birds. Fruit and seeds are rarely eaten in the summer, but more frequently in winter. They forage in open areas, woodland, orchards, and adjacent streams (Hughes 1999). Yellow-billed cuckoos have an estimated foraging area of approximately 50 acres.

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Fulvous whistling-duck (<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The fulvous whistling-duck is not listed as state or federally threatened or endangered but is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG and nesting areas are protected (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	In California, fulvous whistling-ducks are restricted to an area at the south end of the Salton Sea in the Imperial Valley and, rarely, in the San Joaquin Valley in Kings County (Hohman and Lee 2001, Hamilton 2008).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Fulvous whistling-ducks nest in marshlands (Hohman and Lee 2001, Hamilton 2008).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Nests are constructed with marsh grasses and sedges and placed over water within emergent wetlands and on dry hummocks. Breeding lasts from late April to the end of August (Hohman and Lee 2001, Hamilton 2008).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Fulvous whistling-ducks feed exclusively in water while wading or swimming around emergent vegetation, along open-water edges of emergent vegetation, and in open-water areas vegetated moist soil vegetation, or floating or submerged aquatic plants, at depths generally <1.5 ft. Diet is almost exclusively seeds, with seed size ranging from <0.0004 inches to about 0.2 inches. Adults eat little animal matter, but ducklings will consume larger quantities. Animal foods are benthic invertebrates (Oligochaeta, Annelida; Gastropoda and Pelecypoda, Mollusca) (Hohman and Lee 2001, Hamilton 2008). They feed close to their nest, so an estimate for their foraging area is approximately 1 acre.

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	Osprey carries no special status designation either by the state or federal government, but they are protected along with all raptors under State law (See Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3505 and 3513, and California Code of Regulation, Title 14, Sections 251.1, 652 and 783-786.6).
<b>Range</b>	Osprey breed in northern California southward to Marin, Tehama, and Plumas Counties. During winter, they occur south to southern California and locally inland east to the western foothills of Cascades and western edge of southeastern California deserts (Poole et al. 2002).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Habitat varies greatly (boreal forest to temperate coasts/lakes to subtropical coasts to desert salt-flat lagoons), but common denominators are: (1) adequate supply of accessible fish within commuting distance (10–20 km) of nest; shallow waters (0.5–2 m deep), which generally provide most accessible fish; (2) open nest sites free from predators (especially mammalian); such sites generally elevated (e.g., trees, large rocks [especially over water], or bluffs); predator-free islands; and, increasingly, artificial structures such as towers supporting electrical lines or cell-phone relays and channel markers; (3) ice-free season sufficiently long to allow fledging of young (Poole et al. 2002).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Egg-laying can occur from mid-April through June, with nesting activity continuing through August. Common features nest sites are: proximity to water, especially good feeding areas; openness, allowing easy access to nest; safety from ground predators, achieved by height or over-water location (islands; flooded trees, channel markers); sufficiently wide and stable base to accommodate the large nest. One to 4 eggs laid with 3 eggs being the most common. Incubation lasts for approximately 37 days (Poole et al. 2002).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Live fish constitute at least 99% of prey items recorded in almost every published account; with a wide variety of species taken. Osprey forage over a area of greater than 150,000 acres (Poole et al. 2002).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>California Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The California brown pelican was previous listed as endangered by U.S. FWS and CDFG. It is currently delisted in 2009 by US FWS and CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	California brown pelicans breed along the coast of southern California. They winter along the coast from central California southward (Shields 2002).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	California brown pelicans primarily inhabit warm coastal marine and estuarine environments year-round. They are generally rare inland, but are regular post-breeding visitor to inland waters in southwestern U.S. They breed on dry, rocky offshore islands in along the Pacific coast of California. They forage in shallow waters within 20 km of nesting islands during breeding season, but travel up to 75 km from nearest land during nonbreeding season. Their offshore foraging range is limited by their need for undisturbed, dry nocturnal roosting sites. They are unable to remain on water >1 h without becoming waterlogged (Shields 2002).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Egg-laying can begin as early as mid-January and eggs can be in the nest as late as June. Nesting activity continues through the end of September. They produce a single brood per season. They nests mainly on ground in southern California. Ground nests range from shallow depressions in sand lined with grasses to bulky structure of sticks, grass stems, or seaweed. Between one and three eggs are laid. Incubation ranges from 29 to 32 days (Shields 2002).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	California brown pelicans feed on fish and some marine invertebrates. They forage in shallow (<150 m depth) waters of estuaries and continental shelf, usually within 20 km of shore. Occasionally they forage over deeper waters of continental slope off Pacific coast. Small, surface-schooling fishes make up the bulk of their diet. Along Pacific coast, pelicans are highly dependent upon anchovies; northern anchovy ( <i>Engraulis mordax</i> ) in California. Pacific sardines ( <i>Sardinops sagax</i> ) are equally important to anchovies in S. California Bight. Brown pelicans forage over 310,611 acres (Shields 2002).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The California Condor is listed as both federally and state endangered (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Recently released populations have been centered in Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey Counties in California and in Coconino County in Arizona (Snyder and Schmitt 2002).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	California condors are not habitat specialists. The most important habitat requirements may be adequate food supplies, open-enough habitat that food can be readily found and accessed, and reliable air movements allowing extended soaring flight. They have recently avoided the bottom of the San Joaquin Valley. Instead, most foraging has been documented in grassland and oak ( <i>Quercus</i> )-savanna foothills of the San Joaquin Valley where individuals can easily launch into flight from nearly any location by running downhill, and where winds deflected by topographic relief usually provide the uplift necessary for extended flight (Snyder and Schmitt 2002).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Eggs can first appear in nests around the end of January, and nesting activity can continue with dependent fledglings remaining at the nest well into December. Condors produce a single brood per season of a single egg. Elevations of recent nest caves have varied from about 600 m to a maximum of 1,830 m above sea level. Nest sites have ranged from little more than overhung ledges on cliffs, to crevices in boulder piles, to potholes, to deep dark caves, to burn-out holes in giant sequoia trees. Evidently, the main characteristics sought have been: (1) a location at least partially sheltered from the weather and (2) a location on either a cliff or steep slope or in a tall tree, allowing easy approach from the air. Incubation lasts for 53 – 60 days (Snyder and Schmitt 2002).

<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Condors consume almost exclusively mammalian carrion, although occasional remains of reptiles and birds found in nests. Most feeding records pertain to open grassland habitats, where carcasses of grazing mammals are most abundant and visible. Condors, however, also feed rarely in densely vegetated areas ( Miller et al. 1965), and the absence of more abundant records of feeding in chaparral and forested habitats may be in part an observational artifact. Medium- to large-sized mammals clearly represent the bulk of the diet. Condors forage over much of all of the entire range of 1,730,000 acres (Snyder and Schmitt 2002).
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<b>Species Name</b>	<b>White-tailed Kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	White-tailed kites carry no special status designation either by the state or federal government, but they are protected along with all raptors under State law (See Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3505 and 3513, and California Code of Regulation, Title 14, Sections 251.1, 652 and 783-786.6). White-tailed kites are also designated Fully Protected (Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050 and 5515).
<b>Range</b>	The present breeding distribution is largest in the species' known history and may still be expanding. White-tailed kites breed in nearly all areas up to w. Sierra Nevada foothills and the southeast deserts. They are common in the Central Valley of California and along entire length of coast.; Recent sightings and possible breeding have occurred in more arid regions of southern California (Inyo and Kern Counties). Recent breeding also documented in Imperial County, CA (Dunk 1995).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	During the breeding season, white-tailed kites occur in low elevation grassland, agricultural, wetland, oak-woodland, or savannah habitats. Riparian areas adjacent to open areas are also used. In winter, the habitat used is generally similar to that in the breeding range, but proximity to nest trees is not important. Ungrazed areas used much more than grazed lands, and tall rank grass comprised can be used much more than expected based on it prevalence in the landscape. Communal roosts in fall and winter are generally in small stands of trees (Dunk 1995).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Eggs can first appear in early February and remain in some nests into July. Overall nesting activity lasts until early August. In some areas white-tailed kites produce two broods. Nest trees from range from 3 m to 50 m tall. Trees may be isolated or parts of contiguous forested areas. Most nests are on habitat edges and are placed in upper third of trees. The clutches generally consist of 4 eggs with an incubation period of 30 – 32 days (Dunk 1995).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	White-tailed kites consume primarily small mammals. They prefer ungrazed grasslands, wetlands dominated by grasses, and fence rows and irrigation ditches (with residual vegetation) adjacent to grazed lands. Throughout the range, grasslands, low shrub, open woodlands and cultivated areas are favored for hunting. Their foraging area covers approximately 140 acres (Dunk 1995).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	Cooper's hawks carries no special status designation either by the state or federal government, but they are protected along with all raptors under State law (See Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3505 and 3513, and California Code of Regulation, Title 14, Sections 251.1, 652 and 783-786.6).
<b>Range</b>	Cooper's hawks occur from Siskiyou County south to San Diego County; also scattered nesting occurs in interior valleys and woodlands of Coast Range from Humboldt County south, and in western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. In Marin County, they are a rare and local breeder throughout forested regions, mostly away from coast. During the winter, they also occur at a few desert oases in southern California (Curtis et al. 2006).

<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Cooper's hawks breed in deciduous, mixed, and evergreen forests, and deciduous stands of riparian habitat. They are tolerant of human disturbance and habitat fragmentation. Increasingly in recent years, they breed in suburban and urban areas. Little data is available for winter habitat (Curtis et al. 2006).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Eggs can first appear in late March and remain in some nests into early June. Overall nesting activity lasts until mid-July. In some areas Cooper's hawks produce a single brood per season. Nest trees are commonly oak trees in California. The clutches generally consist of 3 – 4 eggs with an incubation period of 30 – 36 days (Curtis et al. 2006).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Cooper's hawks consume mostly medium-sized birds, along with some small mammals and reptiles. The diet consists of live animals, typically sub-adult birds and mammals of medium size, especially American robins ( <i>Turdus migratorius</i> ), jays, Northern flickers ( <i>Colaptes auratus</i> ), common starlings ( <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> ), Doves ( <i>Zenaida</i> and <i>Columbina</i> spp.) and chipmunks ( <i>Tamias</i> , <i>Eutamias</i> ). Their foraging area covers approximately 2700 acres (Curtis et al. 2006).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Yellow Rail (<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The yellow rail is not listed as state or federally threatened or endangered but is considered a species of special concern by the CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Yellow rails do not breed in California. They occur in the winter according to scattered records along the California coast from Humboldt County (most sightings) south to Riverside County and east to Mono County (Bookhout 1995).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	In winter, yellow rails appear to prefer drier portions of <i>Spartina</i> stands in coastal marshes (Bookhout 1995).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Yellow rails eat primarily small snails, aquatic insects and seeds. Small freshwater snails are the most important food with other animal matter being beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, ants, fly larvae, true bugs, and various crustaceans. Seeds of sedges ( <i>Carex</i> sp.) are eaten in fall, and smartweed ( <i>Polygonum</i> sp.), nutrush ( <i>Scleria</i> sp.), and bristlegrass ( <i>Setaria</i> sp.) are eaten in winter. They forage over an area of approximately 19 acres (Bookhout 1995).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Purple martin (<i>Progne subis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The purple martin is not listed as federally or state threatened or endangered but is a CDFG species of special concern, with special attention given to the nesting sites (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Purple martins breed locally west of Cascades and Sierra Nevada south to extreme southwestern California. An isolated breeding population persists in the City of Sacramento, using hollow box bridges for breeding (Airola and Williams 2008).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Purple martins are distributed widely, but occur in small widely scattered areas in forest and woodland areas at low to intermediate elevations throughout California. Purple martins require an abundance of nesting cavities and aerial insects, often near large wetland or water bodies (Airola and Williams 2008).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	They build their nests inside a cavity in birdhouse, gourd, dead tree, saguaro cactus, or a crevice of building or rocky cliff. They also use traffic lights, street lamps, or other artificial structures that offer crack or enclosed cavity. Breeding occurs from early April to mid-August (Brown 1997, Airola and Williams 2008).

<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Purple martins are aerial foragers, often at altitudes of at least 160 ft, sometimes to 500 ft. Martins presumably range over areas immediately surrounding nest site. Cold, rainy weather in spring forces birds, especially migrants, to feed low over ponds and lakes, apparently in pursuit of aquatic insects along water surface. The insects eaten probably reflect local availability and will vary with season (Brown 1997). No good information is available for the area over which purple martin forage, but a reasonable estimate is approximately 100 acres.
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<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Big free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The big free-tailed bat is not listed as federally or state threatened or endangered but is a CDFG species of special concern (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The big free-tailed bat is rare in California, occurring mostly in southern California, but also reported scattered throughout the state (Harris 2002).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The big free-tailed bat is primarily associated with arid, high relief landscapes including arroyo, shrub desert, and woodland, although the bats occur mostly in the floodplain-arroyo association. Big free-tailed bats occur mostly below 6000 ft (Corbett et al. 2008).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Maternal colonies occur in south-facing cracks or crevices of cliff faces (Corbett et al. 2008).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	The most important food is large moths, but they occasionally eat crickets (Gryllidae), grasshoppers (Tettigoniidae), and flying ants (Formicidae) (Pierson and Rainey 1998). An estimate of the area over which big free-tailed bats forage is approximately 74,000 acres (Corbett et al. 2008).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse is not listed as federally or state threatened or endangered but is a CDFG species of special concern (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse is restricted to the basins and on the slopes of the mountains in southern California and northern Baja California, Mexico (Lackey 1996).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse inhabits coastal sage scrub, sage scrub/grassland ecotones, and chaparral communities. It inhabits open, sandy areas of both the Upper and Lower Sonoran life-zones of southwestern California and northern Baja California. The San Diego pocket mouse ( <i>Chaetodipus fallax</i> ) strongly prefers moderately gravelly and rocky substrates, and, to a lesser extent, shrubby areas (Lackey 1996).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Breeding occurs from January through May (Lackey 1996).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse primarily is a granivore (NatureServe 2010). The home range, which is likely equal to its foraging area, is approximately one acre (Lackey 1996).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Southern (Ramona) grasshopper mouse (<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The southern grasshopper mouse is not listed as federally or state threatened or endangered but is a CDFG species of special concern (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	In California, the southern grasshopper mouse ranges southward from Los Angeles County to the Mexican border, generally west of the desert. The known elevational range is from near sea level to approximately 4,160 ft, but it generally occurs below 3,000 ft elevation. It also occurs at a number of scattered sites along the extreme western desert slope of the San Gabriel Mountains and the Peninsular Ranges (Collins 1998).

<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	They are believed to inhabit flat, sandy, valley floor habitats sometimes among scattered brush on a gravelly valley floor. They probably inhabit a variety of low, open and semi-open scrub habitats including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, low sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grassland with scattered shrubs (Collins 1998).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Southern grasshopper mice have large home ranges, occur in low densities, are highly territorial, and generally reproduce during the spring and early summer (Collins 1998).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Their diet consists almost entirely of arthropods such as scorpions, beetles, and grasshoppers, as well as small numbers of pocket mice and harvest mice. Their home range is 7.8 acres for males and 5.9 acres for females (McCarty 1975).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The mule deer is not considered a special status species by CDFG or USFWS, but since it is a game species, the mule deer is protected by state hunting regulations.
<b>Range</b>	Mule deer are common to abundant, yearlong residents or elevational migrant throughout most of California, except in deserts and intensively farmed areas without cover. They occur along major river corridors in the Central Valley, and in scattered desert mountain areas (Ahlborn 2006).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Mule deer occur in early to intermediate successional stages of most forest, woodland, and brush habitats (Ahlborn 2006).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Fawns are born from early April to midsummer, varying geographically. Fawning peaks from late April through mid-June (Ahlborn 2006).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Mule deer browse and graze. They prefer tender new growth of various shrubs, many forbs, and a few grasses. They forage from ground level into bushes and trees as high as they can reach. Forbs and grasses are important in spring. They feed heavily on acorns where available, primarily in autumn. The home range of female mule deer with fawns ranges from 0.2 to 1.9 mi <sup>2</sup> (Ahlborn 2006).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Riparian Brush Rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus bachmani riparius</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The riparian brush rabbit is listed as federally and state endangered (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The brush rabbit occurs throughout the length of the state west of the Sierra Nevada, excluding the dry Central Valley and southern arid regions. The riparian brush rabbit is found only at Caswell Memorial State Park on the Stanislaus River, San Joaquin County (Polite 2000).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	They require dense brush cover of thickets, vines, brambles, or dense riparian species. Blackberry and willow patches are favored cover patches (Polite 2000).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	They breed from January to May producing a litter of three or four pups per litter. Gestation is about 27 days, and females produce three or four litters per year (US FWS 1998c). Brush rabbits nest in cavities, dug or natural, approximately 3 to 6 inches deep, in the ground, usually beneath brushy cover. The nest is lined with dry vegetation, and/or fur, and often it is plugged with dry vegetation (Polite 2000).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Riparian brush rabbits frequent small clearings where they feed on a variety of herbaceous vegetation, including grasses, sedges, clover, forbs, shoots, and leaves. Grasses and other herbs are the most important food for brush rabbits, but shrubs such as California wild rose ( <i>Rosa californica</i> ), marsh Baccharis ( <i>Baccharis douglasii</i> ), and California blackberry ( <i>Rubus ursinus</i> ) also are eaten. When available, green clover ( <i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i> ) is preferred over all other foods (US FWS 1998c).



<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Southern Sea Otter (<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The southern sea otter is listed as federally threatened but is not listed as state endangered or threatened nor is it recognized as a species of concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The current range of the southern sea otter continues to expand and extends along the coast of California from Marin County to San Diego County (Jameson 1989, US FWS 2003).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Sea otters inhabit shallow coastal waters and seldom range more than 1-2 km from shore. In areas with rocky substrates, they usually occur between the shoreline and the outer limit of the kelp canopy (Riedman and Estes 1990). They prefer rocky shorelines with kelp beds (Jameson 1989), but they also occur in soft bottom areas of estuaries (Maldini et al. 2010).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Mating and pupping among sea otters take place throughout the year in California. A peak period of pupping tends to occur from January to March. A secondary but equally pronounced pupping peak appears to occur in late summer to early fall. Generally 1 or 2 pups are born, uncommonly three pups are born. Gestation is approximately 6 months (Riedman and Estes 1990, Siniff and Ralls 1991).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Sea otters forage in rocky substrate and soft bottom communities. along the bottom as well as within the kelp understory and canopy. They consume invertebrate prey such as mussels, clams, crabs, worms, and snails, as well as tunicates and rarely fish (Riedman and Estes 1990, Maldini et al. 2010).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Southwestern River Otter (<i>Lontra canadensis sonora</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The southern sea otter is not listed as federally or state endangered or threatened, but it is recognized as a species of concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The southwestern river otter has a very restricted distribution in California. Its distribution is in extreme southeast California and southern Nevada along the Colorado River (Bolster et al. 1998: 138).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	River otters prefer valley stream habitats over valley lakes, reservoirs and ponds. Mudflats and associated open marshes and backwater sloughs are used most often in summer. Unobstructed portions of forest streams were most often used in winter (Melquist and Hornocker 1983).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Breeding occurs in spring. River otters exhibit delayed implantation of the blastocyst, and young are born the following spring after a gestation of 240-285 days and an active pregnancy period of about 50 days. Litter sizes range from one to six, with a mean litter size of about three (Bolster et al. 1998: 138).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Diet consists mainly of fishes and crustaceans, with insects, amphibians, birds and mammals also reported (Bolster et al. 1998: 138). Crayfish can be a very important food resource (Grenfell 1978).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Nelson's Antelope Squirrel (<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	Nelson's antelope squirrel is not listed as federally threatened or endangered but is listed as state threatened (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Nelson's antelope squirrels are permanent residents uncultivated areas of the western San Joaquin Valley from 200-1200 ft elevation on dry, sparsely vegetated, loam soils. Found from southern Merced County south to Kern, Kings, and Tulare Counties. They also occur in portions of eastern San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties (Ahlborn 2005).

<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Nelson's antelope squirrels live in relatively arid annual grassland and shrubland communities in areas receiving less than about 10 inches of mean annual precipitation. They are most numerous in areas of sparse-to-moderate cover of shrubs such as saltbushes, California ephedra, bladderpod, goldenbushes, matchweed, and others. They require areas free from flooding where they can place ground burrows (U.S. FWS 1998c).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	They breed from late winter through early spring with only a single breeding period per year. Young squirrels do not breed their first year. Gestation lasts about 26 days. Litter size averages approximately 9 pups per litter. Young are born between March and April, and are first seen above ground at 30 days of age. Young are weaned beginning in late April (U.S. FWS 1998c).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Nelson's antelope squirrels are omnivorous. They eat green vegetation, fungi, and insects more often than seeds, even when seeds are relatively abundant. Vegetation and seeds of filaree and red brome are the main food plants. Insects, principally grasshoppers, are eaten regularly when available. Seeds of shrubs such as ephedra and saltbush also are staples (U.S. FWS1998c).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>American Badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The American badger is not listed as federally or state threatened or endangered but is a CDFG species of special concern (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	It is an uncommon, permanent resident found throughout most of the state, except in the northern North Coast area (Ahlborn 1990).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	They are most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils (Ahlborn 1990).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Young are born in burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy, soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory cover, mostly in March and April (Ahlborn 1990).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Badgers are carnivorous. They eat fossorial rodents: rats, mice, chipmunks, and especially ground squirrels and pocket gophers. They also eat some reptiles, insects, earthworms, eggs, birds, and carrion. Their diet shifts seasonally and yearly in response to availability of prey. Badgers have home ranges of approximately 500 acres (Ahlborn 1990).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is a federally threatened species but has no state special status designation (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is currently found in 28 counties across the Central Valley and Coast Ranges of California. The vernal pool fairy shrimp typically occurs at elevations from 33 ft to 4,003 ft. It is generally uncommon throughout its range and rarely abundant where it does occur (USFWS 2005).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp exist only in vernal pools or vernal pool-like habitats. Individuals have never been found in riverine, marine, or other permanent bodies of water. The vernal pool fairy shrimp occupies a variety of different vernal pool habitats, from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. It tends to occur primarily in smaller pools, and is most frequently found in pools measuring less than 0.05 acre (USFWS 2005).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	The vernal pool fairy shrimp can reach sexual maturity in as few as 18 days at optimal conditions of 68° F, and can complete its life cycle in as little as 9 weeks. The eggs or cysts can remain dormant when the habitat is dry (USFWS 2005).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp feed on algae, bacteria, protozoa, rotifers, and bits of detritus (USFWS 2005).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Black abalone (<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The black abalone is a federal endangered species but has no state special status designation (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Black abalone are shallow-living, relatively sedentary, marine gastropods. The range of black abalone is from approximately Pt. Arena in northern California, USA, to Bahia Tortugas and Isla Guadalupe, Mexico (NMFS 2010: 4).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Black abalone are the most shallow of the abalone species and are subject to extreme variation in environmental conditions. Black abalone occur in rocky intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats on exposed outer coasts, where they can be found primarily in crevice microhabitats and feed preferentially on large drifting fragments of marine algae such as kelps (NMFS 2010: 4).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Black abalone are dioecious broadcast spawners and, as intertidal organisms on exposed rocky shores, typically release gametes into environments of extreme turbulence. Hatching occurs 10 to 72 hours after fertilization if water temperatures are between 154 to 68° F. The planktonic stage of larvae may range from 5 to 15 days before settlement and metamorphosis. Larvae metamorphose into juveniles 2 to 7 days after settlement (NMFS 2010: 5).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	The primary food sources are thought to be epilithic microbial and possibly diatom films. Adult black abalone (greater than 1.2 inches in shell length) occupy habitats from the high intertidal zone to 6 m depth. Kelps and a few species of red algae are common food of adult black abalone in the field (NMFS 2010: 6-7).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Shasta crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus fortis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The Shasta crayfish is considered a state and federally endangered species (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Its distribution is limited to northern California in the midsections of the Pit River drainage, primarily the Fall River and Hat Creek subdrainages. The greatest densities of Shasta crayfish are found in the pristine headwater springs of the Fall River (USFWS 1998a: 1).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The greatest densities of Shasta crayfish are found in the pristine headwater springs of the Fall River (USFWS 1998a: 1).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Mating occurs in October or November when the male deposits a capsule containing sperm (spermatophore) on the underside of the female near her genital opening at the base of the fourth pair of walking legs. Shortly afterwards, the female lays her eggs, which she attaches to the underside of her abdomen or tail. In the spring, the eggs hatch into immature larval forms, and the first instars are attached to the underside of her abdomen by threads to the inner egg membrane. The third instars gradually become free-living (USFWS 1998a: 7).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	In general, Shasta crayfish come out from hiding only after dark to browse on the periphyton (i.e., the community of plants, animals, and associated detritus, or debris) that adhere to and form a surface coating on the abundant lava rocks. Other potential food resources include trout, sucker, and sculpin eggs, which are seasonally abundant. In the field, Shasta crayfish were observed apparently feeding on snails, a strand of dead aquatic vegetation that was probably filamentous green algae ( <i>Rhizoclonium</i> ), and organic debris (USFWS 1998a: 7).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>California freshwater shrimp (<i>Syncaris pacifica</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The California freshwater shrimp is considered a state and federally endangered species (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The distribution of the shrimp can be separated into four general drainage units: 1) tributary streams in the lower Russian River drainage, which flow westward into the Pacific Ocean, 2) coastal streams flowing westward directly into the Pacific Ocean, 3) streams draining into a small coastal embayment (Tomales Bay), and 4) streams flowing southward into northern San Pablo Bay (USFWS 1998b: 5).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The California freshwater shrimp has evolved to survive a broad range of stream and water temperature conditions characteristic of small, perennial coastal streams. The shrimp appears to be able to tolerate warm water temperatures (greater than 73°F) and no-flow conditions that are detrimental or fatal to native salmonids. Excellent habitat conditions for the shrimp involve streams 12-35 inches in depth with exposed live roots (e.g., alder and willow trees) along undercut banks (greater than 6 inches) with overhanging stream vegetation and vines (USFWS 1998b: 16).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	The reproductive ecology of the California freshwater shrimp has not been formally described. Reproduction seems to occur once a year. The eggs adhere to the pleopods (swimming legs on the abdomen) where they are protected and cared for during the winter incubation. Young are released in May or early June and are approximately 0.24 inch in length (USFWS 1998b: 17-18).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	California freshwater shrimp feed on fine particulate organic matter such as fecal matter from other aquatic invertebrates, and broken down plant or animal matter, as well as algae and zooplankton (USFWS 1998b: 23).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Tomales isopod (<i>Caecidotea tomalensis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The Tomales isopod is not listed as endangered or threatened according to either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. It is not considered a species of concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Found in several localities from Sonoma to San Mateo counties (Shanks 2006).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	This aquatic species prefers practically still to slow-moving, vegetated water, such as from spring-fed ponds (Shanks 2006).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	No information (Shanks 2006).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Specifics of its diet are not known, but it is likely a detritivore (Shanks 2006).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Mimic tryonia (<i>Tyonia imitator</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The mimic tryonia is not listed as endangered or threatened according to either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. It is not considered a species of concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	Mimic tryonia occurs from Salmon Creek in Sonoma County south to Imperial Beach in San Diego County (Taylor 1981).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Mimic tryonia occur in brackish lagoons and estuaries. They are restricted to areas where fresh water and sea water mix to create brackish water, too saline for freshwater species and too fresh for all but a very few more characteristically marine species. It lives in soft mud or fine sand, in the uppermost layers (Taylor 1981).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Female snails are s ovoviviparous, with 3-15 embryos brooded in enlarged capsule gland (Hershler and Thompson 1987).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Mimic tryonia belong to Hydrobiidae. Hydrobiids graze on periphyton and detritus (Brown et al. 2008).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Earthworm (<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	No earthworms in California possess any special status designation, but they are included here because they are important components of ecological and agricultural systems due their contributions to soil development, aeration, and organic matter breakdown
<b>Range</b>	<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i> is an introduced species that is widespread in California (Reynolds 1995).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	It is known to be important for the decomposition and redistribution of organic matter in agricultural soils (Edwards et al. 1995). According to Bugg ( <a href="http://www.sarep.ucdavis.edu/worms/profiles.htm">http://www.sarep.ucdavis.edu/worms/profiles.htm</a> ), <i>L. rubellus</i> is currently being used to compost animal wastes in California.
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	<i>L. rubellus</i> can attain sexual maturity at 74 days old and produce a mean weekly production of 0.54 cocoons. After an incubation period of approximately 36 days, the cocoons hatch, one worm emerging from each (Elvira et al. 1996).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	<i>L. rubellus</i> consumes animal droppings and plant litter (Knapp et al. 2009).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The vernal pool andrenid bee is not listed as endangered or threatened according to either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. It is not considered a species of concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	The vernal pool andrenid bee occurs in the inner Coast Ranges (Contra Costa, Lake, Sonoma, and Yolo Counties), as well as Tehama, Solano, San Joaquin, Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties (Shanks 2006b).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	They forage in vernal pools and nest in the adjacent uplands (Thorpe and Leong 1998).
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Vernal pool andrenid bees are solitary, ground-nesting bees. Adults emerge early in the spring, with males emerging slightly earlier and dying off sooner than females. After emergence, the females mate, and then begin excavating nests in the upland areas near vernal pools. The nest consists of a shallow tunnel terminating in a brood chamber, or cell, where the larva develops into an adult bee. The mother bee provisions the cell with <i>Blennosperma</i> pollen, which she shapes into a small dough-like ball with the addition of a small amount of nectar. She then lays a single egg on the pollen ball and seals the cell. The female constructs a number of nests, and lays fewer than three dozen eggs in her lifetime (Shanks 2006b).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Vernal pool andrenid bees forage predominately if not entirely on the pollen and nectar of Yellow Carpet ( <i>Blennosperma</i> spp.) (Thorpe and Leong 1998)

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>San Joaquin tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela tranquebarica</i> ssp.)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The San Joaquin tiger beetle is not listed as endangered or threatened according to either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. It is not considered a species of concern by CDFG (CDFG 2011).
<b>Range</b>	San Joaquin tiger beetle occurs in Madera, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, and Stanislaus Counties (Knisley and Haines 2007).
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	Adults occur in the open or edges of bare alkali patches (mini-playas) of varying size (20 to 200 sq. m). They occur in patches with standing water or that are moist from recent rain, but they also occur where the surface soil is dry. Most larval burrows (often in small clusters of 2-5) occur at the edges of these bare patches near vegetation (Knisley and Haines 2007).

<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Adults can be found from late January to mid-February through April, and again in September to November when the new cohort emerges. Larvae are active in burrows throughout the summer, but they plug their burrows in early September until early October, presumably in preparation for pupation and fall emergence (Knisley and Haines 2007).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Tiger beetles prey upon insects (Romey and Knisley 2002).

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)</b>
<b>Status</b>	The honey bee in California possesses no special status designation, but they included here because they are a critical contributor to pollination of crops, ornamentals and native plants.
<b>Range</b>	Domestic honey bees occur throughout California.
<b>General Habitat Characteristics</b>	The list of California native plants visited and likely pollinated by honey bees is over 130 species (Mussen 2002). Honey bees are also critical for California agriculture because they pollinate many crops.
<b>Breeding and Reproduction</b>	Domestic honey bees breed in manufactured hives. Wild honey bees nest in tree cavities as well as structures such as walls of buildings, bird houses, and discarded boxes (Seeley 1977).
<b>Feeding Habits and Diet</b>	Honey bees commonly forage up to approximately 2450 feet from the hive (Gary et al. 1972).

# Attachment 4

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Tables

# ATTACHMENT 4

## Tables

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The tables found in this attachment are meant to be used along with the main body of the Ecological Risk Assessment. The main body text contains associated descriptions and analysis of the tables presented in this attachment.

## Table Eco-1. to Eco-6.

Table Eco-1. Nesting periods for surrogate bird species included in Statewide risk assessment.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nesting Period (days)	Reference
tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	36	Beedy and Hamilton, 1999
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	40	Otis <i>et al.</i> , 2008
osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	87	Poole <i>et al.</i> , 2002
California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	90	Shields, 2002
California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	216	Snyder and Schmitt, 2002
white-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	58	Dunk, 1995
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	57	Curtis <i>et al.</i> , 2006
fulvous whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	87	Hohman and Lee, 2001
yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	31	Hughes, 1999
purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	49	Brown, 1997
yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	NA*	Bookhout, 1995

\* Yellow rails do not breed in California

Table Eco-2. Representative percent reductions in the amount of active ingredient migrating across vegetated filter strip from a production citrus site as determined by the VFSSMOD model.

Chemical	15 acre field, 25 ft Buffer	20 acre field, 100 ft Buffer	20 acre field, 25 ft Buffer
acetamiprid	34.15	63.13	33.55
carbaryl	34.57		
cyfluthrin	35.45		
Fenpropathrin			34.80
Imidacloprid	34.72		
pyrethrins			34.79

Table Eco-3. Representative percent reductions in the amount of active ingredient migrating across vegetated filter strip from a fruit orchard site as determined by the VFSSMOD model.

Chemical	5 acre field, 25 ft Buffer	10 acre field, 25 ft Buffer
malathion	52.99	34.00

Table Eco-4. Representative percent reductions in the amount of active ingredient migrating across vegetated filter strip from a nursery site as determined by the VFSSMOD model.

Chemical	3,750 sq. ft., 25 ft Buffer	7,500 sq. ft., 100 ft Buffer	7,500 sq. ft., 25 ft Buffer	0.23 acre, 100 ft Buffer	0.75 acre, 25 ft Buffer	10 acre, 25 ft Buffer	30 acre, 25 ft Buffer	130 acre, 100 ft Buffer	130 acre, 25 ft Buffer	497 acre, 25 ft Buffer
acephate	30.95				18.78					
acetamiprid	38.92				25.74			18.22	14.84	
bifenthrin	39.98				26.36					
carbaryl	78.55				25.96		16.18			14.38
chlorantraniliprole		55.08								
chlorpyrifos	39.97				26.36					
cyfluthrin	79.97				26.36		16.35	18.42	15.04	
diazinon				53.40						
dinotefuran	36.32									
Fenpropathrin	80.00				26.37		16.35			
Imidacloprid	78.80				26.03		16.21	18.32	14.94	
methoxyfenozide			34.56			17.80				
mineral oil	40.00						16.35			
Neem oil	40.00				26.37					
permethrin	39.99				26.37					
Spirotetramat	39.21						16.16			
tau-Fluvalinate	40.00				26.37					
Thiamethoxam	38.65									

Table Eco-5. Uncertainty factors for use in developing TRVs Equivalent to a NOAEL TRV.

	Terrestrial		Aquatic <sup>2</sup>	
	Chronic TRV <sup>1</sup>	Acute TRV	Chronic TRV	Acute TRV
Chronic NOAEL	1	NA	1	NA
Chronic LOAEL	10	NA	20	NA
Subchronic NOAEL	10	NA	20	NA
Subchronic LOAEL	20	NA	40	NA
Acute NOAEL	30	1	60	1
Acute LOAEL	50	2.5	100	10
LD50 (ED50, LC50, EC50)	100	5 <sup>2</sup>	200	20
honey bee LD50	NA	2.5 <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> from U.S. Army, 2000

<sup>2</sup> adapted from U.S. EPA, 2004j

<sup>3</sup> adapted from U.S. EPA, 2012g

NA – Not applicable

Table Eco-6. Acute Ecotoxicity Categories for Terrestrial and Aquatic Organisms.

<b>Toxicity Category</b>	<b>Avian: Acute Oral LD<sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Aquatic Organisms: Acute LC<sub>50</sub> (ppm)</b>	<b>Wild Mammals: Acute Oral LD<sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)</b>	<b>Non-Target Insects: Acute LD<sub>50</sub> (µg/bee)</b>
<b>very highly toxic</b>	<10	<0.1	<10	
<b>highly toxic</b>	10-50	0.1 - 1	10 - 50	<2
<b>moderately toxic</b>	51-500	>1 - 10	51 - 500	2 - 11
<b>slightly toxic</b>	501-2000	>10 - 100	501 - 2000	
<b>practically nontoxic</b>	>2000	>100	>2000	>11

Taken from U.S. EPA 2012h

## Table FF-Eco-1 to FF-Eco-19

Table FF-Eco-1. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-02: Drench applications of Diazinon AG500 at 5 lb a.i./Acre to 10,000 sq. ft. of potted plants in a nursery.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.42</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1.02</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.08	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>19.20</b>	<b>26.06</b>	<b>2.61</b>
mourning dove	0.00	0.02	0.00
osprey	<b>18.12</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>20.71</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.04	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.98</b>	0.44	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.51</b>	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>27.75</b>	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	<b>16.53</b>	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.15	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.28	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table FF-Eco-1. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.70</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>8.18</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.06	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.06	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>54.65</b>	<b>546.46</b>	<b>54.65</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.00
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.42</b>	<b>14.21</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.42</b>	<b>14.21</b>	<b>1.42</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

† Risk to earthworms is not calculated for soil treated within a nursery pot (100% to soil) under the assumption no naturally occurring earthworms are in the potting soil.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes terrestrial receptors are exposed to the soil outside the pots, and only 10% of the applied amount is available through leaching or pot overspray for run-off to water via native soils. No buffer is assumed between the potted plants and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water assumes 100% of the amount applied to potted plants is available for uptake into the potted plants. Only exposure to terrestrial receptors is considered since movement to surface water directly from the potted soil is not realistic.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application. for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table FF-Eco-2. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-02: Drench applications of Diazinon AG500 at 5 lb a.i./Acre to 10,000 sq. ft. of potted plants in a nursery without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>23.69</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.32
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.13
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.07	0.06	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>16.13</b>	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.03	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.26</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.05	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.06	0.01
tidewater goby	<b>1.95</b>	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	<b>1.95</b>	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.10	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.10	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.10	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.10	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>312.14</b>	<b>490.51</b>	<b>49.05</b>
mourning dove	0.06	<b>0.63</b>	0.06
osprey	<b>287.13</b>	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>328.07</b>	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.19	0.35	0.04
white-tailed kite	0.08	<b>0.83</b>	0.08
Cooper's hawk	<b>10.73</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>0.62</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>8.06</b>	0.40	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.68</b>	<b>1.38</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>440.09</b>	0.09	0.01
yellow rail	<b>262.06</b>	0.10	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.04	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>89.90</b>	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>171.25</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.09
American badger	0.01	0.14	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.03	0.00

Table FF-Eco-2. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.35</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>64.63</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.46	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.46	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.49	<b>4.89</b>	0.49

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

† Risk to earthworms is not calculated for soil treated within a nursery pot (100% to soil) under the assumption no naturally occurring earthworms are in the potting soil.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes terrestrial receptors are exposed to the soil outside the pots, and only 10% of the applied amount is available through leaching or pot overspray for run-off to water via native soils. No buffer is assumed between the potted plants and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water assumes 100% of the amount applied to potted plants is available for uptake into the potted plants. Only exposure to terrestrial receptors is considered since movement to surface water directly from the potted soil is not realistic.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table FF-Eco-3. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-02: Drench applications of Diazinon AG500 at 5 lb a.i./Acre to 10,000 sq. ft. of potted plants in a nursery incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2.47</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.05	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.06	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.85</b>	0.09	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.01</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.17</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.11	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.04	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes terrestrial receptors are exposed to the soil outside the pots, and only 10% of the applied amount is available through leaching or pot overspray for run-off to water via native soils. No buffer is assumed between the potted plants and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water assumes 100% of the amount applied to potted plants is available for uptake into the potted plants. Only exposure to terrestrial receptors is considered since movement to surface water directly from the potted soil is not realistic.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.



Table FF-Eco-4. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-02: Drench applications of Diazinon AG500 at 5 lb a.i./Acre to 10,000 sq. ft. of potted plants in a nursery incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>11.85</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.16
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.06
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.03	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>9.30</b>	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.63</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.05	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>156.07</b>	<b>245.26</b>	<b>24.53</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.34	0.03
osprey	<b>143.56</b>	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>164.04</b>	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.10	0.18	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.04	0.42	0.04
Cooper's hawk	<b>5.37</b>	<b>3.09</b>	0.31
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>4.96</b>	0.25	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.07
purple martin	<b>220.55</b>	0.05	0.00
yellow rail	<b>132.62</b>	0.05	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.02	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>45.00</b>	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>85.64</b>	0.45	0.04
American badger	0.01	0.07	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes terrestrial receptors are exposed to the soil outside the pots, and only 10% of the applied amount is available through leaching or pot overspray for run-off to water via native soils. No buffer is assumed between the potted plants and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water assumes 100% of the amount applied to potted plants is available for uptake into the potted plants. Only exposure to terrestrial receptors is considered since movement to surface water directly from the potted soil is not realistic.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table FF-Eco-5. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-06: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 5 acres in a residential ranchette setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.08*	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
tidewater goby	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.36	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.62</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.70</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.70</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table FF-Eco-5. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>22.85</b>	0.19	0.19	<b>22.85</b>	0.19
honey bee (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04
honey bee (oral)	<b>38.18</b>	0.32	0.32	<b>38.18</b>	0.32
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>38.18</b>	0.32	0.32	<b>38.18</b>	0.32
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-6. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-07: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.16*	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
tidewater goby	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>8.13</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>8.13</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.37	0.24	0.24	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.53</b>	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.62</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.70</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.70</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table FF-Eco-6. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>9.03</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>9.03</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>22.85</b>	0.19	0.19	<b>22.85</b>	0.19
honey bee (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04
honey bee (oral)	<b>38.18</b>	0.32	0.32	<b>38.18</b>	0.32
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>38.18</b>	0.32	0.32	<b>38.18</b>	0.32
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-7. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-08: Aerial spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.16*	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
tidewater goby	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>7.84</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>7.84</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.36	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.52</b>	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.62</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.70</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.70</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table FF-Eco-7. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>8.71</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>8.71</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>22.85</b>	0.19	0.19	<b>22.85</b>	0.19
honey bee (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04
honey bee (oral)	<b>38.18</b>	0.32	0.32	<b>38.18</b>	0.32
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>38.18</b>	0.32	0.32	<b>38.18</b>	0.32
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>4.83</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.83</b>	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-8. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-06: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0175 lb a.i./Acre to 5 acres in a residential ranchette setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.07*	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tidewater goby	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.61</b>	0.22	0.25	0.36	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.37</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.37</b>	0.03
purple martin	<b>1.26</b>	0.38	0.42	<b>0.84</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00



Table FF-Eco-8. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.73</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-9. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-07: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tidewater goby	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.82</b>	0.43	0.46	0.36	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.32</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.13	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.38</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.37</b>	0.03
purple martin	<b>1.61</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00

Table FF-Eco-9. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.23</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>14.23</b>	<b>13.27</b>	<b>14.23</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-10. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-08: Aerial spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.23*	0.15	0.23	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tidewater goby	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.27	0.18	0.27	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.36	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.63</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.87</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.38</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>3.37</b>	0.03
purple martin	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>2.79</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00

Table FF-Eco-10. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>3.16</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>3.16</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>20.22</b>	<b>15.87</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.40	0.32	0.40	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-11. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-06: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0175 lb a.i./Acre to 5 acres in a residential ranchette setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00
purple martin	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00
yellow rail	0.48	0.14	0.16	0.32	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-12. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-07: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.67</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-13. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-08: Aerial spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.67</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.



Table FF-Eco-14. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-06: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0175 lb a.i./Acre to 5 acres in a residential ranchette setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.31	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.66</b>	0.20	0.22	0.44	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.14</b>	0.34	0.39	<b>0.76</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-15. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-07: Ground spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.41	0.21	0.23	0.18	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.03</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.02</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.88</b>	0.40	0.42	0.46	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-16. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-08: Aerial spray applications of Malathion 8 Aquamul at 0.175 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.12*	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.51</b>	0.26	0.33	0.18	0.00
mourning dove	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.03</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.02</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>1.06</b>	0.47	<b>0.60</b>	0.46	0.00
yellow rail	<b>2.13</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.44</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.44</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp. - 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-17. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-03: Ground spray applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 5 acres in a residential ranchette setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.00

Table FF-Eco-17. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
honey bee (oral)	<i>0.63</i>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<i>0.63</i>	0.01
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-18. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-04: Aerial spray applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.00

Table FF-Eco-18. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
honey bee (oral)	<i>0.63</i>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<i>0.63</i>	0.01
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table FF-Eco-19. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario FF-05: Ground spray applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a production agriculture setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.00



Table FF-Eco-19. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
honey bee (oral)	<b><i>0.63</i></b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b><i>0.63</i></b>	0.01
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.12</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

## Table ACP-Eco-1. to ACP-Eco-412.

Table ACP-Eco-1. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.28	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.59</b>	0.11	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.35	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-1. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.31	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.21</b>	<b>28.41</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.22</b>	<b>28.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.67</b>	<b>83.75</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>8325.02</b>	<b>8325.02</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1186.89</b>	<b>1158.39</b>	<b>262.29</b>	<b>262.29</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-2. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.28	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.59</b>	0.11	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.35	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-2. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.31	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.21</b>	<b>28.41</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.22</b>	<b>28.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.67</b>	<b>83.75</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>8325.02</b>	<b>8325.02</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1186.89</b>	<b>1158.39</b>	<b>262.29</b>	<b>262.29</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-3. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.06</b>	<b>25.06</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-3. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.22</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.16	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>15.93</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.64</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.64</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>293723.89</b>	<b>293723.89</b>	<b>2437.91</b>	<b>2437.91</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1211.62</b>	<b>1170.41</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>14.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-4. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.06</b>	<b>25.06</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-4. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.22</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.16	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>15.93</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.64</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.64</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>293723.89</b>	<b>293723.89</b>	<b>2437.91</b>	<b>2437.91</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1211.62</b>	<b>1170.41</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>14.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-5. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.04	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.39	0.06	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.05	0.05
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.88</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.33
mourning dove	0.38	0.37	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.28	0.30	0.04	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	0.19	0.03	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.75</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.44
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.14</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.48</b>	<b>61.48</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.39</b>	<b>9.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.05

Table ACP-Eco-5. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.94</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.89</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.17</b>	<b>607.17</b>	<b>49.76</b>	<b>49.76</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.07</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.94</b>	<b>43.94</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>275.49</b>	<b>137.10</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>275.63</b>	<b>137.24</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>812.11</b>	<b>404.23</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>76.63</b>	<b>76.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-6. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.04	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.39	0.06	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.05	0.05
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.88</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.33
mourning dove	0.38	0.37	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.28	0.30	0.04	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	0.19	0.03	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.75</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.44
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.14</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.48</b>	<b>61.48</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.39</b>	<b>9.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.05

Table ACP-Eco-6. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.94</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.89</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.17</b>	<b>607.17</b>	<b>49.76</b>	<b>49.76</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.07</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.94</b>	<b>43.94</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>275.49</b>	<b>137.10</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>275.63</b>	<b>137.24</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>812.11</b>	<b>404.23</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>76.63</b>	<b>76.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-7. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.42	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.05	0.02
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.73</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.09	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.77</b>	<b>385.77</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.37</b>	0.49	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.83</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-7. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.25</b>	<b>353.25</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.25</b>	<b>312.25</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.68</b>	<b>275.68</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>20.68</b>	<b>7.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>20.68</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>60.95</b>	<b>21.77</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>329.71</b>	<b>329.71</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-8. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.32	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.42	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.05	0.02
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.73</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.09	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.77</b>	<b>385.77</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.37</b>	0.49	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.83</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-8. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.25</b>	<b>353.25</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.25</b>	<b>312.25</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.68</b>	<b>275.68</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>20.68</b>	<b>7.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>20.68</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>60.95</b>	<b>21.77</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>329.71</b>	<b>329.71</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-9. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.39	0.06	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.80</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.11</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-10. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.39	0.06	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.80</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.11</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-11. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-12. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-13. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.39	0.06	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.55</b>	0.47	0.16
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.02	0.02
osprey	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	0.31	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.27	0.27	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.15	0.02	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.37
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.97</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.80</b>	<b>31.80</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.20</b>	<b>4.56</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.10</b>	<b>8.34</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.07</b>	<b>22.07</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-14. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-24: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.39	0.06	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.55</b>	0.47	0.16
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.02	0.02
osprey	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	0.31	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.27	0.27	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.15	0.02	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.37
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.97</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.80</b>	<b>31.80</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.20</b>	<b>4.56</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.10</b>	<b>8.34</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.07</b>	<b>22.07</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-15. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.05	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.52</b>	<b>199.52</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.42</b>	0.45	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.62</b>	<b>176.62</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.16</b>	<b>158.16</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.46</b>	<b>138.46</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-16. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-23: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.05	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.52</b>	<b>199.52</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.42</b>	0.45	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.62</b>	<b>176.62</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.16</b>	<b>158.16</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.46</b>	<b>138.46</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-17. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.29	0.09	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.61</b>	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.37	0.08	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-17. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.31	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.51</b>	<b>28.72</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.51</b>	<b>28.72</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.96</b>	<b>84.04</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>38387.39</b>	<b>38387.39</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1764.46</b>	<b>1216.15</b>	<b>1618.21</b>	<b>1618.21</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1582.70</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-18. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.08	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-18. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.01</b>	<b>5.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>308036.98</b>	<b>295155.20</b>	<b>3869.22</b>	<b>3869.22</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1890.49</b>	<b>1238.38</b>	<b>82.13</b>	<b>82.13</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>724.56</b>	<b>72.46</b>	<b>72.46</b>	<b>72.46</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-19. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-19. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.16	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.42</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.42</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>15.93</b>	<b>5.33</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.62</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.62</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>309988.48</b>	<b>295350.30</b>	<b>4064.37</b>	<b>4064.37</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1978.57</b>	<b>1237.56</b>	<b>91.92</b>	<b>91.92</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-20. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.29	0.09	0.02
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.09	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.62</b>	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.37	0.09	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02



Table ACP-Eco-20. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.62</b>	<b>28.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.62</b>	<b>28.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>110.07</b>	<b>84.15</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>48952.61</b>	<b>48952.61</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1978.57</b>	<b>1237.56</b>	<b>2153.05</b>	<b>2153.05</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-21. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-24: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.29	0.08	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.61</b>	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.37	0.08	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-21. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.31	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.93</b>	<b>84.01</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>34814.61</b>	<b>34814.61</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1692.06</b>	<b>1208.91</b>	<b>1437.35</b>	<b>1437.35</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-22. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.43</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.43</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.43</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.43</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.43</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>2.24</b>	<b>1.79</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>8.73</b>	<b>8.73</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.10</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-22. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.00</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.23</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>36.19</b>	<b>36.19</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>405.79</b>	<b>405.79</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>405.79</b>	<b>405.79</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1185.91</b>	<b>1185.91</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>862.84</b>	<b>862.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>862.84</b>	<b>862.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>306335.93</b>	<b>294985.09</b>	<b>3699.11</b>	<b>3699.11</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1804.38</b>	<b>1229.77</b>	<b>73.52</b>	<b>73.52</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>638.45</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>63.84</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-23. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.08	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-23. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.00</b>	<b>5.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>306335.93</b>	<b>294985.09</b>	<b>3699.11</b>	<b>3699.11</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1804.38</b>	<b>1229.77</b>	<b>73.52</b>	<b>73.52</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>638.45</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>63.84</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-24. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-23: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.08	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-24. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.00</b>	<b>5.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>306506.04</b>	<b>295002.10</b>	<b>3716.12</b>	<b>3716.12</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1812.99</b>	<b>1230.63</b>	<b>74.38</b>	<b>74.38</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>647.06</b>	<b>64.71</b>	<b>64.71</b>	<b>64.71</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-25. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-24: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.29	0.08	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.61</b>	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.37	0.08	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-25. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.31	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.93</b>	<b>84.01</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>35171.89</b>	<b>35171.89</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1699.30</b>	<b>1209.63</b>	<b>1455.43</b>	<b>1455.43</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-26. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-24: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.29	0.08	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.61</b>	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.37	0.08	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-26. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.31	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.93</b>	<b>84.01</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>34814.61</b>	<b>34814.61</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1692.06</b>	<b>1208.91</b>	<b>1437.35</b>	<b>1437.35</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-27. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	<b>0.67</b>	0.48	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.06</b>	<b>25.06</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.91</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.36</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-27. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.23</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>11.97</b>	<b>11.96</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>137.52</b>	<b>137.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>137.52</b>	<b>137.36</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>395.62</b>	<b>395.16</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>285.47</b>	<b>285.13</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>285.47</b>	<b>285.13</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>306022.25</b>	<b>294953.72</b>	<b>3667.74</b>	<b>3667.74</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1788.40</b>	<b>1228.08</b>	<b>71.93</b>	<b>71.93</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-28. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.08	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-28. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.00</b>	<b>5.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>306335.93</b>	<b>294985.09</b>	<b>3699.11</b>	<b>3699.11</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1804.38</b>	<b>1229.77</b>	<b>73.52</b>	<b>73.52</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>638.45</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>63.84</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-29. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-23: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	0.29	0.08	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-29. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.22</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.01</b>	<b>5.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>11.68</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>308036.98</b>	<b>295155.20</b>	<b>3869.22</b>	<b>3869.22</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1890.49</b>	<b>1238.38</b>	<b>82.13</b>	<b>82.13</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>724.56</b>	<b>72.46</b>	<b>72.46</b>	<b>72.46</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-30. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-24: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.05	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.29	0.09	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.46	<b>0.61</b>	0.13	0.00
yellow rail	0.27	0.37	0.08	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.35	0.35
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-30. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	0.32	0.31
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>37.51</b>	<b>28.72</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>37.51</b>	<b>28.72</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>109.96</b>	<b>84.04</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>80.13</b>	<b>61.19</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>38387.39</b>	<b>38387.39</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1764.46</b>	<b>1216.15</b>	<b>1618.21</b>	<b>1618.21</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-31. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.02	0.05
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.07
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	0.00	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.00	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	0.00	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	0.16	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.97</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00	<b>0.71</b>
mourning dove	0.41	0.38	0.00	0.12
osprey	0.00	<b>1.30</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.08
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.30	0.00	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>	0.00	<b>1.25</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.50</b>	0.00	<b>0.76</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.73</b>	0.01	0.45
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	0.00	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.16</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>61.51</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.41</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.22</b>	0.00	0.05

Table ACP-Eco-31. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	0.00	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>4.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.90</b>	<b>686.90</b>	0.00	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.18</b>	<b>607.18</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>49.78</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.08</b>	<b>536.07</b>	0.20	<b>43.96</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>276.92</b>	<b>138.53</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>276.92</b>	<b>138.53</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>813.40</b>	<b>405.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>373.67</b>	<b>373.67</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-32. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.43	0.07	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.08	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.86</b>	0.11	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.80</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-32. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.28</b>	<b>353.28</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.27</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.70</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.15	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.05</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.05</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>61.92</b>	<b>23.72</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>415.93</b>	<b>338.33</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>11.36</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-33. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL Spray as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.24	0.41	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>7.82</b>	<b>7.82</b>	0.06	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.68</b>	<b>9.68</b>	0.08	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>10.64</b>	<b>10.64</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.08	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.18	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.27	0.26	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.27</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.58</b>	0.11	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.71</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>61.20</b>	<b>61.20</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>362.86</b>	<b>362.85</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.01</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.36</b>	0.49	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.32	<b>2.81</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-33. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>11.36</b>	<b>11.36</b>	0.09	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>29.17</b>	<b>29.16</b>	0.24	0.24
big free-tailed bat	<b>332.26</b>	<b>332.26</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>293.70</b>	<b>293.70</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.44</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>259.31</b>	<b>259.30</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.15</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>20.73</b>	<b>7.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>20.73</b>	<b>7.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>60.93</b>	<b>21.74</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>427.69</b>	<b>339.51</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>12.53</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-34. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.23	0.14	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.11	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.08	0.08
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.81</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.00</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.85</b>
mourning dove	0.42	0.38	0.15	0.15
osprey	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.03	0.03
white-tailed kite	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.09	0.09
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.30	0.07	0.06
fulvous whistling-duck	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.62</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>0.77</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>1.16</b>	0.45
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.16</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.52</b>	<b>61.52</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.41</b>	<b>9.14</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.23</b>	<b>16.72</b>	0.06

Table ACP-Eco-34. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.30</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.90</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.18</b>	<b>607.18</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>49.78</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.08</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.97</b>	<b>43.97</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>277.42</b>	<b>139.03</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>277.42</b>	<b>139.03</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>813.90</b>	<b>406.02</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>478.07</b>	<b>478.07</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-35. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-24: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.07	0.07
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.96</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.66</b>
mourning dove	0.41	0.38	0.11	0.11
osprey	0.00	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.07	0.07
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.30	0.06	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.76</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.45
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.15</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>61.51</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.41</b>	<b>9.13</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-35. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
southwestern river otter	<i>0.66</i>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>16.70</b>	0.05
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.89</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.18</b>	<b>607.18</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>49.77</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.08</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.96</b>	<b>43.96</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>276.75</b>	<b>138.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>276.75</b>	<b>138.36</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>813.23</b>	<b>405.35</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<i>0.57</i>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<i>0.57</i>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>338.37</b>	<b>338.37</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-36. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>60.42</b>	<b>60.01</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>60.42</b>	<b>60.01</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>60.42</b>	<b>60.01</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>60.42</b>	<b>60.01</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>60.42</b>	<b>60.01</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>60.42</b>	<b>60.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	<b>0.57</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>11.61</b>	<b>11.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.33	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.37	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>8.50</b>	<b>8.48</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.31</b>	0.10	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.32</b>	0.10	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>4.54</b>	<b>4.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.12</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>8.62</b>	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.79</b>	<b>6.77</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.79</b>	<b>7.77</b>	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.25	0.11	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.24	0.16	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.09	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>14.41</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>7.05</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.08</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.82</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>91.66</b>	<b>91.43</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>167.44</b>	<b>166.68</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-36. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.09</b>	0.11	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.02</b>	0.28	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.28</b>	<b>353.29</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.29</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.72</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>25.64</b>	<b>25.58</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>1391.70</b>	<b>1388.27</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1391.70</b>	<b>1388.27</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>4066.34</b>	<b>4056.24</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>405.68</b>	<b>337.31</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>10.33</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-37. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.43	0.07	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.07	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.86</b>	0.11	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.80</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-37. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.28</b>	<b>353.28</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.27</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.70</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.15	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.04</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.04</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>61.91</b>	<b>23.71</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>405.68</b>	<b>337.31</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>10.33</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-38. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-23: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.43	0.07	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.07	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.86</b>	0.11	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.80</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-38. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.28</b>	<b>353.28</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.27</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.70</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.15	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.04</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.04</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>61.91</b>	<b>23.71</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>406.71</b>	<b>337.41</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>10.44</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-39. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-24: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.07	0.07
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.96</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.67</b>
mourning dove	0.41	0.38	0.11	0.11
osprey	0.00	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.07	0.07
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.30	0.06	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.76</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.45
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.15</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>61.51</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.41</b>	<b>9.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>16.70</b>	0.05

Table ACP-Eco-39. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.89</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.18</b>	<b>607.18</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>49.77</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.08</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.96</b>	<b>43.96</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>276.76</b>	<b>138.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>276.76</b>	<b>138.38</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>813.24</b>	<b>405.37</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>341.90</b>	<b>341.90</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-40. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-24: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.07	0.07
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.96</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.66</b>
mourning dove	0.41	0.38	0.11	0.11
osprey	0.00	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.07	0.07
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.30	0.06	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.76</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.45
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.15</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>61.51</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.41</b>	<b>9.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>16.70</b>	0.05



Table ACP-Eco-40. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.90</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.18</b>	<b>607.18</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>49.77</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.08</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.96</b>	<b>43.96</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>276.75</b>	<b>138.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>276.75</b>	<b>138.36</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>813.23</b>	<b>405.35</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>338.37</b>	<b>338.37</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-41. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>21.40</b>	<b>20.82</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.40</b>	<b>20.82</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>21.40</b>	<b>20.82</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>21.40</b>	<b>20.82</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>21.40</b>	<b>20.82</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>21.40</b>	<b>20.82</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.17	0.13	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.38	0.21	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.12	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.24	0.23	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.30</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.10	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.44	0.42	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.44	0.42	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.44	0.42	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.56</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.45	0.43	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.12</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>4.49</b>	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.68</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.08</b>	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.18	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.74</b>	0.08	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>7.50</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.78</b>	<b>385.78</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>32.35</b>	<b>31.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>59.26</b>	<b>58.24</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-41. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.25</b>	<b>353.25</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.25</b>	<b>312.25</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.69</b>	<b>275.69</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>9.01</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>499.61</b>	<b>493.94</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>499.61</b>	<b>493.94</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1439.50</b>	<b>1422.76</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>403.79</b>	<b>337.12</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>10.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-42. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.43	0.07	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.07	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.86</b>	0.11	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.80</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-42. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.28</b>	<b>353.28</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.27</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.70</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.15	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.04</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.04</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>61.91</b>	<b>23.71</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>405.68</b>	<b>337.31</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>10.33</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-43. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-23: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.96</b>	0.44	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.25	0.43	0.07	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.08	0.03
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.73</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.86</b>	0.11	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.06	0.02
mule deer	<b>65.07</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.80</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.34	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-43. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.08</b>	0.10	0.10
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>353.28</b>	<b>353.28</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.27</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.70</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.39	0.15	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.05</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.05</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>61.92</b>	<b>23.72</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>415.93</b>	<b>338.33</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>11.36</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-44. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-24: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>27.02</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.22	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.05	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.07	0.07
giant garter snake	0.50	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.12	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.06	0.06
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>16.17</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.80</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.23	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.97</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.71</b>
mourning dove	0.41	0.38	0.12	0.12
osprey	0.00	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California condor	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.08	0.08
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.30	0.06	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
purple martin	<b>9.12</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>0.76</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.41</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.45
mule deer	<b>126.53</b>	<b>126.53</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.37</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>750.16</b>	<b>750.15</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>61.51</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.41</b>	<b>9.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.66</b>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>16.71</b>	0.05



Table ACP-Eco-44. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>23.49</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>60.29</b>	<b>60.29</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>686.90</b>	<b>686.90</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>56.30</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>607.18</b>	<b>607.18</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>49.78</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>536.08</b>	<b>536.07</b>	<b>43.96</b>	<b>43.96</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>276.92</b>	<b>138.53</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>276.92</b>	<b>138.53</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>813.40</b>	<b>405.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>373.67</b>	<b>373.67</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-45. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.03	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.04	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	<b>1.06</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	<b>5.19</b>	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	<b>4.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	<b>8.35</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	<b>28.15</b>	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>22.08</b>	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-46. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-47. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL Spray as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.68</b>	<b>9.68</b>	0.08	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>12.48</b>	<b>12.48</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.83</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-48. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.11	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-49. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-24: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-50. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27*	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	<b>0.57</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.33	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>8.50</b>	<b>8.48</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.17</b>	0.02	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.31</b>	0.10	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.32</b>	0.10	0.09
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.24	0.16	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.66</b>	0.05	0.04
purple martin	<b>1.41</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>4.32</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>7.05</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.82</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.25</b>	<b>14.21</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.06</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.02</b>	0.28	0.26
big free-tailed bat	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.29</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.72</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.29</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-51. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-52. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-23: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-53. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-24: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-54. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-24: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-55. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27*	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.17	0.13	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.38	0.21	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.39	0.36	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.12	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.17</b>	0.02	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.30</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.10	0.09
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.65</b>	0.05	0.04
purple martin	<b>1.41</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>2.25</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.78</b>	<b>385.78</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.03</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.25</b>	<b>312.25</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.69</b>	<b>275.69</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-56. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-57. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-23: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.27</b>	<b>13.27</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-58. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-24: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.02	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.16	0.16
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.20	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-59. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.05	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.05	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.07	0.04
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.12	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.06	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.36
mourning dove	0.21	0.20	0.12	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.27	0.08	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.57</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.38
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.98</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>31.81</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.21</b>	<b>9.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.11</b>	<b>16.71</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>2.76</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>43.96</b>	<b>22.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-60. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.04	0.02
mourning dove	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.54</b>	<b>199.54</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.44</b>	0.49	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.64</b>	<b>176.64</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.17</b>	<b>158.17</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.48</b>	<b>138.48</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-61. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-23: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL Spray as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.17*	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.12	0.20	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.25	0.26	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.68</b>	<b>9.68</b>	0.08	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.78</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.04	0.02
mourning dove	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.64</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.06	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>30.61</b>	<b>30.61</b>	0.25	0.25
riparian brush rabbit	<b>187.67</b>	<b>187.67</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.16	<b>1.40</b>	0.44	0.00
American badger	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>16.26</b>	<b>16.25</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>166.13</b>	<b>166.13</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.38</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>148.76</b>	<b>148.76</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>130.24</b>	<b>130.24</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-62. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-24: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.11	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.91</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.43
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>0.66</b>	0.34	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.39	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.27	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>
purple martin	<b>4.57</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.38
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.23
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.98</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>31.82</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.21</b>	<b>4.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.12</b>	<b>8.36</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.61</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.77</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.55</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.22</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>22.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-63. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-24: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.33
mourning dove	0.21	0.20	0.06	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.38	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.27	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.38
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.98</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>31.81</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.21</b>	<b>4.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.11</b>	<b>8.35</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>22.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-64. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27*	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	<b>0.57</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.14	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.33	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.29	0.30	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>8.50</b>	<b>8.48</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.24</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.31</b>	0.10	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.32</b>	0.10	0.09
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.06</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.39</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.24	0.16	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.21</b>	0.07	0.05
purple martin	<b>3.05</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>9.37</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>7.05</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>34.06</b>	<b>34.07</b>	0.29	0.28
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.81</b>	<b>385.82</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>52.95</b>	<b>52.82</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>86.26</b>	<b>85.87</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.06	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.02</b>	0.28	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.71</b>	<b>176.72</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.28</b>	<b>312.29</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.71</b>	<b>275.72</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.29</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-65. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-23: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.04	0.01
mourning dove	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.54</b>	<b>199.54</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.44</b>	0.49	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.64</b>	<b>176.64</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.17</b>	<b>158.17</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.48</b>	<b>138.48</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-66. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-23: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.04	0.01
mourning dove	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.54</b>	<b>199.54</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.44</b>	0.49	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.64</b>	<b>176.64</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.17</b>	<b>158.17</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.48</b>	<b>138.48</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-67. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-24: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.33
mourning dove	0.21	0.20	0.06	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.38	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.27	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.38
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.98</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>31.81</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.21</b>	<b>4.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.11</b>	<b>8.35</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>22.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-68. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-24: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.09	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.33
mourning dove	0.21	0.20	0.06	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.38	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.27	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.38
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.98</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>31.81</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.21</b>	<b>4.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.11</b>	<b>8.35</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>22.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-69. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.27*	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.17	0.13	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.38	0.21	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.14	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.17</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.12	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.29	0.29	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.24</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.30</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.31</b>	0.10	0.09
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.06</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.54</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.20</b>	0.06	0.05
purple martin	<b>3.05</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>4.88</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>2.78</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>34.06</b>	<b>34.06</b>	0.28	0.28
riparian brush rabbit	<b>385.78</b>	<b>385.78</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.20</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>18.69</b>	<b>18.48</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>30.53</b>	<b>30.01</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.40</b>	0.06	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	0.26	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.70</b>	<b>176.70</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>312.25</b>	<b>312.25</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>275.69</b>	<b>275.69</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-70. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-23: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.04	0.01
mourning dove	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.54</b>	<b>199.54</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.44</b>	0.49	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.64</b>	<b>176.64</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.17</b>	<b>158.17</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.48</b>	<b>138.48</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-71. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-23: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.16</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.29</b>	0.09	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.04	0.02
mourning dove	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>32.54</b>	<b>32.54</b>	0.27	0.27
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.54</b>	<b>199.54</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	<b>1.44</b>	0.49	0.00
American badger	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.04</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>176.64</b>	<b>176.64</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>158.17</b>	<b>158.17</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>138.48</b>	<b>138.48</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-72. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-24: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.36	0.03	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.35	0.35	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	0.25	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.06	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.03
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	0.45	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>20.01</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.94</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.36
mourning dove	0.21	0.20	0.06	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.38	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.28	0.27	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
purple martin	<b>4.57</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.38
yellow rail	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.22
mule deer	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>387.98</b>	<b>387.98</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>31.81</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>9.21</b>	<b>4.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.33	<b>17.11</b>	<b>8.35</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>33.60</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>343.45</b>	<b>343.45</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>307.54</b>	<b>307.54</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>25.21</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>269.25</b>	<b>269.25</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>22.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-73. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-23: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.30*	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.30	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.30	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.21	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.75</b>	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.48	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.28	0.01	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.18</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.84</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.12	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	0.07	0.00
American badger	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-73. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>22.68</b>	0.19	0.19
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>20.21</b>	0.17	0.17
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.70</b>	0.15	0.15
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.49	0.16	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>15.91</b>	<b>5.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>11.62</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>11.62</b>	<b>3.87</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>293726.72</b>	<b>2438.20</b>	<b>2438.20</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>15.58</b>	0.13	0.13
honeybee (oral)	<b>1183.77</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>12.44</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>819.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-74. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-23: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.89*</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.89</b>	0.32	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.28	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.32	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.41	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.33	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.13	0.04	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>7.82</b>	0.06	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.68</b>	0.08	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>10.64</b>	0.09	0.09
tidewater goby	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.97</b>	0.05	0.02
mourning dove	0.18	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.09	0.03	0.00
California brown pelican	0.11	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.26	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.27</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.56</b>	0.09	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.71</b>	0.05	0.02
mule deer	<b>61.20</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>362.85</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.01</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1.36</b>	0.49	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.81</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-74. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	<b>11.36</b>	0.09	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>29.16</b>	0.24	0.24
big free-tailed bat	<b>332.26</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>293.70</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.44</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>259.30</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.15</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.39	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>20.64</b>	<b>7.35</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>20.64</b>	<b>7.35</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>60.84</b>	<b>21.66</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.04	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.04	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>329.76</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-75. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-23: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.68</b>	0.08	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>12.48</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.34</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.83</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-76. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-23: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Sevin SL as a foliar application at 3 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.17*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.22	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.20	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.26	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.07	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>3.91</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.68</b>	0.08	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.78</b>	0.05	0.05
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.98</b>	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.09	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.05	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.05	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.64</b>	0.03	0.03
purple martin	<b>2.28</b>	0.05	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1.36</b>	0.03	0.01
mule deer	<b>30.61</b>	0.25	0.25
riparian brush rabbit	<b>187.67</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>
southern sea otter	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.40</b>	0.44	0.00
American badger	<b>5.68</b>	0.05	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>16.25</b>	0.14	0.13
big free-tailed bat	<b>166.13</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.38</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>148.76</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>130.24</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-77. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>7.13</b>	<b>4.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.93</b>	<b>5.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.31</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-77. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.11</b>	<b>216.02</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>10.95</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>10.95</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-78. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.15	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.37</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.87</b>	<b>10.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-78. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.24</b>	<b>431.98</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.89</b>	<b>14.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>21.89</b>	<b>14.50</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-79. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>7.13</b>	<b>4.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.93</b>	<b>5.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.31</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-79. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.11</b>	<b>216.02</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>10.95</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>10.95</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-80. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.15	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.37</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.87</b>	<b>10.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-80. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.24</b>	<b>431.98</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.89</b>	<b>14.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>21.89</b>	<b>14.50</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-81. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-81. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.84</b>	<b>15.13</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-82. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-82. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.92</b>	<b>28.37</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.85</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.85</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-83. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-83. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.84</b>	<b>15.13</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-84. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-84. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.92</b>	<b>28.37</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.85</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.85</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.79</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-85. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.64</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>22.47</b>	<b>8.67</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>194.13</b>	<b>74.78</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.95</b>	<b>83.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.46	0.18	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.06	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.60</b>	<b>14.49</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.81</b>	<b>8.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.72</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.20</b>	<b>4679.19</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.12</b>	<b>24110.32</b>	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-85. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.54</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2955.54</b>	<b>1139.98</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>99.24</b>	<b>38.36</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>99.24</b>	<b>38.36</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-86. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.40</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.03	0.03
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03	<b>44.93</b>	<b>17.33</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>388.28</b>	<b>149.58</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.93</b>	<b>166.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.92</b>	0.35	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.18</b>	<b>28.96</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.61</b>	<b>16.03</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.04</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.44</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.00</b>	<b>9359.30</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.74</b>	<b>48225.41</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-86. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.33</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.28	0.28
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.14</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.79</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.46</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5911.74</b>	<b>2280.19</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>198.36</b>	<b>76.59</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>198.36</b>	<b>76.59</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-87. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.64</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>22.47</b>	<b>8.67</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>194.13</b>	<b>74.78</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.95</b>	<b>83.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.46	0.18	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.06	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.60</b>	<b>14.49</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.81</b>	<b>8.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.72</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.20</b>	<b>4679.19</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.12</b>	<b>24110.32</b>	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-87. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.14	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.54</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2955.54</b>	<b>1139.98</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>99.24</b>	<b>38.36</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>99.24</b>	<b>38.36</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-88. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.40</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.03	0.03
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03	<b>44.93</b>	<b>17.33</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>388.28</b>	<b>149.58</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.93</b>	<b>166.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.92</b>	0.35	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.18</b>	<b>28.96</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.61</b>	<b>16.03</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.04</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.44</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.00</b>	<b>9359.30</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.74</b>	<b>48225.41</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-88. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.33</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.28	0.28
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.14</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.79</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.46</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5911.74</b>	<b>2280.19</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>198.36</b>	<b>76.59</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>198.36</b>	<b>76.59</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-89. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>0.77</b>	0.29	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.27</b>	0.48	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-89. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.76</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.21</b>	<b>38.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-90. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03	<b>1.40</b>	0.48	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.58</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-90. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.42</b>	<b>64.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.54</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.54</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-91. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>0.77</b>	0.29	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.27</b>	0.48	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-91. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.76</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.21</b>	<b>38.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-92. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03	<b>1.40</b>	0.48	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.58</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-92. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.42</b>	<b>64.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.54</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.54</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-93. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-94. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.21	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-95. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-96. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.21	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-97. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-98. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-99. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-100. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-101. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.74</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.35</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>11.24</b>	<b>4.34</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>97.06</b>	<b>37.39</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>107.98</b>	<b>41.60</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	0.28	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.29	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.82</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.45</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.57</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.81</b>	<b>2340.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.29</b>	<b>12056.21</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.08	0.08
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.38</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-102. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.48</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.21</b>	<b>2.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>22.47</b>	<b>8.67</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>194.14</b>	<b>74.79</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.96</b>	<b>83.20</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.19	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.06	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.62</b>	<b>14.49</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.90</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.94</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.78</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.32</b>	<b>24114.80</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.07	0.07
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.15	0.15
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.62</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-103. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-08: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.74</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.35</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>11.24</b>	<b>4.34</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>97.06</b>	<b>37.39</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>107.98</b>	<b>41.60</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>0.72</b>	0.28	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.29	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.82</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.45</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.57</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.81</b>	<b>2340.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.29</b>	<b>12056.21</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.08	0.08
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.38</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-104. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-27: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.48</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.21</b>	<b>2.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>22.47</b>	<b>8.67</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>194.14</b>	<b>74.79</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.96</b>	<b>83.20</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.19	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.06	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.62</b>	<b>14.49</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.90</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.94</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.78</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.32</b>	<b>24114.80</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.07	0.07
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.15	0.15
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.62</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-105. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.38	0.14	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	0.24	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.13	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-106. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.69</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.94</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>0.70</b>	0.24	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.16</b>	0.40	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.22	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.54</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-107. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-09: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.38	0.14	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	0.24	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.13	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-108. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-26: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.69</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.94</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	<b>0.70</b>	0.24	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.16</b>	0.40	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.22	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.54</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-109. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.2 to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>7.14</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.95</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.32</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-109. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.41</b>	<b>216.32</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>11.24</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>11.24</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30062.46</b>	<b>30062.46</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-110. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-110. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.55</b>	<b>432.29</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>14.79</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>14.79</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30062.55</b>	<b>30062.55</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-111. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-111. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.86</b>	<b>15.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>13957.40</b>	<b>1396.01</b>	<b>1395.71</b>	<b>1395.71</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-112. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.39	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-112. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.94</b>	<b>28.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>13957.70</b>	<b>1396.31</b>	<b>1395.71</b>	<b>1395.71</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-113. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>21.70</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.37</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.03</b>	0.34	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.18	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>57.51</b>	<b>19.24</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>298.01</b>	<b>99.69</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-113.Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>42.97</b>	<b>14.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>16264.85</b>	<b>1626.68</b>	<b>1626.47</b>	<b>1626.47</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-114. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.69</b>	<b>14.23</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.57</b>	<b>3.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.14</b>	<b>37.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>586.28</b>	<b>195.43</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-114. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.55</b>	<b>28.20</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>16265.07</b>	<b>1626.89</b>	<b>1626.47</b>	<b>1626.47</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-115. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>7.15</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.95</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.32</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-115. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.52</b>	<b>216.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>11.35</b>	<b>7.66</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>11.35</b>	<b>7.66</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>40627.68</b>	<b>40627.68</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-116. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>14.28</b>	<b>9.39</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.79</b>	<b>1.84</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.06</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-116. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.66</b>	<b>432.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.28</b>	<b>14.90</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.28</b>	<b>14.90</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>40627.76</b>	<b>40627.76</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-117. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-08: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>7.14</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.94</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01	0.40
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.32</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-117. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.16</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.93</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>1.69</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.38</b>	<b>216.29</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>11.20</b>	<b>7.51</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>11.20</b>	<b>7.51</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26489.68</b>	<b>26489.68</b>	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.49</b>
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>53.68</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.93</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>53.68</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.93</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-118. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-27: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-118. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.51</b>	<b>432.25</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.14</b>	<b>14.76</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.14</b>	<b>14.76</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26489.77</b>	<b>26489.77</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-119. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>473.96</b>	<b>472.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>117.41</b>	<b>117.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.51</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>20.34</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>22.64</b>	<b>22.58</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1256.59</b>	<b>1253.24</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>6509.56</b>	<b>6492.23</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-119. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>941.48</b>	<b>939.02</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>36.38</b>	<b>36.30</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>36.38</b>	<b>36.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.66</b>	<b>1230.14</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-120. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.36	0.35	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>811.67</b>	<b>811.67</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>242.48</b>	<b>242.22</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>10.27</b>	<b>10.24</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.10</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.10</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>34.72</b>	<b>34.72</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>38.74</b>	<b>38.74</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>12.29</b>	<b>12.25</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>6.84</b>	<b>6.83</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.24</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3869.12</b>	<b>3858.54</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>13921.26</b>	<b>13904.16</b>	0.00
American badger	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-120. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.61</b>	0.06	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.89</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.16</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.35</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2888.56</b>	<b>2880.81</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>101.67</b>	<b>101.41</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>101.67</b>	<b>101.41</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>12299.29</b>	<b>1230.76</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-121. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>2.21</b>	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.21</b>	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.21</b>	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.21</b>	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>2.21</b>	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>2.21</b>	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.85</b>	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.26	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>811.66</b>	<b>14.24</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.84</b>	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>208.27</b>	<b>3.53</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>6.50</b>	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>2.35</b>	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>3.13</b>	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>4.54</b>	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>3.13</b>	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>5.34</b>	0.25	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>35.37</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>39.40</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>8.93</b>	0.42	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>5.04</b>	0.29	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2450.65</b>	<b>37.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>11630.16</b>	<b>195.48</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-121. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>2.19</b>	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>1832.53</b>	<b>33.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>66.47</b>	<b>5.93</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>66.47</b>	<b>5.93</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>4.17</b>	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>4.17</b>	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.96</b>	<b>1230.44</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-122. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-122. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.86</b>	<b>15.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.66</b>	<b>1230.14</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-123. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>69.80</b>	<b>23.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>17.29</b>	<b>5.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.35	0.12	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>0.58</b>	0.19	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.32	0.11	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.24</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>185.03</b>	<b>62.47</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>958.70</b>	<b>323.68</b>	0.00
American badger	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-123. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.61</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.89</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.16</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>138.05</b>	<b>46.61</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>4.64</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>4.64</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.29	0.10	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.29	0.10	0.00
earthworm	<b>12299.29</b>	<b>1230.76</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-124. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-124. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.93</b>	<b>28.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.96</b>	<b>1230.44</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-125. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-09: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-125. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.86</b>	<b>15.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>12464.53</b>	<b>1246.72</b>	<b>1246.43</b>	<b>1246.43</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>630.97</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>630.97</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-126. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-26: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-126. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.93</b>	<b>28.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>12464.84</b>	<b>1247.03</b>	<b>1246.43</b>	<b>1246.43</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>630.97</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>630.97</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-127. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-08: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>7.14</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.94</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.32</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-127.Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.38</b>	<b>216.29</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>11.21</b>	<b>7.52</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>11.21</b>	<b>7.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26846.96</b>	<b>26846.96</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-128. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-27: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-128. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.52</b>	<b>432.25</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.14</b>	<b>14.76</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.14</b>	<b>14.76</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26847.05</b>	<b>26847.05</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-129. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-08: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>7.14</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.94</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.32</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-129. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.38</b>	<b>216.29</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>11.20</b>	<b>7.51</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>11.20</b>	<b>7.51</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26489.68</b>	<b>26489.68</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-130. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-27: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-130. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.51</b>	<b>432.25</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.14</b>	<b>14.76</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.14</b>	<b>14.76</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26489.77</b>	<b>26489.77</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-131. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>473.96</b>	<b>472.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>117.41</b>	<b>117.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.51</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>20.34</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>22.64</b>	<b>22.58</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1256.59</b>	<b>1253.24</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>6509.56</b>	<b>6492.23</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-131. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>941.48</b>	<b>939.02</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>36.38</b>	<b>36.30</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>36.38</b>	<b>36.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.66</b>	<b>1230.14</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-132. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.36	0.35	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>811.67</b>	<b>811.67</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>242.48</b>	<b>242.22</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>10.27</b>	<b>10.24</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.10</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.10</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>34.72</b>	<b>34.72</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>38.74</b>	<b>38.74</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>12.29</b>	<b>12.25</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>6.84</b>	<b>6.83</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.24</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3869.12</b>	<b>3858.54</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>13921.26</b>	<b>13904.16</b>	0.00
American badger	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-132. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.61</b>	0.06	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.89</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.16</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.35</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2888.56</b>	<b>2880.81</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>101.67</b>	<b>101.41</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>101.67</b>	<b>101.41</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>12299.29</b>	<b>1230.76</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-133. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.15	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.24</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.63</b>	<b>3.53</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.41	0.25	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.23</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.42	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.44	0.29	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.70</b>	<b>37.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.06</b>	<b>195.48</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-133. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>89.90</b>	<b>33.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>7.84</b>	<b>5.93</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>7.84</b>	<b>5.93</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.96</b>	<b>1230.44</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-134. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-134. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.86</b>	<b>15.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.66</b>	<b>1230.14</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-135. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>69.80</b>	<b>23.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>17.29</b>	<b>5.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.49	0.17	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.35	0.12	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>0.58</b>	0.19	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.32	0.11	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.24</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>185.03</b>	<b>62.47</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>958.70</b>	<b>323.68</b>	0.00
American badger	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-135. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.61</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.89</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.16</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>138.05</b>	<b>46.61</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>4.64</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>4.64</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.29	0.10	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.29	0.10	0.00
earthworm	<b>12299.29</b>	<b>1230.76</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>30.57</b>	<b>30.57</b>	0.25	0.25

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-136. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-136. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.93</b>	<b>28.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.96</b>	<b>1230.44</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.57</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-137. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-09: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>22.68</b>	<b>7.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.33	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.11</b>	<b>20.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>311.44</b>	<b>105.13</b>	0.00
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-137. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>44.86</b>	<b>15.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>13957.40</b>	<b>1396.01</b>	<b>1395.71</b>	<b>1395.71</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-138. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-26: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>42.89</b>	<b>14.33</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>10.62</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.39	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>113.66</b>	<b>37.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>589.01</b>	<b>196.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-138. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.94</b>	<b>28.39</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>13957.70</b>	<b>1396.31</b>	<b>1395.71</b>	<b>1395.71</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>706.54</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>70.65</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-139. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-08: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.37	0.24	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.37	0.25	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>7.14</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.95</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>2301.32</b>	<b>1511.71</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-139. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.38	0.25	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>326.41</b>	<b>216.32</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>11.24</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>11.24</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30062.46</b>	<b>30062.46</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-140. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-27: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>334.86</b>	<b>220.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>83.02</b>	<b>54.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.74</b>	0.49	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.75</b>	0.49	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>14.27</b>	<b>9.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.13	0.13
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>891.13</b>	<b>584.33</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>4602.86</b>	<b>3023.05</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-140. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>652.55</b>	<b>432.29</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>14.79</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>14.79</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>1.38</b>	<i>0.92</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30062.55</b>	<b>30062.55</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-141. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.23</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.11	<b>22.67</b>	<b>9.24</b>	0.40
mourning dove	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.24</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.46	0.19	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.92</b>	<b>14.81</b>	0.02
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.86</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.73</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>

Table ACP-Eco-141. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.22</b>	<b>4679.21</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.15</b>	<b>24110.35</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.15	0.15
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.55</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2956.97</b>	<b>1141.40</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>100.53</b>	<b>39.65</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>100.53</b>	<b>39.65</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.05</b>	<b>297.05</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-142. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.04	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	<b>45.13</b>	<b>17.90</b>	0.40
mourning dove	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>388.31</b>	<b>149.62</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.97</b>	<b>166.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.19	0.08	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.02	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.92</b>	0.37	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.50</b>	<b>29.29</b>	0.02
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.66</b>	<b>16.09</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.05</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.47</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.02</b>	<b>9359.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.77</b>	<b>48225.43</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-142. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.29	0.29
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.15</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.80</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5913.17</b>	<b>2281.62</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>199.65</b>	<b>77.89</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>199.65</b>	<b>77.89</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.05</b>	<b>297.05</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-143. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>0.79</b>	0.31	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.28</b>	0.50	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-143. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.27</b>	<b>38.44</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	<b>84.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-144. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.17	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-144. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.49</b>	<b>64.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.60</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.60</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>84.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-145. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>137.81</b>	<b>52.58</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.71</b>	<b>2.94</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.18	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.96</b>	<b>12.96</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.97</b>	0.37	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.17	<b>0.71</b>	0.28	0.02
mourning dove	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.78</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.46</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.14</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.63</b>	0.24	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.04</b>	<b>11.03</b>	0.09	0.09
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>360.52</b>	<b>137.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.05	<b>1861.92</b>	<b>710.48</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-145. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.10</b>	<b>10.09</b>	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.93</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>89.16</b>	<b>34.06</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.07</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.07</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
earthworm	<b>97.98</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-146. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.20	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>249.43</b>	<b>95.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>13.96</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>61.46</b>	<b>23.42</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.31	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.18	<b>1.40</b>	0.49	0.02
mourning dove	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.61</b>	<b>3.99</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>11.81</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.30</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.27</b>	0.43	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>22.06</b>	<b>22.05</b>	0.18	0.18
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>652.26</b>	<b>248.52</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.09	<b>3369.72</b>	<b>1284.02</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-146. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>20.19</b>	<b>20.19</b>	0.17	0.17
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>17.85</b>	<b>17.85</b>	0.15	0.15
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>15.77</b>	<b>15.76</b>	0.13	0.13
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>161.71</b>	<b>61.65</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.53</b>	<b>2.15</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.53</b>	<b>2.15</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.13	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.13	0.00
earthworm	<b>97.98</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-147. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.25</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.03</b>	0.45	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.51</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	<b>22.74</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>0.54</b>
mourning dove	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.12
osprey	0.00	<b>194.18</b>	<b>74.84</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>216.01</b>	<b>83.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.02	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.46	0.19	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.04	<b>38.03</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.02
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.89</b>	<b>8.10</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.73</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.22</b>	<b>4679.22</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.16</b>	<b>24110.36</b>	0.02



Table ACP-Eco-147. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.76</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.25</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.55</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2957.47</b>	<b>1141.90</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>101.03</b>	<b>40.15</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>101.03</b>	<b>40.15</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>401.44</b>	<b>401.44</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-148. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.45</b>	<b>2.51</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.30</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.01</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.85</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.04	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.16	<b>45.20</b>	<b>18.11</b>	<b>0.54</b>
mourning dove	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.12
osprey	0.00	<b>388.33</b>	<b>149.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.99</b>	<b>166.46</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.19	0.09	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.02	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.92</b>	0.37	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.14	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.09	<b>75.61</b>	<b>29.41</b>	0.02
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.68</b>	<b>16.11</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.05</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.48</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.03</b>	<b>9359.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.78</b>	<b>48225.44</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-148. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.16	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.30	0.30
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.15</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.16</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.80</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5913.67</b>	<b>2282.12</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>200.15</b>	<b>78.39</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>200.15</b>	<b>78.39</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>401.44</b>	<b>401.44</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-149. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-08: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.23</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01	0.07
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.01	0.16
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00	0.10
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.04</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.29</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.42</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>22.64</b>	<b>9.17</b>	0.35	0.05
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.82</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.23</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.03	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.46	0.19	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.12
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.88</b>	<b>14.77</b>	0.01	0.07
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.86</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00	0.04
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29	<b>23.86</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.73</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>141.43</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.22</b>	<b>4679.21</b>	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-149. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.14</b>	<b>24110.35</b>	0.01	0.29
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>6.12</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>11.37</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>129.51</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>114.48</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.54</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>101.07</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2956.80</b>	<b>1141.23</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>100.36</b>	<b>39.48</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>100.36</b>	<b>39.48</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.74</b>	<b>261.74</b>	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-150. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-27: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.04	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.12	<b>45.10</b>	<b>17.83</b>	0.36
mourning dove	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>388.31</b>	<b>149.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.96</b>	<b>166.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.19	0.08	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.92</b>	0.36	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.46</b>	<b>29.25</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.65</b>	<b>16.08</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.05</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.47</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.02</b>	<b>9359.31</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.76</b>	<b>48225.43</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-150. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.29	0.29
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.15</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.80</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.48</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5913.00</b>	<b>2281.45</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>199.48</b>	<b>77.72</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>199.48</b>	<b>77.72</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.74</b>	<b>261.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-151. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>4903.12</b>	<b>4870.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>273.72</b>	<b>271.89</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1208.59</b>	<b>1200.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>34.37</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.13</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.13</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.40	0.39	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.35</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.40	0.39	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	<b>26.11</b>	<b>25.94</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>206.12</b>	<b>204.76</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>229.32</b>	<b>227.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>43.64</b>	<b>43.37</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12836.25</b>	<b>12751.22</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>66262.00</b>	<b>65823.97</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-151. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.67</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3179.82</b>	<b>3159.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>123.03</b>	<b>122.33</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>123.03</b>	<b>122.33</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-152. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.09	<b>15093.11</b>	<b>14994.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>842.60</b>	<b>837.00</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>19.42</b>	<b>19.27</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3720.28</b>	<b>3695.86</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>105.80</b>	<b>105.10</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.55</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.55</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.16	<b>75.36</b>	<b>74.84</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>633.30</b>	<b>629.15</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>704.51</b>	<b>699.90</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.65</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.89</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>125.98</b>	<b>125.17</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>68.25</b>	<b>67.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>39513.09</b>	<b>39253.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.18	<b>203972.73</b>	<b>202633.96</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-152. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.02	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>37.38</b>	<b>37.38</b>	0.31	0.31
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.28	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>11.35</b>	<b>11.28</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>9753.11</b>	<b>9689.95</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>343.42</b>	<b>341.30</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>343.42</b>	<b>341.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>20.63</b>	<b>20.50</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>20.63</b>	<b>20.50</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-153. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>7.98</b>	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.98</b>	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.98</b>	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.98</b>	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>7.98</b>	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>7.98</b>	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.20</b>	0.46	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>7.00</b>	0.14	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.26</b>	0.13	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>8577.62</b>	<b>95.08</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>478.84</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>11.04</b>	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2114.31</b>	<b>23.47</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>60.13</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.68</b>	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.68</b>	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>8.29</b>	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.73</b>	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>13.17</b>	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.73</b>	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>8.31</b>	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>49.88</b>	<b>2.82</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>366.49</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>407.92</b>	<b>5.04</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>2.69</b>	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.00</b>	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	<b>2.84</b>	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>83.39</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>45.15</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.59</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>22451.51</b>	<b>248.75</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>115916.44</b>	<b>1284.36</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-153. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.74</b>	0.07	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5561.16</b>	<b>78.54</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>203.86</b>	<b>19.04</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>203.86</b>	<b>19.04</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>13.17</b>	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>13.17</b>	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-154. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	<b>0.79</b>	0.31	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.28</b>	0.50	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-154. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.27</b>	<b>38.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-155. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.38	0.15	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.09	<b>478.75</b>	<b>183.23</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>26.79</b>	<b>10.23</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>0.64</b>	0.24	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>117.99</b>	<b>45.17</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.16	<b>2.37</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>20.07</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>22.33</b>	<b>8.55</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>3.90</b>	<b>1.50</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.15</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1253.40</b>	<b>479.77</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.18	<b>6469.37</b>	<b>2476.29</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-155. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>37.38</b>	<b>37.38</b>	0.31	0.31
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.27	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.36	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>308.58</b>	<b>118.17</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>10.40</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>10.40</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.25	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.25	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-156. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-156. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.48</b>	<b>64.42</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-157. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-09: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	<b>0.79</b>	0.31	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.28</b>	0.50	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-157. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.27</b>	<b>38.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	<b>75.09</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.51</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-158. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-26: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-158. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.48</b>	<b>64.42</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>75.09</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.51</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-159. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-08: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.23</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>22.65</b>	<b>9.18</b>	0.36
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.46	0.19	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.88</b>	<b>14.78</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.86</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.73</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.22</b>	<b>4679.21</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.14</b>	<b>24110.35</b>	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-159. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.15	0.15
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.54</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2956.82</b>	<b>1141.25</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>100.38</b>	<b>39.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>100.38</b>	<b>39.50</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>265.27</b>	<b>265.27</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-160. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-27: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.04	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.12	<b>45.11</b>	<b>17.84</b>	0.36
mourning dove	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>388.31</b>	<b>149.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.97</b>	<b>166.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.19	0.08	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.92</b>	0.36	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.46</b>	<b>29.25</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.65</b>	<b>16.08</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.05</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.47</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.02</b>	<b>9359.31</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.76</b>	<b>48225.43</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-160. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.29	0.29
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.15</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.80</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.48</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5913.01</b>	<b>2281.47</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>199.50</b>	<b>77.73</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>199.50</b>	<b>77.73</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>265.27</b>	<b>265.27</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-161. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-08: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.23</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>22.64</b>	<b>9.17</b>	0.35
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.46	0.19	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.88</b>	<b>14.77</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.86</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.73</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.22</b>	<b>4679.21</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.14</b>	<b>24110.35</b>	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-161. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.15	0.15
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.54</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2956.80</b>	<b>1141.23</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>100.36</b>	<b>39.48</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>100.36</b>	<b>39.48</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.74</b>	<b>261.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-162. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-27: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.04	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.12	<b>45.10</b>	<b>17.83</b>	0.36
mourning dove	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>388.31</b>	<b>149.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.96</b>	<b>166.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.19	0.08	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.92</b>	0.36	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.46</b>	<b>29.25</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.65</b>	<b>16.08</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.05</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.47</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.02</b>	<b>9359.31</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.76</b>	<b>48225.43</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-162. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.29	0.29
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.15</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.80</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.48</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5913.00</b>	<b>2281.45</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>199.48</b>	<b>77.72</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>199.48</b>	<b>77.72</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.74</b>	<b>261.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-163. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>4903.12</b>	<b>4870.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>273.72</b>	<b>271.89</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1208.59</b>	<b>1200.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>34.37</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.13</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.13</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.40	0.39	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.35</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.40	0.39	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.32</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	<b>26.11</b>	<b>25.94</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>206.12</b>	<b>204.76</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>229.32</b>	<b>227.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>43.64</b>	<b>43.37</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12836.26</b>	<b>12751.22</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>66262.00</b>	<b>65823.97</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-163. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.67</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3179.82</b>	<b>3159.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>123.03</b>	<b>122.33</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>123.03</b>	<b>122.33</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
Earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-164. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.09	<b>15093.11</b>	<b>14994.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>842.60</b>	<b>837.00</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>19.42</b>	<b>19.27</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3720.28</b>	<b>3695.86</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>105.80</b>	<b>105.10</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.55</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.55</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.37</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.16	<b>75.36</b>	<b>74.84</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>633.30</b>	<b>629.15</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>704.51</b>	<b>699.90</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.65</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.89</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>125.98</b>	<b>125.17</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>68.25</b>	<b>67.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>39513.09</b>	<b>39253.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.18	<b>203972.73</b>	<b>202633.96</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-164. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.02	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>37.38</b>	<b>37.38</b>	0.31	0.31
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.28	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>11.35</b>	<b>11.28</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>9753.11</b>	<b>9689.95</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>343.42</b>	<b>341.30</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>343.42</b>	<b>341.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>20.63</b>	<b>20.50</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>20.63</b>	<b>20.50</b>	0.00
Earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-165. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.59</b>	0.46	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.27	0.14	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.18	0.13	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.82</b>	<b>95.08</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.58</b>	<b>23.47</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.22	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.22	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>3.76</b>	<b>2.82</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>11.31</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.61</b>	<b>5.04</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>6.24</b>	<b>4.70</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.83</b>	<b>248.75</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.61</b>	<b>1284.36</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-165. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>181.39</b>	<b>78.54</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.51</b>	<b>19.04</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.51</b>	<b>19.04</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.39	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.39	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-166. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	<b>0.79</b>	0.31	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.28</b>	0.50	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-166. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.27</b>	<b>38.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-167. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.38	0.15	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.09	<b>478.75</b>	<b>183.23</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>26.79</b>	<b>10.23</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>0.64</b>	0.24	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>117.99</b>	<b>45.17</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.19	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.16	<b>2.37</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>20.07</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>22.33</b>	<b>8.55</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>3.90</b>	<b>1.50</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.15</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1253.40</b>	<b>479.77</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.18	<b>6469.37</b>	<b>2476.29</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-167. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>37.38</b>	<b>37.38</b>	0.31	0.31
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.27	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.36	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>308.58</b>	<b>118.17</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>10.40</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>10.40</b>	<b>4.02</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.25	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	0.25	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-168. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-168. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.48</b>	<b>64.42</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-169. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-09: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>155.50</b>	<b>59.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>8.70</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>38.32</b>	<b>14.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.09</b>	0.42	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	<b>0.79</b>	0.31	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.28</b>	0.50	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.70</b>	0.27	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>407.11</b>	<b>155.88</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>2101.28</b>	<b>804.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-169. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>100.27</b>	<b>38.44</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
earthworm	<b>84.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-170. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-26: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.06	<b>253.77</b>	<b>99.36</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.35	0.13	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.53</b>	<b>24.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.17	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.79</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>12.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.45	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>663.60</b>	<b>259.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	<b>3428.27</b>	<b>1342.54</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-170. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>24.34</b>	<b>24.34</b>	0.20	0.20
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>164.49</b>	<b>64.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.60</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.60</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.38	0.14	0.00
earthworm	<b>84.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-171. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-08: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.23</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.20</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.55</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.72</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.11	<b>22.67</b>	<b>9.24</b>	0.40
mourning dove	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.24</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.46	0.19	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.92</b>	<b>14.81</b>	0.02
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.86</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.73</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12152.22</b>	<b>4679.21</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62599.15</b>	<b>24110.35</b>	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-171. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.15	0.15
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.55</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>2956.97</b>	<b>1141.40</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>100.53</b>	<b>39.65</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>100.53</b>	<b>39.65</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.05</b>	<b>297.05</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-172. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-27: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>7.29</b>	<b>2.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	0.07	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>3566.75</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	<b>517.11</b>	<b>199.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.10	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2283.84</b>	<b>879.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.03	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>65.02</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.04	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>7.43</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.62</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.34</b>	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.55</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	<b>45.13</b>	<b>17.90</b>	0.40
mourning dove	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>388.31</b>	<b>149.62</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>431.97</b>	<b>166.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.19	0.08	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.02	<b>2.88</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.92</b>	0.37	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.13	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.02
purple martin	0.08	<b>75.50</b>	<b>29.29</b>	0.02
yellow rail	0.05	<b>41.66</b>	<b>16.09</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>23.79</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>141.05</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.47</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>24307.02</b>	<b>9359.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	<b>125211.77</b>	<b>48225.43</b>	0.03

Table ACP-Eco-172. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.15	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.34</b>	0.29	0.29
big free-tailed bat	<b>129.15</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>114.16</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>100.80</b>	<b>100.79</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>6.89</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5913.17</b>	<b>2281.62</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>199.65</b>	<b>77.89</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>199.65</b>	<b>77.89</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>12.54</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.05</b>	<b>297.05</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-173. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-174. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.22	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-175. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-176. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-177. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00*	0.13	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.16	0.06	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.16	0.06	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-178. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.52</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.29	0.11	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.29	0.11	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-179. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.03</b>	0.45	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-180. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.22	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-181. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-08: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.- Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat	Reduced Exp.- Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.29</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>4.87</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.30</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.49</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.46

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-182. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-27: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.21	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-183. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>445.74</b>	<b>442.79</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>273.72</b>	<b>271.89</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1208.59</b>	<b>1200.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>13.09</b>	<b>13.01</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1995.27</b>	<b>1982.06</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2012.00</b>	<b>1998.70</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-184. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>1372.10</b>	<b>1363.09</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>842.60</b>	<b>837.00</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>12.95</b>	<b>12.84</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3720.28</b>	<b>3695.86</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.93</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>37.79</b>	<b>37.55</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>68.25</b>	<b>67.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6141.93</b>	<b>6101.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>6193.50</b>	<b>6152.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.28	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-185. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.20</b>	0.46	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>7.00</b>	0.14	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.26</b>	0.13	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>779.78</b>	<b>8.64</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>478.84</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>7.36</b>	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2114.31</b>	<b>23.47</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.00</b>	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>1.70</b>	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>25.02</b>	<b>1.41</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>45.15</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.59</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3489.87</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>3519.73</b>	<b>39.00</b>	0.00
American badger	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-186. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-187. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.16	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>6.76</b>	<b>2.59</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.21	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.22	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-188. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-189. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-09: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-190. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-26: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-191. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-08: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-192. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-27: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.21	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-193. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-08: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-194. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-27: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.21	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-195. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>445.74</b>	<b>442.79</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>273.72</b>	<b>271.89</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1208.59</b>	<b>1200.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>13.09</b>	<b>13.01</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>1995.27</b>	<b>1982.06</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2012.00</b>	<b>1998.70</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-196. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>1372.10</b>	<b>1363.09</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>842.60</b>	<b>837.00</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>12.95</b>	<b>12.84</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3720.28</b>	<b>3695.86</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.93</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>37.79</b>	<b>37.55</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>68.25</b>	<b>67.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6141.93</b>	<b>6101.53</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	<b>6193.50</b>	<b>6152.85</b>	0.00
American badger	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.28	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-197. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.59</b>	0.46	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.27	0.14	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.18	0.13	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>23.07</b>	<b>8.64</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.23	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.58</b>	<b>23.47</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.41</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>103.19</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>104.11</b>	<b>39.00</b>	0.00
American badger	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-198. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-199. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.16	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>6.76</b>	<b>2.59</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.21	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>0.56</b>	0.22	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-200. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-201. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-09: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-202. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-26: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-203. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-08: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-204. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-27: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.22	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>130.94</b>	<b>50.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.12	0.12
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>10.83</b>	<b>4.17</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-205. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.36</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.39	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>11.33</b>	<b>4.62</b>	0.20
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>97.08</b>	<b>37.41</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>108.00</b>	<b>41.62</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.29	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.30	0.01
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.97</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.48</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.82</b>	<b>2340.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.30</b>	<b>12056.22</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.09	0.09
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.39</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-206. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.22</b>	<b>2.03</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>22.56</b>	<b>8.95</b>	0.20
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.78</b>	<b>14.66</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.92</b>	<b>8.08</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.95</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.33</b>	<b>24114.82</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.63</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-207. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	0.40	0.16	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.64</b>	0.25	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-208. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.95</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>0.71</b>	0.25	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.17</b>	0.41	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.23	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-209. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-09: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>68.92</b>	<b>26.30</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>3.87</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>17.95</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.09	0.35	0.14	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2.89</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.22</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.57</b>	0.22	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.31	0.12	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.70</b>	0.05	0.05
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>180.34</b>	<b>68.82</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>931.04</b>	<b>355.27</b>	0.00
American badger	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.50	0.49	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.05</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.52</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.96</b>	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-210. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-26: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>124.75</b>	<b>47.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.01</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>32.49</b>	<b>12.38</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.87</b>	0.33	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.09	<b>0.70</b>	0.24	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.31</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>5.90</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.15</b>	0.40	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.64</b>	0.22	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.41</b>	<b>11.40</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>326.28</b>	<b>124.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.05	<b>1685.01</b>	<b>642.07</b>	0.00
American badger	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.09</b>	<b>10.09</b>	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.04</b>	<b>9.04</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.92</b>	<b>7.91</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-211. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-08: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.03</b>	0.45	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.36</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.02</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.39	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.07	<b>11.37</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.27
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>97.09</b>	<b>37.42</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>108.01</b>	<b>41.63</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.30	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.11	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.30	0.01
purple martin	0.02	<b>19.03</b>	<b>7.47</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.49</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.58</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.82</b>	<b>2340.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.30</b>	<b>12056.23</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.09	0.09
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>29.00</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.39</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-212. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-27: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.50</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.22</b>	<b>2.03</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>22.60</b>	<b>9.06</b>	0.27
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.06
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.84</b>	<b>14.72</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.94</b>	<b>8.09</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.95</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.93</b>	<b>4681.75</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.34</b>	<b>24114.82</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.17	0.17
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.83</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.63</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-213. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-08: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.- Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat	Reduced Exp.- Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.36</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00	0.08
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00	0.05
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01	<b>0.52</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.29</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.39	0.38	0.01	0.01	<b>0.77</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>11.32</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.18	0.02
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>97.08</b>	<b>37.41</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>107.99</b>	<b>41.61</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.29	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.30	0.01	0.06
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.95</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.01	0.04
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.47</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00	0.02
mule deer	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>11.93</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>73.15</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.82</b>	<b>2340.65</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.30</b>	<b>12056.22</b>	0.01	0.14
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>3.06</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>6.34</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>64.75</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>57.98</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.39</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>50.76</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-214. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-27: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.22</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>22.55</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.18
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>194.15</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.98</b>	<b>83.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.76</b>	<b>14.64</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.92</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.95</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.79</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.33</b>	<b>24114.81</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.63</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-215. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2674.43</b>	<b>2656.75</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>273.72</b>	<b>271.89</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1208.59</b>	<b>1200.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>17.19</b>	<b>17.08</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	<b>13.08</b>	<b>12.99</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>103.08</b>	<b>102.40</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>114.67</b>	<b>113.92</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>28.37</b>	<b>28.19</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>7415.76</b>	<b>7366.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>34137.00</b>	<b>33911.34</b>	0.00
American badger	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-216. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.05	<b>8232.61</b>	<b>8178.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>842.60</b>	<b>837.00</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>16.19</b>	<b>16.06</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3720.28</b>	<b>3695.86</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>52.57</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>37.74</b>	<b>37.48</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>316.71</b>	<b>314.64</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>352.29</b>	<b>349.98</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.35</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>81.89</b>	<b>81.36</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>68.25</b>	<b>67.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>22827.51</b>	<b>22677.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.09	<b>105083.12</b>	<b>104393.41</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>18.70</b>	<b>18.70</b>	0.16	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.28	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-217. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.20</b>	0.46	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>7.00</b>	0.14	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.26</b>	0.13	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>4678.70</b>	<b>51.86</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>478.84</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>9.20</b>	0.10	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2114.31</b>	<b>23.47</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>30.08</b>	0.33	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>24.98</b>	<b>1.41</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>183.28</b>	<b>2.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>203.98</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.36</b>	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.00</b>	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>2.27</b>	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>54.20</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>45.15</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.59</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12970.69</b>	<b>143.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>59718.09</b>	<b>661.68</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-218. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-09: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.39	0.15	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.64</b>	0.25	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-219. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-25: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.27	0.10	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>239.44</b>	<b>91.64</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>13.46</b>	<b>5.14</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.32	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.38</b>	<b>23.88</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>1.19</b>	0.45	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.04</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>11.16</b>	<b>4.27</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.41	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>21.12</b>	<b>21.11</b>	0.18	0.18
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>626.98</b>	<b>239.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.09	<b>3234.97</b>	<b>1238.25</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>18.69</b>	<b>18.69</b>	0.16	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>16.74</b>	<b>16.74</b>	0.14	0.14
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>14.66</b>	<b>14.65</b>	0.12	0.12

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-220. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-26: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.95</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>0.71</b>	0.25	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.16</b>	0.41	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.22	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-221. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-09: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.39	0.15	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.64</b>	0.25	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-222. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-26: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.95</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>0.71</b>	0.25	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.16</b>	0.41	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.22	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-223. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-08: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.36</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.39	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>11.32</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.18
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>97.08</b>	<b>37.41</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>107.99</b>	<b>41.61</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.29	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.30	0.01
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.96</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.48</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.82</b>	<b>2340.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.30</b>	<b>12056.22</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.09	0.09
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.39</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-224. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-27: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.22</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>22.55</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.18
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>194.15</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.98</b>	<b>83.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.76</b>	<b>14.64</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.92</b>	<b>8.08</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.95</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.79</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.33</b>	<b>24114.81</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.63</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-225. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-08: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.36</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.39	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>11.32</b>	<b>4.59</b>	0.18
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>97.08</b>	<b>37.41</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>107.99</b>	<b>41.61</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.29	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.30	0.01
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.95</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.47</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.82</b>	<b>2340.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.30</b>	<b>12056.22</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.09	0.09
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.39</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-226. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-27: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.22</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>22.55</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.18
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>194.15</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.98</b>	<b>83.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.76</b>	<b>14.64</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.92</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.95</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.79</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.33</b>	<b>24114.81</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.63</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-227. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2674.43</b>	<b>2656.75</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>273.72</b>	<b>271.89</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1208.59</b>	<b>1200.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>17.19</b>	<b>17.08</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	<b>13.08</b>	<b>12.99</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>103.08</b>	<b>102.40</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>114.67</b>	<b>113.92</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>28.37</b>	<b>28.19</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.31</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>7415.76</b>	<b>7366.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>34137.00</b>	<b>33911.34</b>	0.00
American badger	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-228. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.05	<b>8232.61</b>	<b>8178.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	<b>842.60</b>	<b>837.00</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	<b>16.19</b>	<b>16.06</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>3720.28</b>	<b>3695.86</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>52.57</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>37.74</b>	<b>37.48</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>316.71</b>	<b>314.64</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>352.29</b>	<b>349.98</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.35</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>81.89</b>	<b>81.36</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>68.25</b>	<b>67.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>40.83</b>	<b>40.82</b>	0.34	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>22827.51</b>	<b>22677.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.09	<b>105083.12</b>	<b>104393.41</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>18.70</b>	<b>18.70</b>	0.16	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>33.04</b>	<b>33.04</b>	0.28	0.27
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.18</b>	<b>29.17</b>	0.24	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-229. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>0.59</b>	0.46	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.27	0.14	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.18	0.13	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>138.45</b>	<b>51.86</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	<b>14.21</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.29	0.10	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.58</b>	<b>23.47</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.33	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.41</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.66</b>	<b>2.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.31</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.02	<b>4.06</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.59</b>	<b>26.58</b>	0.22	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>383.51</b>	<b>143.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1766.36</b>	<b>661.68</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>	0.18	0.18
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.00</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-230. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-09: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.39	0.15	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.64</b>	0.25	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-231. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-25: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tempo SC Ultra as a foliar application at 0.077 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.27	0.10	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>239.44</b>	<b>91.64</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>13.46</b>	<b>5.14</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.32	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>62.38</b>	<b>23.88</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>1.19</b>	0.45	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>10.04</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>11.16</b>	<b>4.27</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	<b>1.08</b>	0.41	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>21.12</b>	<b>21.11</b>	0.18	0.18
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>626.98</b>	<b>239.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.09	<b>3234.97</b>	<b>1238.25</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>18.69</b>	<b>18.69</b>	0.16	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>16.74</b>	<b>16.74</b>	0.14	0.14
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>14.66</b>	<b>14.65</b>	0.12	0.12

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-232. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-26: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.95</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>0.71</b>	0.25	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.16</b>	0.41	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.22	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-233. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-09: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>77.77</b>	<b>29.77</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>20.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.21	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	0.40	0.16	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.64</b>	0.25	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>203.65</b>	<b>77.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	<b>1050.73</b>	<b>402.31</b>	0.00
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.04	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-234. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-26: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	<b>126.92</b>	<b>49.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>7.14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>33.06</b>	<b>12.95</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>0.89</b>	0.35	0.00
western fence lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>0.71</b>	0.25	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.17</b>	0.41	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.23	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	0.11	0.11
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>331.95</b>	<b>129.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>1714.28</b>	<b>671.33</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.17</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.10	0.10
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-235. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-08: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.43	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.02	<b>2315.36</b>	<b>891.83</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.01</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.39	0.38	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>11.33</b>	<b>4.62</b>	0.20
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>97.08</b>	<b>37.41</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>108.00</b>	<b>41.62</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.29	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	<b>0.79</b>	0.30	0.01
purple martin	0.02	<b>18.97</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	<b>10.48</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>6078.82</b>	<b>2340.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>31302.30</b>	<b>12056.22</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.09	0.09
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.39</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-236. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-27: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.22</b>	<b>2.03</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	0.04	<b>4631.21</b>	<b>1783.84</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.08	<b>259.79</b>	<b>100.04</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1207.39</b>	<b>465.03</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.03	0.03
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>22.56</b>	<b>8.95</b>	0.20
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>194.16</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>215.99</b>	<b>83.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.04	<b>37.78</b>	<b>14.66</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.02	<b>20.92</b>	<b>8.08</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.90</b>	0.29	0.29
riparian brush rabbit	<b>72.95</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>12158.92</b>	<b>4681.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>62611.33</b>	<b>24114.82</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.08	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.57</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.58</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.82</b>	<b>57.82</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.63</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-237. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-09: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.05	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>21.70</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>5.37</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.15	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.05	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.06	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.05	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.06	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.05	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.11	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>0.92</b>	0.31	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.03</b>	0.34	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.18	0.06	0.00
yellow rail	0.10	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	0.02
southern sea otter	<b>57.51</b>	<b>19.24</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>298.01</b>	<b>99.69</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-237. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
American badger	0.09	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.02
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>42.94</b>	<b>14.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.44</b>	0.48	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.44</b>	0.48	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.09	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.09	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>3.09</b>	0.29	<b>2.88</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	0.02
honeybee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>28.54</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>28.54</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product.

Table ACP-Eco-238. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-26: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.10*	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.10	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.10	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>42.69</b>	<b>14.23</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.09	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>10.57</b>	<b>3.52</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.30	0.10	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.03	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.03	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.10	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.14	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.16	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.14	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.10	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.23	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.38	0.12	0.00
yellow rail	0.21	0.06	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.72</b>	0.04	0.04
southern sea otter	<b>113.14</b>	<b>37.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>586.28</b>	<b>195.43</b>	0.00
American badger	0.18	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-238. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.10	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>84.53</b>	<b>28.17</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.84</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.84</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.19	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.19	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>3.31</b>	0.29	0.29
honeybee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-239. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-09: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.13*	0.05	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.13	0.05	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.13	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.10	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.11	0.04	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>137.81</b>	<b>52.58</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.71</b>	<b>2.94</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.18	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>33.96</b>	<b>12.96</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.97</b>	0.37	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.05	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.05	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.13	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.13	0.05	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.13	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.68</b>	0.25	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>5.78</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.06	0.02	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.12</b>	0.43	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.62</b>	0.24	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	0.09
southern sea otter	<b>360.52</b>	<b>137.58</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-239. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
southwestern river otter	<b>1861.92</b>	<b>710.48</b>	0.00
American badger	0.48	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.09</b>	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.10	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>89.08</b>	<b>33.97</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.99</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.99</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.19	0.07	0.00
black abalone	0.19	0.07	0.00
earthworm	0.06	0.01	0.05

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product.

Table ACP-Eco-240. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-26: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.20*	0.08	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.20	0.08	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.20	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.19	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.20	0.07	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>249.42</b>	<b>95.03</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>13.96</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>61.46</b>	<b>23.42</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.16	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.09	0.03	0.00
delta smelt	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.21	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.04	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.31	0.08	0.00
desert pupfish	0.04	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.21	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.37</b>	0.46	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>10.61</b>	<b>3.99</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>11.81</b>	<b>4.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.03	0.00
purple martin	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.27</b>	0.43	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.72</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>22.05</b>	0.18	0.18
southern sea otter	<b>652.26</b>	<b>248.52</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3369.72</b>	<b>1284.02</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-240. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	<b>0.95</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>20.19</b>	0.17	0.17
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>17.85</b>	0.15	0.15
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>15.76</b>	0.13	0.13
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.20	0.07	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>161.63</b>	<b>61.57</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>5.44</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>5.44</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.38	0.13	0.00
black abalone	0.38	0.13	0.00
earthworm	0.06	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-241. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-09: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.04	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.38	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.16	0.06	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.16	0.06	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.10	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.12	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product.

Table ACP-Eco-242. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-26: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.07	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>3.52</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.76</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.29	0.11	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.29	0.11	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.20	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.23	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-243. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-09: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Baythroid XL as a foliar application at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.08	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>68.92</b>	<b>26.30</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.87</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.09	0.03	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>17.95</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.48	0.18	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.34	0.13	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>2.89</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3.21</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.56</b>	0.21	0.00
yellow rail	0.31	0.12	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>5.70</b>	0.05	0.05
southern sea otter	<b>180.34</b>	<b>68.82</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>931.04</b>	<b>355.27</b>	0.00
American badger	0.24	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.49	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.05</b>	0.04	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>4.52</b>	0.04	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.96</b>	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product.

Table ACP-Eco-244. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-26: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Tombstone as a foliar application at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.10	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.14	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>124.74</b>	<b>47.53</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.01</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.17	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>32.49</b>	<b>12.38</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.87</b>	0.33	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.69</b>	0.23	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>5.30</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5.90</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.02	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.14</b>	0.39	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.64</b>	0.21	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.40</b>	0.09	0.09
southern sea otter	<b>326.28</b>	<b>124.31</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1685.01</b>	<b>642.07</b>	0.00
American badger	0.48	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.99</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.09</b>	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.04</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.91</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-245. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.70</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.18</b>	<b>39.36</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.42</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.71</b>	<b>353.20</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.67</b>	<b>65.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.92</b>	<b>36.25</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-245. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.93</b>	<b>16.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>21.93</b>	<b>16.09</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-246. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.70</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.18</b>	<b>39.36</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.42</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.71</b>	<b>353.20</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.67</b>	<b>65.83</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.92</b>	<b>36.25</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-246. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>21.93</b>	<b>16.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>21.93</b>	<b>16.09</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>165.91</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-247. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.04</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-247. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.03	0.03
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-248. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.04</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-248. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.03	0.03
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-249. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.95</b>	<b>36.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.89</b>	<b>44.24</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.16</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.13</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.59</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.39</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.18</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.18</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.99</b>	<b>710.92</b>	<b>257.52</b>	0.24
mourning dove	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.39</b>	<b>2365.78</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.16</b>	<b>2631.15</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.16</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.30	0.30	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.15	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.95</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.85</b>	<b>53.16</b>	<b>18.63</b>	0.26
purple martin	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1189.85</b>	<b>430.52</b>	0.16
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.03</b>	<b>237.00</b>	0.09
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.35</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>7.72</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.51</b>	<b>2167.27</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.69</b>	<b>11708.11</b>	0.02



Table ACP-Eco-249. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.33	0.33
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.25</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.14</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.52</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-250. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.95</b>	<b>36.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.89</b>	<b>44.24</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.16</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.13</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.59</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.39</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.18</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.18</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.99</b>	<b>710.92</b>	<b>257.52</b>	0.24
mourning dove	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.39</b>	<b>2365.78</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.16</b>	<b>2631.15</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.16</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.30	0.30	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.15	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.95</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.85</b>	<b>53.16</b>	<b>18.63</b>	0.26
purple martin	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1189.85</b>	<b>430.52</b>	0.16
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.03</b>	<b>237.00</b>	0.09
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.35</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>7.72</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.51</b>	<b>2167.27</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.69</b>	<b>11708.11</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-250. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.33	0.33
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.25</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.14</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.52</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-251. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.16	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.09</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>7.29</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.72</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.98</b>	<b>33.17</b>	<b>12.19</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.58</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.34</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-251. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.14</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-252. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.16	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.09</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>7.29</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.72</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.98</b>	<b>33.17</b>	<b>12.19</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.58</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.34</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-252. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.14</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-253. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.16</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.39</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.96</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-254. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.02</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.16</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.39</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.96</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-255. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.16	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-256. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.16	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-257. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.82</b>	<b>19.87</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.63</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.16</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.39</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.49	<b>355.46</b>	<b>128.76</b>	0.12
mourning dove	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.20</b>	<b>1182.89</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.58</b>	<b>1315.58</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.48</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.33</b>	0.13
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.44</b>	<b>215.45</b>	0.08
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.00</b>	<b>119.04</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.55</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.99</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.23</b>	<b>5854.57</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.35	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.77</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-258. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-10: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.82</b>	<b>19.87</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.63</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.16</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.39</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.49	<b>355.46</b>	<b>128.76</b>	0.12
mourning dove	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.20</b>	<b>1182.89</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.58</b>	<b>1315.58</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.48</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.33</b>	0.13
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.44</b>	<b>215.45</b>	0.08
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.00</b>	<b>119.04</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.55</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.99</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.23</b>	<b>5854.57</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.35	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.77</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-259. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.16	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.54</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.60</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-260. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-11: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.16	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.54</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.60</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-261. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.71</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.19</b>	<b>39.38</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.43</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.72</b>	<b>353.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.69</b>	<b>65.85</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.94</b>	<b>36.26</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-261. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>22.22</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.22</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.22</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30063.02</b>	<b>30063.02</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-262. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-262. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12038.77</b>	<b>1207.26</b>	<b>1203.53</b>	<b>1203.53</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-263. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.30</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-263. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>16268.40</b>	<b>1630.22</b>	<b>1626.50</b>	<b>1626.50</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-264. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.71</b>	<b>5.61</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.79</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.20</b>	<b>39.39</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>317.44</b>	<b>317.44</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.72</b>	<b>353.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.69</b>	<b>65.85</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.94</b>	<b>36.27</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-264. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>22.32</b>	<b>16.48</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.32</b>	<b>16.48</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.32</b>	<b>16.48</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>40628.24</b>	<b>40628.24</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.35</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-265. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-10: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.70</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.19</b>	<b>39.38</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.43</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.72</b>	<b>353.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.68</b>	<b>65.84</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.93</b>	<b>36.26</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-265. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26490.24</b>	<b>26490.24</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-266. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.63</b>	<b>27.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>7.61</b>	<b>7.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>8.78</b>	<b>8.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15045.11</b>	<b>15045.09</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>66.87</b>	<b>66.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>29.89</b>	<b>29.52</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>7839.21</b>	<b>7834.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>559.44</b>	<b>558.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>13.62</b>	<b>13.61</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>13.62</b>	<b>13.61</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>13.62</b>	<b>13.61</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>19.21</b>	<b>19.19</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.60</b>	<b>18.58</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>19.21</b>	<b>19.19</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.35</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>193.70</b>	<b>193.41</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>317.63</b>	<b>317.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>358.75</b>	<b>358.75</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>10.68</b>	<b>10.66</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>323.96</b>	<b>323.53</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>178.50</b>	<b>178.25</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>217.12</b>	<b>216.91</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>498.63</b>	<b>498.29</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-266. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>79.51</b>	<b>79.43</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.43</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
earthworm	<b>10608.47</b>	<b>1064.23</b>	<b>1060.50</b>	<b>1060.50</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-267. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-267. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>10608.47</b>	<b>1064.23</b>	<b>1060.50</b>	<b>1060.50</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-268. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-11: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-268. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>10751.50</b>	<b>1078.53</b>	<b>1074.81</b>	<b>1074.81</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>54.41</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>54.41</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-269. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-10: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.71</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.19</b>	<b>39.38</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.43</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.72</b>	<b>353.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.68</b>	<b>65.84</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.93</b>	<b>36.26</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-269. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26847.52</b>	<b>26847.52</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>544.07</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>1359.05</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-270. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-10: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.70</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.19</b>	<b>39.38</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.43</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.72</b>	<b>353.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.68</b>	<b>65.84</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.93</b>	<b>36.26</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-270. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26490.24</b>	<b>26490.24</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-271. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>27.63</b>	<b>27.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>7.61</b>	<b>7.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>8.78</b>	<b>8.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15045.11</b>	<b>15045.09</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>66.87</b>	<b>66.79</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>29.89</b>	<b>29.52</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>7839.21</b>	<b>7834.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>559.44</b>	<b>558.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>13.62</b>	<b>13.61</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>13.62</b>	<b>13.61</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>13.62</b>	<b>13.61</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>19.21</b>	<b>19.19</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>18.60</b>	<b>18.58</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>19.21</b>	<b>19.19</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>18.35</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>193.70</b>	<b>193.41</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>317.63</b>	<b>317.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>358.75</b>	<b>358.75</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>10.68</b>	<b>10.66</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.93</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>323.96</b>	<b>323.53</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>178.50</b>	<b>178.25</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>217.12</b>	<b>216.91</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>498.63</b>	<b>498.29</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-271. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>79.51</b>	<b>79.43</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.43</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
earthworm	<b>10608.47</b>	<b>1064.23</b>	<b>1060.50</b>	<b>1060.50</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-272. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-272. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>10608.47</b>	<b>1064.23</b>	<b>1060.50</b>	<b>1060.50</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.83</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>53.68</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-273. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-11: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-273. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12038.77</b>	<b>1207.26</b>	<b>1203.53</b>	<b>1203.53</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>60.92</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-274. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-10: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>7.71</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	<b>15037.77</b>	<b>15036.98</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.04	<b>36.74</b>	<b>33.50</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.35	<b>8.96</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.01	<b>4183.11</b>	<b>3795.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.36	0.36
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>156.58</b>	<b>113.81</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>5.12</b>	<b>3.78</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>5.06</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>54.19</b>	<b>39.38</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>317.43</b>	<b>317.43</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>353.72</b>	<b>353.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.27	0.08	0.00
purple martin	0.12	<b>90.69</b>	<b>65.85</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.07	<b>49.94</b>	<b>36.26</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>60.73</b>	<b>44.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>245.22</b>	<b>218.33</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-274. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.03	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>22.22</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>22.22</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>22.22</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30063.02</b>	<b>30063.02</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.24</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>1521.82</b>	<b>1521.82</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-275. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.98</b>	<b>36.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.90</b>	<b>44.26</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.14</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.60</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.08</b>	<b>711.12</b>	<b>258.09</b>	<b>0.62</b>
mourning dove	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.43</b>	<b>2365.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.20</b>	<b>2631.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.31	0.30	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.17	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.98</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.86</b>	<b>53.17</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1190.17</b>	<b>430.85</b>	0.17
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.09</b>	<b>237.05</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.52</b>	<b>2167.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.72</b>	<b>11708.14</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-275. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.34	0.34
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.15</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.54</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.06</b>	<b>297.06</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-276. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.21</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>7.31</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.73</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>12.20</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-276. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>72.56</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-277. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.25</b>	<b>20.36</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.03
mourning dove	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.27</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.73</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.09	<b>1.35</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>12.21</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.72</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.79</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-277. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.68</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>98.04</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-278. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>101.00</b>	<b>36.63</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.90</b>	<b>44.27</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.18</b>	<b>11.72</b>	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.14</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.60</b>	<b>12294.58</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.11</b>	<b>711.19</b>	<b>258.30</b>	<b>0.76</b>
mourning dove	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.13
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.44</b>	<b>2365.83</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.22</b>	<b>2631.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.31	0.30	0.06	0.06
Cooper's hawk	0.17	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.99</b>	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.24</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.86</b>	<b>53.17</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1190.29</b>	<b>430.97</b>	0.18
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.11</b>	<b>237.08</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>7.76</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.53</b>	<b>2167.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.73</b>	<b>11708.15</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-278. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.34	0.34
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.80</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.08</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.27</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.15</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3.86</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.86</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.86</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>401.46</b>	<b>401.46</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-279. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-10: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.98</b>	<b>36.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.89</b>	<b>44.26</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.14</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.60</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.07</b>	<b>711.09</b>	<b>258.02</b>	<b>0.58</b>
mourning dove	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.42</b>	<b>2365.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.20</b>	<b>2631.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.31	0.30	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.16	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.98</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.85</b>	<b>53.17</b>	<b>18.64</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1190.13</b>	<b>430.81</b>	0.17
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.08</b>	<b>237.05</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.52</b>	<b>2167.28</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.71</b>	<b>11708.13</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-279. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.34	0.34
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.15</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.54</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.76</b>	<b>261.76</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-280. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>67.22</b>	<b>66.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>81.14</b>	<b>80.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>92800.38</b>	<b>92165.25</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5173.12</b>	<b>5134.30</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>119.82</b>	<b>117.10</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>22504.47</b>	<b>22350.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.64</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>610.81</b>	<b>606.62</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.55</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.55</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.55</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>229.17</b>	<b>226.56</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>13.45</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>229.17</b>	<b>226.56</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>13.01</b>	<b>12.86</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.19</b>	<b>473.23</b>	<b>468.93</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>4335.15</b>	<b>4305.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>4821.40</b>	<b>4788.54</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>31.05</b>	<b>30.77</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.48</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>35.29</b>	<b>33.44</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>790.74</b>	<b>784.38</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>430.56</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3957.02</b>	<b>3929.90</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>21426.49</b>	<b>21280.05</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-280. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>18.34</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>18.34</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>18.34</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>63.95</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-281. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.19</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>7.31</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.73</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>12.20</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-281. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>63.95</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-282. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-11: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.19</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>7.31</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.73</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>12.20</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-282. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>64.81</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.48</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-283. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-10: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.98</b>	<b>36.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.89</b>	<b>44.26</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.14</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.60</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.07</b>	<b>711.10</b>	<b>258.03</b>	<b>0.58</b>
mourning dove	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.42</b>	<b>2365.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.20</b>	<b>2631.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.31	0.30	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.16	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.98</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.86</b>	<b>53.17</b>	<b>18.64</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1190.13</b>	<b>430.81</b>	0.17
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.08</b>	<b>237.05</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.52</b>	<b>2167.28</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.71</b>	<b>11708.13</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-283. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.34	0.34
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.15</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.54</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>265.29</b>	<b>265.29</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-284. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-10: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.98</b>	<b>36.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.89</b>	<b>44.26</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.14</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.60</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.07</b>	<b>711.09</b>	<b>258.02</b>	<b>0.58</b>
mourning dove	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.42</b>	<b>2365.81</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.20</b>	<b>2631.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.31	0.30	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.16	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.98</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.85</b>	<b>53.17</b>	<b>18.64</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1190.13</b>	<b>430.81</b>	0.17
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.08</b>	<b>237.05</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.52</b>	<b>2167.28</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.72</b>	<b>11708.13</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-284. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.34	0.34
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.15</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.54</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.76</b>	<b>261.76</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-285. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>67.22</b>	<b>66.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>81.14</b>	<b>80.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>92800.38</b>	<b>92165.25</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5173.12</b>	<b>5134.30</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>119.82</b>	<b>117.10</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>22504.47</b>	<b>22350.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.64</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>610.81</b>	<b>606.62</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.55</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.55</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.55</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>229.17</b>	<b>226.56</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>13.45</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>229.17</b>	<b>226.56</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>13.01</b>	<b>12.86</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.19</b>	<b>473.23</b>	<b>468.93</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>4335.15</b>	<b>4305.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>4821.40</b>	<b>4788.54</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>31.05</b>	<b>30.77</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.48</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>35.29</b>	<b>33.44</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>790.74</b>	<b>784.38</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>430.56</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3957.02</b>	<b>3929.90</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>21426.49</b>	<b>21280.05</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-285. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>18.34</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>18.34</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>18.34</b>	<b>18.33</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>63.95</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-286. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.19</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>7.31</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.73</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>12.20</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-286. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>63.95</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-287. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-11: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2.57</b>	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.93</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>922.87</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.65</b>	<b>19.65</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.21</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>7.31</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>197.73</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.99</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>12.20</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.13	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-287. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>72.56</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-288. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-10: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	<b>35.92</b>	<b>12.49</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>100.98</b>	<b>36.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>118.90</b>	<b>44.26</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>3.20</b>	<b>135948.14</b>	<b>50652.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7587.86</b>	<b>2822.63</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.36</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>64.70</b>	0.31
western pond turtle	0.06	<b>33226.60</b>	<b>12294.57</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>44.75</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>923.98</b>	<b>334.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>60.86</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	<b>26.68</b>	<b>9.29</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	<b>36.35</b>	<b>12.79</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	<b>635.17</b>	<b>220.82</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	<b>35.95</b>	<b>12.51</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.08</b>	<b>711.12</b>	<b>258.09</b>	<b>0.62</b>
mourning dove	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10
osprey	0.00	<b>6348.43</b>	<b>2365.82</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>7061.20</b>	<b>2631.19</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.31	0.30	0.05	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.17	<b>46.27</b>	<b>16.98</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	<b>14.44</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.86</b>	<b>53.17</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1190.17</b>	<b>430.85</b>	0.17
yellow rail	<b>1.38</b>	<b>655.09</b>	<b>237.05</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>18.44</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.35</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.75</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5982.52</b>	<b>2167.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.22	<b>31687.72</b>	<b>11708.14</b>	0.02

Table ACP-Eco-288. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.34	0.34
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.79</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>100.13</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>88.51</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.15</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.54</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.00	<b>0.82</b>	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.06</b>	<b>297.06</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-289. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.03</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-290. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-291. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-292. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.69</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.13</b>	<b>19.04</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.18</b>	<b>11.72</b>	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-293. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-10: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.03</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-294. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>67.22</b>	<b>66.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>81.14</b>	<b>80.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.23	<b>8436.40</b>	<b>8378.66</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5173.12</b>	<b>5134.30</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>79.88</b>	<b>78.07</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>22504.47</b>	<b>22350.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.12</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.48</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.98</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>20.06</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.30	<b>237.22</b>	<b>235.31</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>430.56</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>615.08</b>	<b>610.86</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>650.60</b>	<b>646.16</b>	0.00
American badger	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-295. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-296. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-11: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-297. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-10: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.03</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-298. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-10: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.03</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-299. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>67.22</b>	<b>66.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>81.14</b>	<b>80.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.23	<b>8436.40</b>	<b>8378.66</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5173.12</b>	<b>5134.30</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>79.88</b>	<b>78.07</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>22504.47</b>	<b>22350.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.12</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tricolored blackbird	0.00	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.47	0.46	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.48</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.98</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>20.06</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.30	<b>237.22</b>	<b>235.31</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>430.56</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>615.08</b>	<b>610.86</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>650.60</b>	<b>646.16</b>	0.00
American badger	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-300. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-301. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-11: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-302. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-10: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>8.68</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>51.12</b>	<b>19.03</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>35.43</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	<b>36.25</b>	<b>13.49</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.34	0.12	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1904.99</b>	<b>704.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.37	0.37
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	<b>1.24</b>	0.45	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.02</b>	0.37	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.27	0.27
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.07	0.07
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-303. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.83</b>	<b>19.88</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.65</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.54</b>	<b>355.56</b>	<b>129.05</b>	0.31
mourning dove	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.21</b>	<b>1182.91</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.60</b>	<b>1315.60</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.49</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.60</b>	<b>215.61</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.03</b>	<b>119.06</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.56</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.24</b>	<b>5854.58</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.36	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-304. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>3.66</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.61</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-305. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-11: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.62</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>3.66</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.50	<b>16.61</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.72</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-306. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-10: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.84</b>	<b>19.89</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.66</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.18</b>	<b>11.72</b>	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.56</b>	<b>355.60</b>	<b>129.15</b>	0.38
mourning dove	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.22</b>	<b>1182.92</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.61</b>	<b>1315.61</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.16	0.15	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.14</b>	<b>8.50</b>	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.66</b>	<b>215.67</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.04</b>	<b>119.08</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.56</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.02</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.60</b>	<b>1084.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.24</b>	<b>5854.58</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.36	0.36
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.18</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-307. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-10: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.83</b>	<b>19.88</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.65</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.53</b>	<b>355.55</b>	<b>129.01</b>	0.29
mourning dove	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.21</b>	<b>1182.91</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.60</b>	<b>1315.59</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.49</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.58</b>	<b>215.59</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.02</b>	<b>119.06</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.56</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.24</b>	<b>5854.58</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.35	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-308. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>67.22</b>	<b>66.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>81.14</b>	<b>80.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.40</b>	<b>50618.39</b>	<b>50271.95</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5173.12</b>	<b>5134.30</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.61</b>	<b>99.85</b>	<b>97.58</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>22504.47</b>	<b>22350.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>12.39</b>	<b>12.38</b>	0.10	0.10
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>305.50</b>	<b>303.40</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>236.97</b>	<b>234.82</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2168.01</b>	<b>2153.23</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2410.94</b>	<b>2394.50</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>15.70</b>	<b>15.55</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.48</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.31</b>	<b>28.23</b>	<b>26.75</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>513.98</b>	<b>509.84</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>430.56</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2286.05</b>	<b>2270.38</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>11038.55</b>	<b>10963.10</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.88</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-309. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-11: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.61</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-310. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-11: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.61</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-311. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-10: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.83</b>	<b>19.88</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.65</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.53</b>	<b>355.55</b>	<b>129.01</b>	0.29
mourning dove	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.21</b>	<b>1182.91</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.60</b>	<b>1315.59</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.49</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.58</b>	<b>215.59</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.02</b>	<b>119.06</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.56</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.24</b>	<b>5854.58</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.35	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-312. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-10: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.83</b>	<b>19.88</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.65</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.53</b>	<b>355.55</b>	<b>129.01</b>	0.29
mourning dove	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.21</b>	<b>1182.91</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.60</b>	<b>1315.59</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.49</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.58</b>	<b>215.59</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.02</b>	<b>119.06</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.56</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.24</b>	<b>5854.58</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.35	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-313. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>67.22</b>	<b>66.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	<b>81.14</b>	<b>80.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.40</b>	<b>50618.39</b>	<b>50271.95</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5173.12</b>	<b>5134.30</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.61</b>	<b>99.85</b>	<b>97.58</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>22504.47</b>	<b>22350.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>12.39</b>	<b>12.38</b>	0.10	0.10
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>305.50</b>	<b>303.40</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.72</b>	0.22	0.22
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>236.97</b>	<b>234.82</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>2168.01</b>	<b>2153.23</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>2410.94</b>	<b>2394.50</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>15.70</b>	<b>15.55</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.48</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.31</b>	<b>28.23</b>	<b>26.75</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>513.98</b>	<b>509.84</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>430.56</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	0.04	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2286.05</b>	<b>2270.38</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.07	<b>11038.55</b>	<b>10963.10</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.88</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.15</b>	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-314. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-11: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.61</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-315. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-11: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.81</b>	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	0.02	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>3.66</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	0.49	<b>16.61</b>	<b>6.11</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.29	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.06	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-316. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-10: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.01	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>54.83</b>	<b>19.88</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	<b>85.01</b>	<b>31.65</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	<b>32.17</b>	<b>11.70</b>	0.07
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03
giant garter snake	<b>1.60</b>	<b>67991.78</b>	<b>25332.80</b>	0.25
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3812.05</b>	<b>1418.06</b>	0.31
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.19</b>	<b>89.19</b>	<b>32.41</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	0.03	<b>17565.79</b>	<b>6499.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>22.39</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>461.99</b>	<b>167.35</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>55.40</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.94</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.54</b>	<b>355.56</b>	<b>129.05</b>	0.31
mourning dove	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>3174.21</b>	<b>1182.91</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3530.60</b>	<b>1315.60</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.08	<b>23.13</b>	<b>8.49</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>7.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.93</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.14
purple martin	<b>1.16</b>	<b>595.60</b>	<b>215.61</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>0.69</b>	<b>329.03</b>	<b>119.06</b>	0.05
mule deer	<b>9.22</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>56.56</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2992.59</b>	<b>1084.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.11	<b>15845.24</b>	<b>5854.58</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.17	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.36	0.35
big free-tailed bat	<b>50.06</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>44.83</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-317. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-11: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>1.25*</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>5776.21</b>	<b>1927.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>12.48</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1406.53</b>	<b>469.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>38.05</b>	<b>12.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	0.05
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	0.06
tidewater goby	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.93</b>	0.31	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.26</b>	0.42	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>1.31</b>	0.44	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.25</b>	0.42	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>13.25</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>121.93</b>	<b>40.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>135.60</b>	<b>45.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.74</b>	0.25	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.27	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.22	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>22.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>12.19</b>	<b>4.04</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.13	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.80</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	<b>14.76</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>80.29</b>	<b>26.79</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-317. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>6.64</b>	0.32	0.32
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-318. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-11: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.47*	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.47	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.47	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>3808.83</b>	<b>1440.06</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>215.63</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>6.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>922.86</b>	<b>349.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>19.64</b>	0.16	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.71</b>	0.22	0.22
tidewater goby	0.35	0.14	0.00
delta smelt	0.35	0.14	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.35	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.49	0.19	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>8.39</b>	<b>3.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.48	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>20.33</b>	<b>7.29</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.04	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>177.79</b>	<b>67.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>197.72</b>	<b>74.81</b>	0.00
California condor	0.13	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.13	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.34</b>	0.48	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.41	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>33.17</b>	<b>12.19</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>18.31</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.78</b>	0.40	0.40
southern sea otter	<b>162.13</b>	<b>61.34</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>878.66</b>	<b>332.39</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-318. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.75</b>	0.36	0.36
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.67</b>	0.32	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.14</b>	0.28	0.28
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.05	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.06	0.02	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.06	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.06	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.03	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.03	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.12	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-319. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-11: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.24	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.99</b>	0.38	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.03</b>	0.38	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>52.91</b>	<b>20.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.30</b>	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.03	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.08	0.03	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.07	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.44	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.15	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-320. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-11: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Danitol 2.4 EC Spray as a foliar application at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.03</b>	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.07	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1904.91</b>	<b>720.22</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>108.33</b>	<b>40.32</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>487.89</b>	<b>184.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>12.51</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.32</b>	0.20	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>14.51</b>	0.12	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<b>10.16</b>	<b>3.64</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>88.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>98.86</b>	<b>37.40</b>	0.00
California condor	0.06	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.67</b>	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.22	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.51</b>	0.27	0.01
purple martin	<b>16.60</b>	<b>6.10</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.37</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.03</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.71</b>	0.21	0.21
southern sea otter	<b>81.10</b>	<b>30.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>439.37</b>	<b>166.21</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.14</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.59</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.15</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-321. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.35</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.08</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.27	<b>99.79</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>153.62</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.24</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.76</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-321. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.32	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.34	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.34	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.81</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.81</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-322. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.35</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.08</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.27	<b>99.79</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>153.62</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.24</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.76</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-322. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.32	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.34	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.34	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>31.81</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>165.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>31.81</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>165.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-323. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.66</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-323. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>45.93</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.93</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-324. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.66</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-324. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>45.93</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>45.93</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-325. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.10
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>526.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>26.99</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.41</b>	<b>60.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.40</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.49</b>	<b>1995.91</b>	<b>332.50</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.49</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.86</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.19</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.90</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.38</b>	<b>1.77</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.21</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.58</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.42</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-325. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.37
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.64</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.52</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>3.28</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>23.23</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>23.23</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-326. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.10
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>526.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>26.99</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.41</b>	<b>60.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.40</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.49</b>	<b>1995.91</b>	<b>332.50</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.09
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.49</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.86</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.19</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.90</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.38</b>	<b>1.77</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.21</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.58</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.42</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-326. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.37
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.64</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.52</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>3.28</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>23.23</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>23.23</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-327. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.37</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.04</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.29</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.52</b>	<b>1166.15</b>	<b>642.00</b>	<b>331.76</b>
mourning dove	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.61</b>	<b>14.61</b>	0.12	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1398.34</b>	<b>519.02</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>858.01</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-327. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.64</b>	0.15	0.15
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.46</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.62</b>	0.23	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.62</b>	0.23	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-328. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.37</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.04</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.29</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.52</b>	<b>1166.15</b>	<b>642.00</b>	<b>331.76</b>
mourning dove	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.61</b>	<b>14.61</b>	0.12	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1398.34</b>	<b>519.02</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>858.01</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-328. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.64</b>	0.15	0.15
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.46</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.62</b>	0.23	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.62</b>	0.23	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-329. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>11.61</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.41</b>	<b>60.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.46	0.46	0.06
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-330. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>11.61</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.41</b>	<b>60.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.46	0.46	0.06
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-331. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.29</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-332. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.29</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-333. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-19-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.51*</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.23</b>	<b>19.30</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.41</b>	<b>60.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.60</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.74</b>	<b>997.96</b>	<b>166.25</b>
mourning dove	0.28	0.27	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.12	<b>57.38</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.45</b>
purple martin	<b>6.46</b>	<b>1672.63</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.46</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.01</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.91</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.65</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-334. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-20-18: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.51*</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.23</b>	<b>19.30</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.41</b>	<b>60.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.60</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.84</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.74</b>	<b>997.96</b>	<b>166.25</b>
mourning dove	0.28	0.27	0.05
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.12	<b>57.38</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.45</b>
purple martin	<b>6.46</b>	<b>1672.63</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.46</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.01</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.91</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.65</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-335. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-21-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.35*	0.35	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.33</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.29</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.76</b>	<b>583.08</b>	<b>321.00</b>	<b>165.88</b>
mourning dove	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.46</b>	<b>699.77</b>	<b>259.73</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.65</b>	<b>430.94</b>	<b>159.98</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.91</b>	<b>11.91</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.44</b>	<b>9.44</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-336. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-22-17: Combination of Safari 20 SG as a drench application at 10.21 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.35*	0.35	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.33</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.29</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.76</b>	<b>583.08</b>	<b>321.00</b>	<b>165.88</b>
mourning dove	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.46</b>	<b>699.77</b>	<b>259.73</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.65</b>	<b>430.94</b>	<b>159.98</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.91</b>	<b>11.91</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.44</b>	<b>9.44</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-337. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.36</b>	<b>26.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>5.40</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.28	<b>99.80</b>	<b>116.13</b>	<b>16.60</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>153.63</b>	<b>153.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.25</b>	<b>179.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	<b>8.04</b>	0.26
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.08	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.13</b>	<b>166.50</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.77</b>	<b>239.39</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	<b>441.51</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-337. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30062.38</b>	<b>30062.38</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.38</b>	<b>61.06</b>	<b>1521.83</b>	<b>1521.83</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.38</b>	<b>61.06</b>	<b>1521.83</b>	<b>1521.83</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-338. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-338. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>13957.11</b>	<b>1395.72</b>	<b>1395.71</b>	<b>1395.71</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>706.68</b>	<b>70.79</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>70.66</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>706.68</b>	<b>70.79</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>70.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-339. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.2 to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>19.73</b>	<b>7.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.36</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.07</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.05</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>69.04</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>46.46</b>	<b>15.71</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>57.45</b>	<b>19.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>6.81</b>	<b>3.22</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.52</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>87.73</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>159.62</b>	<b>53.86</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.06	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>337.65</b>	<b>114.21</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>353.92</b>	<b>179.06</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-339. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.04	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>16264.65</b>	<b>1626.48</b>	<b>1626.46</b>	<b>1626.46</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.49</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.49</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>82.34</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-340. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.36</b>	<b>26.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>5.40</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	<b>12.05</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.28	<b>99.81</b>	<b>116.14</b>	<b>16.60</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
osprey	0.00	<b>153.64</b>	<b>153.64</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.26</b>	<b>179.26</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	<b>8.04</b>	0.26
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.08	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.14</b>	<b>166.50</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.78</b>	<b>239.40</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.26</b>	<b>441.51</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-340. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>40627.59</b>	<b>40627.59</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>823.49</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>823.49</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>2056.66</b>	<b>2056.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-341. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-18: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.36</b>	<b>26.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>5.40</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.27	<b>99.80</b>	<b>116.13</b>	<b>16.60</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>153.63</b>	<b>153.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.25</b>	<b>179.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	<b>8.04</b>	0.26
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.08	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.13</b>	<b>166.49</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.77</b>	<b>239.39</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	<b>441.51</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.01

Table ACP-Eco-341. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26489.60</b>	<b>26489.60</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.97</b>	<b>53.82</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.97</b>	<b>53.82</b>	<b>1340.96</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-342. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.19	0.19	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.32	0.31	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-342. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>12568.86</b>	<b>1256.90</b>	<b>1256.88</b>	<b>1256.88</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>636.37</b>	<b>63.74</b>	<b>63.63</b>	<b>63.63</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>636.37</b>	<b>63.74</b>	<b>63.63</b>	<b>63.63</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-343. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.46</b>	<b>26.46</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.05</b>	<b>12.05</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.57</b>	<b>116.29</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>153.78</b>	<b>153.78</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.42</b>	<b>179.42</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.04</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.07	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.42</b>	<b>166.79</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.98</b>	<b>239.61</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.62</b>	<b>507.62</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>441.58</b>	<b>441.56</b>	0.28
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-343. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.37</b>	<b>1229.85</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-344. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.02
purple martin	0.02	0.02
yellow rail	0.01	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.05
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-344. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.03
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.03
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.03
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>37836.17</b>	<b>2522.43</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.01
honeybee (oral)	<b>1915.68</b>	<b>127.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1915.68</b>	<b>127.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.60</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

Table ACP-Eco-345. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-345. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.37</b>	<b>1229.85</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-346. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-17: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28

Table ACP-Eco-346. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12464.25</b>	<b>1246.44</b>	<b>1246.42</b>	<b>1246.42</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>631.11</b>	<b>63.23</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>631.11</b>	<b>63.23</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>63.10</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-347. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-18: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.62</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.27	<b>99.80</b>	<b>16.60</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>153.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	0.26
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.13</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.77</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	0.28

Table ACP-Eco-347. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26846.87</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>544.21</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>544.21</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>1359.05</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-348. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-18: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.62</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.27	<b>99.80</b>	<b>16.60</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>153.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	0.26
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.13</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.77</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	0.28
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01



Table ACP-Eco-348. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<i>0.59</i>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<i>0.59</i>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<i>0.59</i>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>26489.60</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>536.97</b>	<b>53.82</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>536.97</b>	<b>53.82</b>	<b>1340.96</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-349. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.19	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
purple martin	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.01
yellow rail	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
southern sea otter	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-349. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>4.98</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>4.98</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>4.98</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.37</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.85</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.68</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.37</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.68</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.37</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.30</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.30</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-350. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.46</b>	<b>26.46</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.66</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.05</b>	<b>12.05</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.57</b>	<b>116.29</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>16.86</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
osprey	0.00	<b>153.78</b>	<b>153.78</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.42</b>	<b>179.42</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.04</b>	0.25	0.29
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.00	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.07	0.01	<b>1.06</b>
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.42</b>	<b>166.79</b>	0.01	<b>0.64</b>
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.98</b>	<b>239.61</b>	0.00	0.38
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.35</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>8.05</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.62</b>	<b>507.62</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>441.58</b>	<b>441.56</b>	0.28	0.30

Table ACP-Eco-350. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.29
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.62</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>6.89</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>6.18</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.60</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.37</b>	<b>1229.85</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.85</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.34
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.39</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.34
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.39</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.95</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-351. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.03	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-351. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.02	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.02	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12568.86</b>	<b>1256.90</b>	<b>1256.88</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>636.37</b>	<b>63.74</b>	<b>63.63</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>636.37</b>	<b>63.74</b>	<b>63.63</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-352. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-352. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12298.37</b>	<b>1229.85</b>	<b>1229.84</b>	<b>1229.84</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>622.71</b>	<b>62.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>62.26</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-353. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-17: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>21.19</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.36</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.02</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>4.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.86</b>	<b>116.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>51.59</b>	<b>17.69</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>63.80</b>	<b>21.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.60</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>98.82</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>177.28</b>	<b>60.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	0.07	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>375.11</b>	<b>128.63</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.30	<b>358.35</b>	<b>201.64</b>	0.28
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-353. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>13957.11</b>	<b>1395.72</b>	<b>1395.71</b>	<b>1395.71</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>706.68</b>	<b>70.79</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>70.66</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>706.68</b>	<b>70.79</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>70.66</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-354. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-18: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>26.36</b>	<b>26.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	<b>5.40</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	<b>4.52</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>12.04</b>	<b>12.04</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.28	<b>99.80</b>	<b>116.13</b>	<b>16.60</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>153.63</b>	<b>153.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>179.25</b>	<b>179.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	<b>7.82</b>	<b>8.04</b>	0.26
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.08	0.02
purple martin	<b>0.64</b>	<b>167.13</b>	<b>166.50</b>	0.01
yellow rail	0.38	<b>239.77</b>	<b>239.39</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	0.18	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>507.59</b>	<b>507.59</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	<b>441.25</b>	<b>441.51</b>	0.28

Table ACP-Eco-354. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03	0.03
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	0.13	0.13
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.50	0.50
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>30062.38</b>	<b>30062.38</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>609.38</b>	<b>61.06</b>	<b>1521.83</b>	<b>1521.83</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>609.38</b>	<b>61.06</b>	<b>1521.83</b>	<b>1521.83</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-355. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.01</b>	<b>527.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>134.95</b>	<b>27.01</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.06</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.42</b>	<b>32.42</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.58</b>	<b>1996.11</b>	<b>2323.48</b>	<b>332.88</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.16	0.16
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.53</b>	<b>3072.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.90</b>	<b>3584.89</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	<b>105.49</b>	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.20</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.69</b>	<b>3331.54</b>	<b>1.78</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.27</b>	<b>4788.64</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.93</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.61</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.66</b>	<b>5329.66</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.44</b>	<b>4543.44</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-355. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.38	0.38
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.20</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.53</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	<b>9.01</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>24.53</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>24.53</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>24.53</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.04</b>	<b>297.04</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-356. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.38</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.04</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.27</b>	<b>97.79</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.86</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.31</b>	<b>1165.83</b>	<b>642.02</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.36	0.34	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	<b>18.93</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>13.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	0.11
purple martin	<b>8.11</b>	<b>1397.55</b>	<b>519.02</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>4.81</b>	<b>857.53</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>20.97</b>	<b>20.96</b>	0.18	0.18
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-356. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>19.19</b>	<b>19.19</b>	0.16	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>16.97</b>	<b>16.97</b>	0.14	0.14
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>14.99</b>	<b>14.98</b>	0.13	0.13
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.29	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.29	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.29	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>84.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-357. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>74.39</b>	<b>27.68</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.04</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>30.07</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.27</b>	<b>82.53</b>	<b>68.25</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.86</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>11.52</b>	<b>4.29</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>24.99</b>	<b>9.30</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>23.57</b>	<b>8.77</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.33</b>	<b>828.01</b>	<b>515.14</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.37	0.34	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>147.19</b>	<b>54.76</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>182.09</b>	<b>67.74</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	<b>11.29</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>13.29</b>	<b>13.28</b>	0.11	0.11
purple martin	<b>8.10</b>	<b>832.45</b>	<b>306.78</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>4.81</b>	<b>510.75</b>	<b>188.28</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.53</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>20.97</b>	<b>20.96</b>	0.18	0.18
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>563.23</b>	<b>209.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>865.69</b>	<b>322.08</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-357. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.68</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>19.19</b>	<b>19.19</b>	0.16	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>16.97</b>	<b>16.96</b>	0.14	0.14
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>14.99</b>	<b>14.98</b>	0.13	0.13
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.37	0.14	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.45	0.22	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.45	0.22	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.45	0.22	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>97.98</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-358. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.02</b>	<b>527.02</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>134.96</b>	<b>27.02</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.43</b>	<b>150.02</b>	<b>60.07</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.12	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.43</b>	<b>32.43</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.57</b>	<b>240.57</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.61</b>	<b>1996.18</b>	<b>2323.69</b>	<b>333.02</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.19	0.19
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.54</b>	<b>3072.53</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.92</b>	<b>3584.91</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.24	<b>105.68</b>	<b>105.49</b>	0.05
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.20</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.81</b>	<b>3331.67</b>	<b>1.79</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.29</b>	<b>4788.67</b>	<b>1.06</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.93</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.62</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.67</b>	<b>5329.67</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.45</b>	<b>4543.45</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-358. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.39	0.39
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.20</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.65</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.54</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.31</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	<b>9.01</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>10.94</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>10.94</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>25.03</b>	<b>10.94</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>401.44</b>	<b>401.44</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-359. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-18: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.01</b>	<b>527.00</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>134.95</b>	<b>27.01</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.42</b>	<b>32.42</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.57</b>	<b>1996.08</b>	<b>2323.41</b>	<b>332.83</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.15	0.15
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.52</b>	<b>3072.51</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.89</b>	<b>3584.88</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	<b>105.49</b>	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.20</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.65</b>	<b>3331.50</b>	<b>1.78</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.26</b>	<b>4788.64</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.93</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.61</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.66</b>	<b>5329.66</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.44</b>	<b>4543.44</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-359. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.38	0.38
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.53</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	<b>9.01</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>24.36</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>24.36</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>24.36</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.74</b>	<b>261.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-360. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.95</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-360. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>16.97</b>	<b>16.97</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>16.97</b>	<b>16.97</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.97</b>	<b>16.97</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>75.72</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.57</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-361. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.37</b>	<b>527.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>134.98</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>150.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.61</b>	<b>240.61</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.06</b>	<b>221.06</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.20</b>	<b>95.20</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.64</b>	<b>2328.28</b>	<b>2324.53</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.99</b>	<b>3072.99</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3585.44</b>	<b>3585.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>105.62</b>	<b>105.46</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.62</b>	<b>14.62</b>	0.13	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3342.26</b>	<b>3333.42</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4793.59</b>	<b>4788.34</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.87</b>	<b>5329.87</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.75</b>	<b>4543.75</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-361. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>14.46</b>	<b>14.16</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>31.42</b>	<b>31.13</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>31.42</b>	<b>31.13</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>31.42</b>	<b>31.13</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-362. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.38	0.05
mourning dove	0.09	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.01
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01
California condor	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.02
purple martin	0.03	0.05
yellow rail	0.02	0.02
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.04	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-362. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.03	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.12
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.12
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.12
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>227.93</b>	<b>15.20</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

Table ACP-Eco-363. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.38</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.64</b>	<b>1166.17</b>	<b>642.02</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.62</b>	<b>14.61</b>	0.12	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1398.35</b>	<b>519.03</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>858.01</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-363. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-364. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-17: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.38</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.64</b>	<b>1166.17</b>	<b>642.02</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.62</b>	<b>14.61</b>	0.12	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1398.35</b>	<b>519.03</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>858.01</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-364. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>75.09</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.51</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-365. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-18: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.11
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>27.01</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.42</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.57</b>	<b>1996.09</b>	<b>332.84</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.15
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.89</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.20</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.66</b>	<b>1.78</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.26</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.93</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.61</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.66</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.44</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-365. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.38
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.53</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>3.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>24.37</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>24.37</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>24.37</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>265.27</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-366. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-18: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.11
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>27.01</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.42</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.57</b>	<b>1996.08</b>	<b>332.83</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.15
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.89</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.20</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.65</b>	<b>1.78</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.26</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.93</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.61</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.66</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.44</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-366. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.38
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.53</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>3.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>24.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>24.36</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>24.36</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>261.74</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-367. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.12	<b>2.37</b>	0.01	0.02
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>3.94</b>	0.00	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.78</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-367. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>16.97</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>16.97</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>16.97</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-368. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.00	<b>0.52</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.37</b>	<b>527.37</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>134.98</b>	<b>26.98</b>	<b>27.04</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>150.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>59.96</b>	<b>60.29</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01	0.00	<b>0.56</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.91</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.61</b>	<b>240.61</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.06</b>	<b>221.06</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.69</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.20</b>	<b>95.20</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.94</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.64</b>	<b>2328.28</b>	<b>2324.53</b>	<b>331.78</b>	<b>335.53</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.37
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.99</b>	<b>3072.99</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3585.44</b>	<b>3585.44</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>105.62</b>	<b>105.46</b>	0.00	0.16
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.62</b>	<b>14.62</b>	0.13	0.12	<b>14.61</b>
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3342.26</b>	<b>3333.42</b>	0.07	<b>8.91</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4793.59</b>	<b>4788.34</b>	0.04	<b>5.29</b>
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.89</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19	<b>23.04</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.87</b>	<b>5329.87</b>	0.00	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-368. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
southwestern river otter	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.23</b>
American badger	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.85</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18	<b>21.09</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16	<b>18.65</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.46</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	<b>14.46</b>	<b>14.16</b>	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>31.42</b>	<b>31.13</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>31.42</b>	<b>31.13</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>31.42</b>	<b>31.13</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>
earthworm	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.23</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-369. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.02	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-369. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.06	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.06	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.06	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>75.72</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.57</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-370. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.38</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.64</b>	<b>1166.17</b>	<b>642.02</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.62</b>	<b>14.61</b>	0.12	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1398.35</b>	<b>519.03</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>858.01</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-370. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.67</b>	0.29	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>74.09</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-371. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-17: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>125.38</b>	<b>46.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>19.41</b>	<b>7.25</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>42.11</b>	<b>15.73</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>39.73</b>	<b>14.84</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.66</b>	<b>1166.17</b>	<b>642.02</b>	<b>331.78</b>
mourning dove	0.40	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>247.94</b>	<b>92.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>306.75</b>	<b>114.56</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.02</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.62</b>	<b>14.61</b>	0.12	0.12
purple martin	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1398.35</b>	<b>519.03</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>858.01</b>	<b>318.53</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.05</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>949.28</b>	<b>354.55</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>1459.08</b>	<b>544.95</b>	0.00

Table ACP-Eco-371. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.09</b>	0.18	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.30	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.30	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>0.68</b>	0.30	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>84.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-372. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-18: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.01</b>	<b>527.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	<b>108.02</b>	<b>134.95</b>	<b>27.01</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.06</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.11	0.11
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>32.42</b>	<b>32.42</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>240.56</b>	<b>240.56</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.02</b>	<b>221.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.14	0.14
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>95.19</b>	<b>95.19</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.19	0.19
tidewater goby	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.58</b>	<b>1996.11</b>	<b>2323.48</b>	<b>332.88</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.16	0.16
osprey	0.00	<b>3072.53</b>	<b>3072.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>3584.90</b>	<b>3584.89</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	<b>105.68</b>	<b>105.49</b>	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>21.20</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>12.92</b>	<b>3342.69</b>	<b>3331.54</b>	<b>1.78</b>
yellow rail	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4795.27</b>	<b>4788.64</b>	<b>1.05</b>
mule deer	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>32.93</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.61</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>5329.66</b>	<b>5329.66</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>4543.44</b>	<b>4543.44</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-372. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.25	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.38	0.38
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.14</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.20</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.64</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>23.53</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	<b>23.10</b>	<b>9.01</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	<b>24.53</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	<b>24.53</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	<b>24.53</b>	<b>10.44</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>297.04</b>	<b>297.04</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-373. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>11.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.06</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.47	0.46	0.07	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.07</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	<b>21.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-374. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.16*	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.27</b>	<b>97.79</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-375. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.16*	0.16	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>6.40</b>	<b>2.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>15.19</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.27</b>	<b>82.53</b>	<b>68.25</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>0.97</b>	0.36	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	0.26	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.25	0.09	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-376. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>11.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.43</b>	<b>150.02</b>	<b>60.07</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.47	0.46	0.07	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.07</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	<b>21.68</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-377. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-18: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>11.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.47	0.46	0.07	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.07</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	<b>21.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-378. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-379. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<i>0.52*</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.37</b>	<b>527.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>134.98</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>150.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.06</b>	<b>221.06</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.94</i>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	<i>0.50</i>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.49</b>	0.50
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>105.62</b>	<b>105.46</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.77</b>	0.08	0.07
purple martin	<b>2.67</b>	<b>1002.68</b>	<b>1000.03</b>	0.02
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4793.59</b>	<b>4788.34</b>	0.04
mule deer	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>828.48</b>	<b>828.48</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>137.97</b>	<b>137.97</b>	0.00
American badger	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-380. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

Table ACP-Eco-381. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-382. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-17: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-383. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-18: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>11.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.47	0.46	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-384. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-18: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>11.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.47	0.46	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-385. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
purple martin	0.00	<b>1.18</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.78</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-386. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52*</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.00	<b>0.52</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.37</b>	<b>527.37</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>134.98</b>	<b>26.98</b>	<b>27.04</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>150.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>59.96</b>	<b>60.29</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01	0.00	<b>0.56</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.91</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.06</b>	<b>221.06</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.94</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.50</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.49</b>	0.50	<b>0.50</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.37
osprey	0.00	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>105.62</b>	<b>105.46</b>	0.00	0.16
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.77</b>	0.08	0.07	<b>8.77</b>
purple martin	<b>2.67</b>	<b>1002.68</b>	<b>1000.03</b>	0.02	<b>2.67</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4793.59</b>	<b>4788.34</b>	0.04	<b>5.29</b>
mule deer	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19	<b>23.04</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>828.48</b>	<b>828.48</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>137.97</b>	<b>137.97</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.85</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16	<b>18.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.46</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-387. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-388. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-389. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-17: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>10.78</b>	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11.63</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.45	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-390. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-18: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.04	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>45.32</b>	<b>45.32</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	<b>46.45</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>11.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.06</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.47	0.46	0.07	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>12.67</b>	<b>12.67</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.07</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.03	<b>21.70</b>	<b>21.67</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.16	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.30	0.30	0.04	0.04
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.35	0.35	0.05	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-391. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-01-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b><i>0.51</i></b> *	<b><i>0.51</i></b>	0.07	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.17</b>	<b>286.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.24</b>	<b>96.49</b>	<b>19.32</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.06</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b><i>0.64</i></b>	<b><i>0.64</i></b>	0.09	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b><i>0.50</i></b>	<b><i>0.50</i></b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>17.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.85</b>	<b>116.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b><i>0.50</i></b>	<b><i>0.50</i></b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b><i>0.74</i></b>	<b><i>0.74</i></b>	0.10	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.79</b>	<b>998.06</b>	<b>1161.75</b>	<b>166.44</b>
mourning dove	0.29	0.28	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.26</b>	<b>1536.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.45</b>	<b>1792.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	<b>57.38</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>
purple martin	<b>6.47</b>	<b>1672.78</b>	<b>1667.20</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.49</b>	<b>2405.16</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.38</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.02</b>	<b>2666.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.92</b>	<b>2271.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-392. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-02-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.32*	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.34</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.27</b>	<b>97.79</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.66</b>	<b>582.92</b>	<b>321.01</b>	<b>165.89</b>
mourning dove	0.19	0.17	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.66</b>	<b>6.66</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.06</b>	<b>699.38</b>	<b>259.74</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>2.42</b>	<b>430.71</b>	<b>159.98</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>10.85</b>	<b>10.84</b>	0.09	0.09
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>9.60</b>	<b>9.60</b>	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.60</b>	<b>8.59</b>	0.07	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.52</b>	0.06	0.06

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-393. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-03-17: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.32*	0.32	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>40.39</b>	<b>15.03</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.34</b>	<b>25.26</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.27</b>	<b>82.53</b>	<b>68.25</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>5.76</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>13.21</b>	<b>4.91</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>11.78</b>	<b>4.38</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.67</b>	<b>414.00</b>	<b>257.57</b>	<b>165.89</b>
mourning dove	0.19	0.17	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>73.60</b>	<b>27.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>91.05</b>	<b>33.87</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	<b>6.13</b>	<b>2.25</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.66</b>	<b>6.65</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.05</b>	<b>416.58</b>	<b>153.52</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>2.41</b>	<b>256.53</b>	<b>94.56</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>10.84</b>	<b>10.84</b>	0.09	0.09
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>281.74</b>	<b>104.82</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>432.88</b>	<b>161.05</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>9.59</b>	<b>9.59</b>	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.59</b>	<b>8.59</b>	0.07	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.52</b>	0.06	0.06

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-394. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-04-18: Combination of Admire Pro as a drench application at 7.96 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b><i>0.51*</i></b>	<b><i>0.51</i></b>	0.07	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.17</b>	<b>286.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.24</b>	<b>96.50</b>	<b>19.32</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.43</b>	<b>150.02</b>	<b>60.07</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>17.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.85</b>	<b>116.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.81</b>	<b>998.10</b>	<b>1161.85</b>	<b>166.51</b>
mourning dove	0.30	0.28	0.10	0.10
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.27</b>	<b>1536.27</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.46</b>	<b>1792.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	<b>57.38</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>
purple martin	<b>6.47</b>	<b>1672.84</b>	<b>1667.27</b>	<b>0.90</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.50</b>	<b>2405.17</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.39</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.02</b>	<b>2666.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.92</b>	<b>2271.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.13	0.13
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.22	0.22
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-395. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-05-18: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b><i>0.51</i></b> *	<b><i>0.51</i></b>	0.07	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.16</b>	<b>286.16</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.23</b>	<b>96.49</b>	<b>19.31</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>17.60</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.85</b>	<b>116.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.79</b>	<b>998.05</b>	<b>1161.71</b>	<b>166.42</b>
mourning dove	0.29	0.28	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.26</b>	<b>1536.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.45</b>	<b>1792.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	<b>57.38</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>
purple martin	<b>6.47</b>	<b>1672.76</b>	<b>1667.18</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.48</b>	<b>2405.16</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.38</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.02</b>	<b>2666.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.92</b>	<b>2271.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.65</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.



Table ACP-Eco-396. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-397. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-06-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<i>0.52*</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.37</b>	<b>527.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>134.98</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>150.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>131.24</b>	<b>131.24</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.06</b>	<b>221.06</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.61</b>	<b>47.61</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.94</i>	0.01	0.01
tricolored blackbird	<b>168.07</b>	<b>1165.89</b>	<b>1164.01</b>	<b>166.14</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.80</b>	<b>1536.80</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.89</b>	<b>1792.89</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>105.62</b>	<b>105.46</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>11.69</b>	<b>11.69</b>	0.10	0.10
purple martin	<b>5.79</b>	<b>2172.47</b>	<b>2166.73</b>	0.05
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4793.59</b>	<b>4788.34</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.03</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3079.18</b>	<b>3079.18</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2340.86</b>	<b>2340.86</b>	0.00
American badger	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-398. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-13: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.03
mourning dove	0.04	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.01
purple martin	0.02	0.02
yellow rail	0.01	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.02	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

Table ACP-Eco-399. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-07-17: Combination of Alias 2F as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.35*	0.35	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.34</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.88</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.82</b>	<b>583.09</b>	<b>321.01</b>	<b>165.89</b>
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.46</b>	<b>699.78</b>	<b>259.74</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.66</b>	<b>430.95</b>	<b>159.99</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.92</b>	<b>11.91</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.45</b>	<b>9.44</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-400. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-14-17: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.35*	0.35	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.34</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.88</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.82</b>	<b>583.09</b>	<b>321.01</b>	<b>165.89</b>
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.46</b>	<b>699.78</b>	<b>259.74</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.66</b>	<b>430.95</b>	<b>159.99</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.92</b>	<b>11.91</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.45</b>	<b>9.44</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-401. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-15-18: Combination of Marathon II Greenhouse & Nursery Insecticide as a drench application at 5.26 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.51*</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.16</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.24</b>	<b>19.31</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.60</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.79</b>	<b>998.05</b>	<b>166.42</b>
mourning dove	0.29	0.28	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	<b>57.38</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.46</b>
purple martin	<b>6.47</b>	<b>1672.77</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.48</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.38</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.65</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-402. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-28-18: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.51*</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.16</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.23</b>	<b>19.31</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>60.05</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.60</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.79</b>	<b>998.05</b>	<b>166.42</b>
mourning dove	0.29	0.28	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	<b>57.38</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.46</b>
purple martin	<b>6.47</b>	<b>1672.76</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.48</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.38</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.65</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-403. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	<b>1.18</b>	0.01	0.01
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
purple martin	0.01	<b>2.56</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	<b>0.78</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.



Table ACP-Eco-404. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-29-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 30 acres to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.52*</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.00	<b>0.52</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>527.37</b>	<b>527.37</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>27.05</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>134.98</b>	<b>26.98</b>	<b>27.04</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>150.33</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>59.96</b>	<b>60.29</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01	0.00	<b>0.56</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.92</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.91</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>131.24</b>	<b>131.24</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>221.06</b>	<b>221.06</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.44
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.61</b>	<b>47.61</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.94</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>168.07</b>	<b>1165.89</b>	<b>1164.01</b>	<b>166.14</b>	<b>168.02</b>
mourning dove	0.39	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.37
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.80</b>	<b>1536.80</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.89</b>	<b>1792.89</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	<b>105.62</b>	<b>105.46</b>	0.00	0.16
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>11.69</b>	<b>11.69</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>11.69</b>
purple martin	<b>5.79</b>	<b>2172.47</b>	<b>2166.73</b>	0.05	<b>5.79</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4793.59</b>	<b>4788.34</b>	0.04	<b>5.29</b>
mule deer	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.03</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.03</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.04</b>	<b>23.04</b>	0.19	0.19	<b>23.04</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>3079.18</b>	<b>3079.18</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2340.86</b>	<b>2340.86</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.65</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.85</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>10.55</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.16	0.16	<b>18.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.46</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.46</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp. - No Residue to Water, 10% to Native Soil assumes there is no natural surface water sufficiently close to the site of application for run-off from the site, and the 10% soil residues are available to plants for systemic uptake.

Table ACP-Eco-405. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-13: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Kontos as a foliar application at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.01	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-406. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-30-17: Combination of Widow as a drench application at 5.19 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.35*	0.35	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.34</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.88</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.82</b>	<b>583.09</b>	<b>321.01</b>	<b>165.89</b>
mourning dove	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.46</b>	<b>699.78</b>	<b>259.74</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.66</b>	<b>430.95</b>	<b>159.99</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.92</b>	<b>11.91</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.45</b>	<b>9.44</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-407. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-31-17: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.35*	0.35	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>68.08</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>19.34</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>60.30</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.88</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>9.71</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>22.26</b>	<b>8.31</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>19.86</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>167.83</b>	<b>583.09</b>	<b>321.01</b>	<b>165.89</b>
mourning dove	0.21	0.19	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	<b>123.97</b>	<b>46.30</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>153.37</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	<b>10.28</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.32</b>	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>4.46</b>	<b>699.78</b>	<b>259.74</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>2.66</b>	<b>430.95</b>	<b>159.99</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.92</b>	<b>11.91</b>	0.10	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>474.85</b>	<b>177.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>729.60</b>	<b>272.50</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.09	0.09
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.45</b>	<b>9.44</b>	0.08	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-408. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-32-18: Combination of Nuprid 4.6F Pro as a drench application at 5.89 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, 100% to Soil in Pot, No Residue to Water <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 10% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b><i>0.51</i></b> *	<b><i>0.51</i></b>	0.07	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	<b>286.17</b>	<b>286.17</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	<b>77.24</b>	<b>96.49</b>	<b>19.32</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.48	<b>90.42</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>60.06</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>17.61</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	<b>120.31</b>	<b>120.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	<b>116.85</b>	<b>116.85</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	0.07	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	<b>47.60</b>	<b>47.60</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.17	0.17
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.10	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.79</b>	<b>998.06</b>	<b>1161.75</b>	<b>166.44</b>
mourning dove	0.29	0.28	0.08	0.08
osprey	0.00	<b>1536.26</b>	<b>1536.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	<b>1792.45</b>	<b>1792.44</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	<b>57.38</b>	<b>57.28</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>
purple martin	<b>6.47</b>	<b>1672.78</b>	<b>1667.20</b>	<b>0.89</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.85</b>	<b>2408.49</b>	<b>2405.16</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.39	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.03</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.38</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	<b>2666.02</b>	<b>2666.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	<b>2271.92</b>	<b>2271.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.12	0.12
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.21	0.21
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the chemical available for uptake to plants. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>2</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-409. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-17: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>19.73</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>19.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>3.96</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	<b>3.65</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>7.07</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>7.07</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>116.38</b>	<b>69.03</b>	<b>116.11</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>46.45</b>	<b>15.71</b>	<b>46.45</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>57.45</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>57.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>6.81</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>6.77</b>	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>3.52</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.51</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.08</b>	0.02	0.04	0.01
purple martin	<b>167.11</b>	<b>87.73</b>	<b>166.48</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>159.61</b>	<b>53.86</b>	<b>159.24</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.27</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.55</b>	0.06	0.07	0.06
southern sea otter	<b>337.65</b>	<b>114.21</b>	<b>337.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>353.92</b>	<b>179.06</b>	<b>353.89</b>	0.28

Table ACP-Eco-409. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.89</b>	0.06	0.06	0.06
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.14</b>	0.05	0.05	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.38</b>	0.04	0.05	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>2.89</b>	0.29	<b>2.88</b>	0.29
earthworm	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>28.68</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.86</b>
honeybee (oral)	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>28.68</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>28.54</b>	<b>2.86</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.95</b>	0.02	0.02	0.02
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-410. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-17: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>74.39</b>	<b>27.68</b>	<b>74.39</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>35.32</b>	<b>30.07</b>	<b>35.27</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>82.52</b>	<b>68.24</b>	<b>82.23</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.86</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>32.28</b>
giant garter snake	<b>11.52</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>11.52</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>24.98</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>24.98</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>23.57</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>23.57</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>827.98</b>	<b>515.11</b>	<b>824.57</b>	<b>331.76</b>
mourning dove	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>147.19</b>	<b>54.76</b>	<b>147.19</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>182.09</b>	<b>67.74</b>	<b>182.09</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>11.29</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>11.14</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>13.28</b>	0.11	0.11	0.11
purple martin	<b>832.43</b>	<b>306.76</b>	<b>824.40</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>510.75</b>	<b>188.27</b>	<b>505.98</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>3.53</b>	0.03	0.03	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>20.96</b>	0.17	0.17	0.17
southern sea otter	<b>563.23</b>	<b>209.55</b>	<b>563.23</b>	0.00



Table ACP-Eco-410. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
southwestern river otter	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
American badger	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	0.02	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>19.19</b>	0.16	0.16	0.16
big free-tailed bat	<b>16.96</b>	0.14	0.14	0.14
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.98</b>	0.12	0.13	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.37	0.14	0.37	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.37	0.14	0.37	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.37	0.14	0.37	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.37	0.14	0.37	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01
earthworm	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-411. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-17: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.16*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6.40</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>6.40</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>15.19</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>11.60</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>82.52</b>	<b>68.24</b>	<b>82.23</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.97</b>	0.36	<b>0.96</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.72</b>	0.26	<b>0.71</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.72</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
southern sea otter	0.25	0.09	0.25	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

Table ACP-Eco-412. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario ACP-12-17: Combination of Flagship 25WG as a drench application at 0.1225 lb a.i./Acre and Movento as a foliar application at 0.156 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants in the nursery production area incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat, 100% to Native Soil <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Combo, No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.32*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>40.39</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>40.39</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>25.26</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>25.22</b>	<b>19.29</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>82.52</b>	<b>68.24</b>	<b>82.23</b>	<b>59.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>17.53</b>
giant garter snake	<b>5.76</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>5.76</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>13.21</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>13.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>11.78</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>11.78</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>413.99</b>	<b>257.56</b>	<b>412.29</b>	<b>165.88</b>
mourning dove	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>73.60</b>	<b>27.38</b>	<b>73.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>91.05</b>	<b>33.87</b>	<b>91.05</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>6.13</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>6.05</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.65</b>	0.06	0.06	0.06
purple martin	<b>416.57</b>	<b>153.51</b>	<b>412.56</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>256.53</b>	<b>94.56</b>	<b>254.14</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>10.84</b>	0.09	0.09	0.09
southern sea otter	<b>281.74</b>	<b>104.82</b>	<b>281.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>432.88</b>	<b>161.05</b>	<b>432.88</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.94</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>9.59</b>	0.08	0.08	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.59</b>	0.07	0.07	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.52</b>	0.06	0.06	0.06

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water or adjacent habitat. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.-Combo, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 10% of soil treatment and reduced foliar spray estimated for 25 ft. to surface water and terrestrial habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No drift buffer is modeled between the application site and water. Of the drench-applied product, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

<sup>4</sup> Combination Foliar and Drench App. No chemical residue moves from the application site to water. A 25 ft. drift buffer is modeled between the application site and adjacent habitat for the foliar-applied product. Of the drench-applied product, 10% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil from leaching out of the pot or overspray of the pot, with the exception of applications of Flagship 25 WG. For application of Flagship 25 WG, 100% of the applied chemical is assumed to reach native soil.

## Table PDCP-Eco-1. to PDCP-Eco-210.

Table PDCP-Eco-1. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-36: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.06
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.31	0.31	0.01	0.30
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	<b>0.51</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	<b>0.58</b>
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
western pond turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01	<b>0.64</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.01	<b>0.87</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon-	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.31</b>	0.27	<b>4.17</b>
mourning dove	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.34
osprey	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.00
California brown pelican	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.00
California condor	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
white-tailed kite	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.01	<b>0.71</b>
Cooper's hawk	0.44	0.44	0.01	0.43
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.15
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>13.41</b>	<b>13.41</b>	0.12	<b>13.41</b>
purple martin	<b>10.20</b>	<b>10.05</b>	0.47	<b>9.81</b>
yellow rail	<b>5.09</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.28	<b>4.85</b>
mule deer	<b>8.62</b>	<b>8.62</b>	0.09	<b>8.62</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>51.26</b>	<b>51.26</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>51.26</b>
southern sea otter	0.30	0.17	0.30	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.57</b>	0.39	0.42	0.15

Table PDCP-Eco-1. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
American badger	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.92</b>	0.02	<b>1.92</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.11</b>	0.04	<b>4.11</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>46.36</b>	<b>46.36</b>	0.39	<b>46.36</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>41.71</b>	<b>41.71</b>	0.35	<b>41.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>36.53</b>	<b>36.53</b>	0.35	<b>36.53</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>823.86</b>	<b>462.12</b>	<b>823.86</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>3.83</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>3.83</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>97365.30</b>	<b>54614.43</b>	<b>97365.30</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>97365.30</b>	<b>54614.43</b>	<b>97365.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<i>0.55</i>	0.31	<i>0.55</i>	0.00
black abalone	<i>0.55</i>	0.31	<i>0.55</i>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.01</b>	0.04	<b>5.01</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>8.57</b>	<b>8.57</b>	0.08	<b>8.57</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.01	<i>0.91</i>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)				
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.01	<i>0.91</i>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-2. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-37: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to stock material in a nursery setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	<b>0.51</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	<b>0.58</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01	<b>0.64</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.01	<b>0.87</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.06	<b>4.17</b>
mourning dove	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
white-tailed kite	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.01	<b>0.71</b>
Cooper's hawk	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.43
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>13.41</b>	<b>13.41</b>	0.11	<b>13.41</b>
purple martin	<b>9.85</b>	<b>9.84</b>	0.12	<b>9.81</b>
yellow rail	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.87</b>	0.07	<b>4.85</b>
mule deer	<b>8.62</b>	<b>8.62</b>	0.07	<b>8.62</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>51.26</b>	<b>51.26</b>	0.43	<b>51.26</b>
southern sea otter	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.19	0.18	0.04	0.15
American badger	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.92</b>	0.02	<b>1.92</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-2. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.11</b>	0.03	<b>4.11</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>46.36</b>	<b>46.36</b>	0.38	<b>46.36</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>41.71</b>	<b>41.71</b>	0.35	<b>41.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>36.53</b>	<b>36.53</b>	0.30	<b>36.53</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>80.58</b>	<b>56.21</b>	<b>80.58</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.37	0.26	0.37	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>9522.73</b>	<b>6643.45</b>	<b>9522.73</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>9522.73</b>	<b>6643.45</b>	<b>9522.73</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00
black abalone	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00
earthworm	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.01	<b>1.67</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.01</b>	0.04	<b>5.01</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>8.56</b>	<b>8.56</b>	0.07	<b>8.56</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	<b>0.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	<b>0.91</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-3. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-36: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.15*	0.06	0.15	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.17	<b>9.54</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.57</b>	0.25	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.11	<b>1.09</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.08</b>	0.26	<b>6.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>10.25</b>	<b>10.25</b>	0.18	<b>10.25</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>11.67</b>	<b>11.66</b>	0.21	<b>11.66</b>
giant garter snake	0.24	0.12	0.21	0.03
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.06
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
western pond turtle	0.22	0.09	0.22	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>12.74</b>	<b>12.74</b>	0.22	<b>12.74</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>15.77</b>	<b>15.77</b>	0.28	<b>15.76</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>17.32</b>	<b>17.32</b>	0.31	<b>17.32</b>
tidewater goby	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>87.45</b>	<b>85.14</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>83.38</b>
mourning dove	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.12	<b>6.71</b>
osprey	<b>2.49</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.90</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.90</b>	0.00
California condor	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.12
white-tailed kite	0.36	0.36	0.02	0.35
Cooper's hawk	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.18
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.56</b>	0.12	<b>2.52</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>268.14</b>	<b>268.14</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>268.14</b>
purple martin	<b>203.06</b>	<b>199.20</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>196.26</b>
yellow rail	<b>101.12</b>	<b>98.75</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>96.94</b>
mule deer	<b>28.14</b>	<b>28.14</b>	0.31	<b>28.14</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>166.84</b>	<b>166.84</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>166.84</b>
southern sea otter	<b>16.47</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>16.47</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>22.89</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>22.89</b>	0.01
American badger	<b>67.81</b>	<b>67.81</b>	0.49	<b>67.80</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>41.96</b>	<b>41.96</b>	0.35	<b>41.96</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-3. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>146.65</b>	<b>146.65</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>146.65</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>420.18</b>	<b>420.17</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>420.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>370.98</b>	<b>370.97</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>370.97</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>7650.80</b>	<b>3276.54</b>	<b>7650.80</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>35.53</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>35.53</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>904184.01</b>	<b>387227.45</b>	<b>904184.01</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>904183.99</b>	<b>387227.44</b>	<b>904183.99</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>5.10</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>5.10</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>5.10</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>5.10</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-4. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-37: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to stock material in a nursery setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	<b>1.22</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.14
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.02	<b>0.77</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.01	<b>1.31</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	0.01	<b>1.50</b>
giant garter snake	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
western pond turtle	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.63</b>	0.01	<b>1.63</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.02	<b>2.02</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.02	<b>2.22</b>
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>9.95</b>	<b>9.80</b>	0.41	<b>9.62</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
osprey	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.00
California brown pelican	0.23	0.13	0.23	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
white-tailed kite	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
fulvous whistling-duck	0.24	0.23	0.01	0.23
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>34.41</b>	<b>34.41</b>	0.29	<b>34.41</b>
purple martin	<b>23.19</b>	<b>22.94</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>22.63</b>
yellow rail	<b>12.77</b>	<b>12.62</b>	0.44	<b>12.43</b>
mule deer	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.29</b>	0.02	<b>2.29</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.60</b>	<b>13.60</b>	0.11	<b>13.60</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.03	<b>3.63</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-4. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>	0.02	<b>2.63</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.20</b>	<b>10.20</b>	0.08	<b>10.20</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>25.64</b>	<b>25.64</b>	0.21	<b>25.64</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>22.64</b>	<b>22.64</b>	0.19	<b>22.64</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>613.91</b>	<b>348.31</b>	<b>613.91</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2.85</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.85</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>72552.73</b>	<b>41163.64</b>	<b>72552.73</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>72552.73</b>	<b>41163.64</b>	<b>72552.73</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.41	0.23	0.41	0.00
black abalone	0.41	0.23	0.41	0.00
earthworm	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-5. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-36: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>3.28*</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.06	<b>3.28</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.51</b>	0.49	0.05	0.47
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.08</b>	0.26	<b>6.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.88</b>	0.10	<b>5.88</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.02	<b>1.00</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>15.77</b>	<b>15.77</b>	0.28	<b>15.76</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	0.03	<b>1.49</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.22
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.46
purple martin	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.17
yellow rail	0.46	0.45	0.03	0.44
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.74</b>	0.06	<b>5.74</b>
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.81</b>	<b>4.81</b>	0.04	<b>4.81</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.48</b>	0.04	<b>5.47</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.68</b>	0.01	<b>1.68</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-6. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-37: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to stock material in a nursery setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>1.22*</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	<b>1.22</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.14
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.02	<b>0.77</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.01	<b>1.31</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	<b>1.12</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.02	<b>2.02</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.01	<b>1.67</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.17
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	<b>0.52</b>
purple martin	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.17
yellow rail	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	0.02	0.49
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.08</b>	0.03	<b>4.08</b>
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>	0.02	<b>2.63</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.91</b>	0.02	<b>2.91</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-7. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-36: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic western spadefoot	0.15*	0.06	0.15	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>6.41</b>	<b>6.41</b>	0.11	<b>6.41</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.31	0.13	0.31	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.08	<b>0.78</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.08</b>	0.26	<b>6.02</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>8.07</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.14	<b>8.06</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.33</b>	0.11	<b>6.33</b>
giant garter snake	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
western pond turtle	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.37</b>	0.11	<b>6.37</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>15.77</b>	<b>15.77</b>	0.28	<b>15.76</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>9.41</b>	<b>9.40</b>	0.17	<b>9.40</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>43.72</b>	<b>42.57</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>41.69</b>
mourning dove	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.47</b>	0.06	<b>3.47</b>
osprey	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
white-tailed kite	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.18
Cooper's hawk	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.09
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.06	<b>1.37</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>134.30</b>	<b>134.30</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>134.30</b>
purple martin	<b>101.62</b>	<b>99.68</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>98.21</b>
yellow rail	<b>50.79</b>	<b>49.60</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>48.69</b>
mule deer	<b>14.07</b>	<b>14.07</b>	0.15	<b>14.07</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>86.29</b>	<b>86.29</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>86.29</b>
southern sea otter	<b>8.24</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>8.24</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>11.45</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>11.44</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>33.91</b>	<b>33.91</b>	0.25	<b>33.91</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>23.39</b>	<b>23.39</b>	0.20	<b>23.38</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>73.32</b>	<b>73.32</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>73.32</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>212.83</b>	<b>212.82</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>212.82</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>186.33</b>	<b>186.33</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>186.33</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-8. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-37: Ground spray applications of Orthene 97 at 0.7305 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to stock material in a nursery setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>1.22*</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	<b>1.22</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.14
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.02	<b>0.77</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.01	<b>1.31</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.01	<b>1.31</b>
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western pond turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.01	<b>0.82</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.02	<b>2.02</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	<b>1.94</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.20	<b>4.81</b>
mourning dove	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.00	<b>0.56</b>
osprey	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.00
California brown pelican	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.20
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>17.46</b>	<b>17.46</b>	0.15	<b>17.46</b>
purple martin	<b>11.68</b>	<b>11.56</b>	0.37	<b>11.40</b>
yellow rail	<b>6.64</b>	<b>6.56</b>	0.23	<b>6.46</b>
mule deer	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01	<b>1.15</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.84</b>	<b>8.84</b>	0.07	<b>8.84</b>
southern sea otter	<b>0.66</b>	0.38	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.02	<b>1.82</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>	0.02	<b>2.63</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.10</b>	0.04	<b>5.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.28</b>	<b>14.28</b>	0.12	<b>14.28</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.77</b>	<b>11.77</b>	0.10	<b>11.77</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-9. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-03: Aerial applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.084 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.11
yellow rail	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.07
mule deer	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22



Table PDCP-Eco-9. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.77</b>	0.07	<b>8.77</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
honey bee (oral)	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.03	<b>3.32</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.03	<b>3.32</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-10. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-04: Airblast spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.084 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.11
yellow rail	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.07
mule deer	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22

Table PDCP-Eco-10. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.77</b>	0.07	<b>8.77</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
honey bee (oral)	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.03	<b>3.32</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.32</b>	0.03	<b>3.32</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-11. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-05: Ground spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.13125 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08
mourning dove	0.01
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.29
purple martin	0.18
yellow rail	0.11
mule deer	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	0.37
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.34
southern grasshopper mouse	0.30
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.27

Table PDCP-Eco-11. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.01
California freshwater shrimp	0.01
Shasta crayfish	0.01
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	<b>13.71</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.44
honey bee (oral)	<b>5.19</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.44
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>5.19</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.44

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-12. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-06: Ground spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.13125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
purple martin	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.18
yellow rail	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.10
mule deer	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	0.37	0.37	0.01	0.37
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03

Table PDCP-Eco-12. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34
southern grasshopper mouse	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00
honey bee (contact)	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.44
honey bee (oral)	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.21</b>	0.09	<b>5.21</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.44
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.21</b>	0.09	<b>5.21</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.44

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-13. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-07: Ground spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.048 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11
purple martin	0.07
yellow rail	0.04
mule deer	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	0.14
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.12
southern grasshopper mouse	0.11
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.10



Table PDCP-Eco-13. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	<b>5.01</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.16
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.90</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.90</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-14. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-08: Ground spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.048 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
purple martin	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.06
yellow rail	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.04
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-14. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
southern grasshopper mouse	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
honey bee (contact)	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.91</b>	0.03	<b>1.91</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.91</b>	0.03	<b>1.91</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-15. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-09: Aerial spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.0875 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.12
yellow rail	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.07
mule deer	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23

Table PDCP-Eco-15. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>9.14</b>	<b>9.14</b>	0.08	<b>9.14</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
honey bee (oral)	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-16. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-10: Airblast applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.0875 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.12
yellow rail	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.07
mule deer	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23

Table PDCP-Eco-16.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>9.14</b>	<b>9.14</b>	0.08	<b>9.14</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
honey bee (oral)	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-17. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-56: Aerial spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
purple martin	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.07
yellow rail	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01



Table PDCP-Eco-17. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
southern grasshopper mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.33</b>	0.04	<b>5.33</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.02	<b>2.02</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.02	<b>2.02</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-18. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-57: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11
purple martin	0.07
yellow rail	0.04
mule deer	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	0.15
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.13
southern grasshopper mouse	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.10

Table PDCP-Eco-18. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	<b>5.33</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>2.02</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>2.02</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-19. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-58: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
purple martin	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.07
yellow rail	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-19. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
southern grasshopper mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00
honey bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.04	<b>2.02</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.04	<b>2.02</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-20. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-59: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.0506 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
purple martin	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.07
yellow rail	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13

Table PDCP-Eco-20. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.04	<b>5.28</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	0.02	<b>2.00</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	0.02	<b>2.00</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-21. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-60: Ground spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
purple martin	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.07
yellow rail	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03



Table PDCP-Eco-21. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38
southern grasshopper mouse	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00
honey bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.03	<b>1.98</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.03	<b>1.98</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-22. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-61: Ground spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11
purple martin	0.07
yellow rail	0.04
mule deer	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.16
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.38
southern grasshopper mouse	0.34
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.30

Table PDCP-Eco-22. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	<b>5.22</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.98</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.98</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-23. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-62: Aerial spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
purple martin	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.07
yellow rail	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
southern sea otter	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38

Table PDCP-Eco-23. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.22</b>	0.04	<b>5.22</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.02	<b>1.98</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.98</b>	0.02	<b>1.98</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-24. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-03: Aerial applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.084 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
purple martin	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
yellow rail	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-24. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.27</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.27</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.27</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-25. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-04: Airblast spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.084 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
purple martin	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
yellow rail	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01



Table PDCP-Eco-25. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.98</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.98</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.98</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-26. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-05: Ground spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.13125 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.06
purple martin	0.04
yellow rail	0.02
mule deer	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.17
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	0.14

Table PDCP-Eco-26. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.13
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.33
California freshwater shrimp	0.33
Shasta crayfish	0.33
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-27. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-06: Ground spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.13125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.13
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.49	0.49	0.01	0.49
purple martin	0.31	0.31	0.01	0.30
yellow rail	0.19	0.18	0.01	0.18
mule deer	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.02	<b>1.53</b>
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12

Table PDCP-Eco-27. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.02	<b>1.40</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.02	<b>1.23</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.02	<b>1.09</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.50</b>	<i>0.77</i>	<b>1.50</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.50</b>	<i>0.77</i>	<b>1.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.50</b>	<i>0.77</i>	<b>1.50</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-28. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-07: Ground spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.048 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02
purple martin	0.01
yellow rail	0.01
mule deer	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	0.05

Table PDCP-Eco-28. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.12
California freshwater shrimp	0.12
Shasta crayfish	0.12
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-29. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-08: Ground spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.048 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
purple martin	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.11
yellow rail	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.07
mule deer	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	0.01	<b>0.56</b>
southern sea otter	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04



Table PDCP-Eco-29. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b><i>0.51</i></b>	<b><i>0.51</i></b>	0.01	<b><i>0.51</i></b>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.45	0.45	0.01	0.45
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.40
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>6.51</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>6.51</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>6.51</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>6.51</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>6.51</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>6.51</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-30. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-09: Aerial spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.0875 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
purple martin	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
yellow rail	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-30. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-31. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-10: Airblast applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.0875 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres in production citrus without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
purple martin	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
yellow rail	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-31. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-32. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-56: Aerial spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
purple martin	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.01
yellow rail	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
southern sea otter	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-32. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>11.26</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>11.26</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>11.26</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>11.26</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>11.26</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>11.26</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-33. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-57: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02
purple martin	0.01
yellow rail	0.01
mule deer	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.07
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06



Table PDCP-Eco-33. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.13
California freshwater shrimp	0.13
Shasta crayfish	0.13
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-34. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-58: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	0.15	0.13	0.03	0.12
yellow rail	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.07
mule deer	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01	<b>0.61</b>
southern sea otter	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05

Table PDCP-Eco-34. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b><i>0.56</i></b>	<b><i>0.56</i></b>	0.01	<b><i>0.56</i></b>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.49	0.49	0.01	0.49
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.43	0.43	0.01	0.43
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b><i>4.32</i></b>	<b><i>1.57</i></b>	<b><i>4.32</i></b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b><i>4.32</i></b>	<b><i>1.57</i></b>	<b><i>4.32</i></b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b><i>4.32</i></b>	<b><i>1.57</i></b>	<b><i>4.32</i></b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-35. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-59: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.0506 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
purple martin	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-35. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
southern grasshopper mouse	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-36. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-60: Ground spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.11
yellow rail	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.07
mule deer	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.01	<b>0.81</b>
southern sea otter	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09

Table PDCP-Eco-36. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.01	<b>1.04</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<i><b>0.92</b></i>	<i><b>0.92</b></i>	0.01	<i><b>0.92</b></i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<i><b>0.81</b></i>	<i><b>0.81</b></i>	0.01	<i><b>0.81</b></i>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>4.24</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>4.24</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.24</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>4.24</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.24</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>4.24</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-37. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-61: Ground spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00
delta smelt	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01
mourning dove	0.00
osprey	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00
California condor	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02
purple martin	0.01
yellow rail	0.01
mule deer	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08
southern sea otter	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00
American badger	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07



Table PDCP-Eco-37. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.13
California freshwater shrimp	0.13
Shasta crayfish	0.13
mimic tryonia	0.00
black abalone	0.00
earthworm	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

Table PDCP-Eco-38. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-62: Aerial spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
purple martin	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.01
yellow rail	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-38. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>11.04</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.04</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>11.04</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.04</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>11.04</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.04</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-39. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-06: Ground spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.13125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-40. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-08: Ground spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.048 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-41. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-58: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-42. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-60: Ground spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-43. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-06: Ground spray applications of Assail 30 SG at 0.13125 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.06
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
purple martin	0.16	0.15	0.01	0.15
yellow rail	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.01	<b>0.70</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	<b>0.63</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.01	<b>0.55</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-44. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-08: Ground spray applications of Assail 70 WP at 0.048 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
purple martin	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.05
yellow rail	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03
mule deer	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
riparian brush rabbit	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
southern grasshopper mouse	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-45. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-58: Ground spray applications of Tristar 30 SG at 0.051 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
purple martin	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.06
yellow rail	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03
mule deer	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
riparian brush rabbit	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
southern grasshopper mouse	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-46. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-60: Ground spray applications of Tristar 8.5 SL at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
purple martin	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.06
yellow rail	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03
mule deer	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.42
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	<b>0.52</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.46
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.41

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-47. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-48: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>9.40</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>9.40</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>7.43</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>7.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.98</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>9022.67</b>	<b>8301.57</b>	<b>9022.67</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>22.09</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>22.08</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>5.27</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>5.21</b>	0.05
western pond turtle	<b>2517.90</b>	<b>2022.57</b>	<b>2517.90</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.02	<b>0.78</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>94.68</b>	<b>54.76</b>	<b>94.68</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.01	<b>0.96</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	<b>1.06</b>
tidewater goby	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
delta smelt	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>33.29</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>33.29</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>33.29</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>33.29</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>77.69</b>	<b>45.30</b>	<b>77.69</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>66.00</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>66.00</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>384.06</b>	<b>353.39</b>	<b>384.06</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>427.98</b>	<b>393.02</b>	<b>427.98</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>3.67</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>3.67</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.34</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.05
purple martin	<b>110.41</b>	<b>63.88</b>	<b>110.38</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>60.94</b>	<b>35.23</b>	<b>60.92</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.03	<b>1.13</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.74</b>	0.20	<b>6.74</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2204.02</b>	<b>1273.81</b>	<b>2204.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>8838.30</b>	<b>6914.27</b>	<b>8838.28</b>	0.02
American badger	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	<b>0.54</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-47. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	<b>6.15</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.48</b>	0.06	<b>5.48</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.80</b>	0.11	<b>4.80</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>7.28</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>7.28</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>233.06</b>	<b>135.91</b>	<b>233.06</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.28</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>7.28</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>7.28</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>7.28</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
black abalone	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
honey bee (contact)	<b>439.59</b>	<b>439.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>439.59</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>833.60</b>	<b>833.60</b>	<b>25.11</b>	<b>833.60</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>439.59</b>	<b>439.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>439.59</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>833.60</b>	<b>833.60</b>	<b>25.11</b>	<b>833.60</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>439.59</b>	<b>439.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>439.59</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-48. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-49: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>7.90*</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.30	0.19	0.30	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1436.81</b>	<b>883.59</b>	<b>1436.81</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.10</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>3.10</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.59</b>	0.39	<b>0.54</b>	0.05
western pond turtle	<b>349.93</b>	<b>215.20</b>	<b>349.93</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.01	<b>0.78</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>9.47</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>9.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.01	<b>0.96</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	<b>1.06</b>
tidewater goby	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>3.38</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>3.38</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>3.38</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>7.90</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.90</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>6.63</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>6.60</b>	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>61.16</b>	<b>37.61</b>	<b>61.16</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>68.02</b>	<b>41.83</b>	<b>68.02</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.05
purple martin	<b>11.07</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>11.04</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>6.10</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>6.08</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.01	<b>1.13</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.74</b>	0.06	<b>6.74</b>
southern sea otter	<b>220.08</b>	<b>135.35</b>	<b>220.08</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1196.36</b>	<b>735.74</b>	<b>1196.33</b>	0.03
American badger	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	<b>0.54</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	<b>6.15</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-48. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.48</b>	0.05	<b>5.48</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.80</b>	0.04	<b>4.80</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>0.74</b>	0.46	<b>0.74</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>23.69</b>	<b>14.56</b>	<b>23.69</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>0.74</b>	0.46	<b>0.74</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>0.74</b>	0.46	<b>0.74</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
honey bee (contact)	<b>439.59</b>	<b>439.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>439.59</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>833.60</b>	<b>833.60</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>833.60</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>439.59</b>	<b>439.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>439.59</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>833.60</b>	<b>833.60</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>833.60</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>439.59</b>	<b>439.59</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>439.59</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-49. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-48: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>95.42</b>	<b>36.70</b>	<b>95.42</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>74.43</b>	<b>44.57</b>	<b>74.43</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>30.29</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>30.29</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>90867.23</b>	<b>56262.13</b>	<b>90866.83</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>5158.24</b>	<b>3135.39</b>	<b>5157.09</b>	<b>1.24</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>128.28</b>	<b>72.23</b>	<b>127.55</b>	<b>0.76</b>
western pond turtle	<b>25293.11</b>	<b>13644.00</b>	<b>25293.10</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>7.77</b>	<b>7.77</b>	0.22	<b>7.77</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>961.50</b>	<b>369.80</b>	<b>961.50</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.62</b>	<b>9.62</b>	0.27	<b>9.62</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>10.57</b>	<b>10.56</b>	0.30	<b>10.56</b>
tidewater goby	<b>7.81</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>7.81</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>7.81</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>7.81</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>16.26</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>16.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>16.26</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>16.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>867.45</b>	<b>311.25</b>	<b>867.45</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>670.27</b>	<b>257.88</b>	<b>670.21</b>	0.14
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>3840.58</b>	<b>2384.52</b>	<b>3840.58</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>4280.14</b>	<b>2651.96</b>	<b>4280.14</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
Cooper's hawk	<b>36.02</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>36.00</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>13.63</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>13.63</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>30.69</b>	<b>19.07</b>	<b>30.16</b>	<b>0.55</b>
purple martin	<b>1121.28</b>	<b>431.46</b>	<b>1120.96</b>	0.33
yellow rail	<b>618.81</b>	<b>238.09</b>	<b>618.62</b>	0.20
mule deer	<b>33.73</b>	<b>33.73</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>33.73</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>199.96</b>	<b>199.96</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>199.95</b>
southern sea otter	<b>66624.19</b>	<b>25620.50</b>	<b>66624.19</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>263921.21</b>	<b>138595.94</b>	<b>263920.85</b>	0.41
American badger	<b>8.66</b>	<b>8.66</b>	0.24	<b>8.66</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>16.07</b>	<b>16.07</b>	0.45	<b>16.07</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-49. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>183.10</b>	<b>183.10</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>183.10</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>161.85</b>	<b>161.85</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>161.85</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>142.89</b>	<b>142.89</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>142.89</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>455.37</b>	<b>175.41</b>	<b>455.37</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>14196.22</b>	<b>5468.31</b>	<b>14196.22</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>455.37</b>	<b>175.41</b>	<b>455.37</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>455.37</b>	<b>175.41</b>	<b>455.37</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.42	0.16	0.42	0.00
black abalone	0.42	0.16	0.42	0.00
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-50. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-49: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>25.84*</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>4.79</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>4.79</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>5.84</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>5.82</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>7352.22</b>	<b>4712.75</b>	<b>7351.78</b>	0.45
Alameda whipsnake	<b>409.92</b>	<b>262.89</b>	<b>409.53</b>	0.40
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>9.50</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>9.34</b>	0.17
western pond turtle	<b>1782.12</b>	<b>1142.31</b>	<b>1782.12</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.01	<b>1.67</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>48.26</b>	<b>30.94</b>	<b>48.26</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.07</b>	0.02	<b>2.07</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.27</b>	0.02	<b>2.27</b>
tidewater goby	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.48	0.32	0.48	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.48	0.32	0.48	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>25.84</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>25.84</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>33.84</b>	<b>21.76</b>	<b>33.64</b>	0.20
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>311.59</b>	<b>199.72</b>	<b>311.59</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>346.54</b>	<b>222.12</b>	<b>346.54</b>	0.00
California condor	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.68</b>	0.44	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.54</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.42</b>	0.12
purple martin	<b>56.34</b>	<b>36.14</b>	<b>56.27</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>31.06</b>	<b>19.93</b>	<b>31.02</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.26</b>	0.06	<b>7.26</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>43.03</b>	<b>43.03</b>	0.36	<b>43.03</b>
southern sea otter	<b>3340.97</b>	<b>2141.63</b>	<b>3340.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>18104.36</b>	<b>11604.64</b>	<b>18104.18</b>	0.18
American badger	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	<b>1.86</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-50. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>39.40</b>	<b>39.40</b>	0.33	<b>39.40</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>34.83</b>	<b>34.83</b>	0.29	<b>34.83</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>30.75</b>	<b>30.75</b>	0.26	<b>30.75</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>23.11</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>23.11</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>720.43</b>	<b>461.65</b>	<b>720.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>23.11</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>23.11</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>23.11</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>23.11</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-51. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-48: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>8.21</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>8.21</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>32.01</b>	<b>19.16</b>	<b>32.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>30.29</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>30.29</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>23.68</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>23.68</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>24.64</b>	<b>14.98</b>	<b>24.64</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.25	0.14	0.24	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1450.14</b>	<b>782.26</b>	<b>1450.14</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.62</b>	<b>9.62</b>	0.27	<b>9.62</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.03	<b>0.91</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.17</b>	0.45	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.96</b>	0.37	<b>0.96</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>2.80</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>2.80</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.19	<b>6.88</b>
southern sea otter	<b>29.69</b>	<b>11.42</b>	<b>29.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>22.97</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>22.97</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.84</b>	0.05	<b>1.84</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.11</b>	0.06	<b>2.11</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	<b>0.65</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-52. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-49: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>3.59</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>3.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>5.84</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>5.82</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>16.71</b>	<b>10.71</b>	<b>16.71</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>17.08</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>17.06</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>891.06</b>	<b>571.16</b>	<b>891.06</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.07</b>	0.02	<b>2.07</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.71</b>	0.01	<b>1.71</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.51</b>	0.33	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.42	0.27	0.42	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>12.91</b>	<b>12.91</b>	0.11	<b>12.91</b>
southern sea otter	<b>12.98</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>12.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>13.74</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>13.74</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.96</b>	0.03	<b>3.96</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.01	<b>1.21</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-53. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-48: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>51.82</b>	<b>19.93</b>	<b>51.82</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>82.83</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>82.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>30.29</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>30.29</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>73146.93</b>	<b>28138.39</b>	<b>73146.74</b>	0.28
Alameda whipsnake	<b>4093.82</b>	<b>1575.19</b>	<b>4093.24</b>	<b>0.62</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>93.45</b>	<b>36.18</b>	<b>93.08</b>	0.38
western pond turtle	<b>18752.23</b>	<b>7213.13</b>	<b>18752.23</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.11	<b>3.89</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>480.75</b>	<b>184.90</b>	<b>480.75</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.62</b>	<b>9.62</b>	0.27	<b>9.62</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.74</b>	0.16	<b>5.74</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>335.14</b>	<b>128.94</b>	<b>335.11</b>	0.07
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>3099.35</b>	<b>1192.26</b>	<b>3099.35</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3446.96</b>	<b>1325.98</b>	<b>3446.96</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	<b>22.16</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>22.14</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>7.40</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>7.40</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>24.38</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>24.11</b>	0.28
purple martin	<b>561.12</b>	<b>215.91</b>	<b>560.96</b>	0.17
yellow rail	<b>310.81</b>	<b>119.58</b>	<b>310.71</b>	0.10
mule deer	<b>16.87</b>	<b>16.87</b>	0.47	<b>16.87</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>103.42</b>	<b>103.42</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>103.42</b>
southern sea otter	<b>33326.94</b>	<b>12815.96</b>	<b>33326.94</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>180169.56</b>	<b>69304.00</b>	<b>180169.38</b>	0.20
American badger	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.33</b>	0.12	<b>4.33</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>8.96</b>	<b>8.96</b>	0.25	<b>8.96</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>91.55</b>	<b>91.55</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>91.55</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>81.98</b>	<b>81.98</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>81.98</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>71.77</b>	<b>71.77</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>71.77</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-54. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-49: Ground spray applications of Talstar S Select at 0.1042 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>4.19</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>5.84</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>5.82</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>3684.46</b>	<b>2361.73</b>	<b>3684.24</b>	0.22
Alameda whipsnake	<b>213.50</b>	<b>136.92</b>	<b>213.30</b>	0.21
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.83</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>4.75</b>	0.08
western pond turtle	<b>1336.59</b>	<b>856.74</b>	<b>1336.59</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.84</i>	0.01	<i>0.84</i>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>24.13</b>	<b>15.47</b>	<b>24.13</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.07</b>	0.02	<b>2.07</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02	<b>1.99</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.92</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>16.82</b>	0.10
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>155.80</b>	<b>99.86</b>	<b>155.80</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>173.27</b>	<b>111.06</b>	<b>173.27</b>	0.00
California condor	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.12</b>	<i>0.72</i>	<b>1.11</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<i>0.60</i>	0.38	<i>0.60</i>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.29</b>	<i>0.85</i>	<b>1.23</b>	0.06
purple martin	<b>28.38</b>	<b>18.21</b>	<b>28.35</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>16.14</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>16.12</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.03	<b>3.63</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>27.97</b>	<b>27.97</b>	0.23	<b>27.97</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1676.98</b>	<b>1074.97</b>	<b>1676.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>9059.05</b>	<b>5806.73</b>	<b>9058.96</b>	0.09
American badger	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.01	<i>0.93</i>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.03	<b>3.46</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>19.70</b>	<b>19.70</b>	0.16	<b>19.70</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.39</b>	<b>19.39</b>	0.16	<b>19.39</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>15.98</b>	<b>15.98</b>	0.13	<b>15.98</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-55. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-44: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>2.08*</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western pond turtle	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
desert tortoise	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
tidewater goby	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
arroyo chub	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
desert pupfish	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.10
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
California brown pelican	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38
purple martin	0.38	0.38	0.15	0.23
yellow rail	0.23	0.23	0.10	0.14
mule deer	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01	<b>1.48</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.78</b>	<b>8.78</b>	0.07	<b>8.78</b>
southern sea otter	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.03
American badger	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.33
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.01	<b>0.70</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.98</b>	<b>7.98</b>	0.07	<b>7.98</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-55. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.11</b>	<b>7.11</b>	0.06	<b>7.11</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.23</b>	0.05	<b>6.23</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.27</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>36.16</b>	<b>36.09</b>	<b>36.16</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>36.15</b>	<b>36.08</b>	<b>36.15</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>106.51</b>	<b>106.30</b>	<b>106.51</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
black abalone	<b>77.82</b>	<b>77.66</b>	<b>77.82</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>98052.13</b>	<b>98052.13</b>	<b>813.83</b>	<b>98052.13</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>	0.04	<b>5.19</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>385.07</b>	<b>385.07</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>385.07</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-56. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-45: Airblast spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.17*	0.09	0.17	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
desert tortoise	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.07
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
purple martin	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.16
yellow rail	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.09
mule deer	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.01	<b>1.42</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.42</b>	<b>8.42</b>	0.07	<b>8.42</b>
southern sea otter	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.02
American badger	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	<b>0.67</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.69</b>	0.06	<b>7.69</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-56. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.06	<b>6.85</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	0.05	<b>6.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.27	0.14	0.27	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>8.88</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>8.88</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	<b>6.49</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>6.49</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>97919.96</b>	<b>97919.96</b>	<b>812.74</b>	<b>97919.96</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>	0.04	<b>5.19</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>385.11</b>	<b>385.11</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>385.11</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-57. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-46: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.70*</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western pond turtle	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.18
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.07
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
California brown pelican	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
purple martin	0.20	0.19	0.05	0.16
yellow rail	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.09
mule deer	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.12	<b>1.42</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.42</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>8.42</b>
southern sea otter	0.36	0.25	0.36	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.69</b>	0.48	<b>0.67</b>	0.02
American badger	0.32	0.32	0.01	0.32
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.02	<b>0.67</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-57. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.69</b>	0.06	<b>7.69</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.11	<b>6.85</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	0.34	<b>6.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>12.41</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>12.41</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>12.40</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>12.40</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>36.56</b>	<b>27.91</b>	<b>36.56</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
black abalone	<b>26.71</b>	<b>20.40</b>	<b>26.71</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>2777.14</b>	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>	0.04	<b>5.19</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>385.07</b>	<b>385.07</b>	<b>32.13</b>	<b>385.07</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-58. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-47: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.10*	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
purple martin	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.16
yellow rail	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.09
mule deer	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.01	<b>1.42</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.42</b>	<b>8.42</b>	0.07	<b>8.42</b>
southern sea otter	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.02
American badger	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	<b>0.67</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.69</b>	0.06	<b>7.69</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-58. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.06	<b>6.85</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	0.05	<b>6.00</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>5.38</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>3.93</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>3.93</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>97919.96</b>	<b>97919.96</b>	<b>812.74</b>	<b>97919.96</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.19</b>	0.04	<b>5.19</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>385.11</b>	<b>385.11</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>385.11</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>273.28</b>	<b>273.28</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.28</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-59. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-44: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>5.41*</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
giant garter snake	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.08
Alameda whipsnake	0.20	0.20	0.03	0.17
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
western pond turtle	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.02	<b>2.66</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	0.03	<b>3.30</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.62</b>	0.03	<b>3.62</b>
tidewater goby	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
delta smelt	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
arroyo chub	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.00
desert pupfish	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.94</b>
mourning dove	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
osprey	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
white-tailed kite	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.03	<b>3.63</b>
purple martin	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>2.20</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.31</b>
mule deer	<b>20.64</b>	<b>20.64</b>	0.17	<b>20.64</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>122.36</b>	<b>122.36</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>122.36</b>
southern sea otter	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>8.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>15.29</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>15.18</b>	0.11
American badger	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.80</b>	0.03	<b>3.80</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	<b>9.83</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-59. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>112.02</b>	<b>112.02</b>	<i>0.93</i>	<b>112.02</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>99.02</b>	<b>99.02</b>	<i>0.82</i>	<b>99.02</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>87.42</b>	<b>87.42</b>	<i>0.73</i>	<b>87.42</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>125.78</b>	<b>125.54</b>	<b>125.78</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>126.08</b>	<b>125.84</b>	<b>126.08</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>370.91</b>	<b>370.21</b>	<b>370.91</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00
black abalone	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00
earthworm	<b>112.33</b>	<b>112.33</b>	<i>0.93</i>	<b>112.33</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-60. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-45: Airblast spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.57*</b>	0.32	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.57</b>	0.32	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.57</b>	0.32	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.57</b>	0.32	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.57</b>	0.32	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.57</b>	0.32	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
giant garter snake	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.08
Alameda whipsnake	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
western pond turtle	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.02	<b>2.75</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.41</b>	0.03	<b>3.41</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.74</b>	0.03	<b>3.74</b>
tidewater goby	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.06	<b>0.69</b>
mourning dove	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
osprey	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
California brown pelican	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
white-tailed kite	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.02	<b>2.66</b>
purple martin	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.11	<b>1.62</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.07	<b>0.96</b>
mule deer	<b>21.69</b>	<b>21.69</b>	0.18	<b>21.69</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>128.60</b>	<b>128.60</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>128.60</b>
southern sea otter	<b>0.86</b>	0.47	<b>0.86</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.11
American badger	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.99</b>	0.03	<b>3.99</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.34</b>	0.09	<b>10.33</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-60. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>117.76</b>	<b>117.76</b>	<i>0.98</i>	<b>117.76</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>104.09</b>	<b>104.09</b>	<i>0.86</i>	<b>104.09</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>91.90</b>	<b>91.90</b>	<i>0.76</i>	<b>91.90</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.24	0.13	0.24	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>12.90</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>12.90</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>12.90</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>12.90</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>38.01</b>	<b>20.59</b>	<b>38.01</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>110.11</b>	<b>110.11</b>	<i>0.91</i>	<b>110.11</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-61. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-46: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>9.02*</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>9.02</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>9.02</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>9.02</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>9.02</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>9.02</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.19	0.19	0.02	0.19
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.12
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.20	0.20	0.02	0.20
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.23	0.23	0.02	0.23
giant garter snake	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.17
Alameda whipsnake	0.37	0.36	0.05	0.35
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.23	0.23	0.02	0.22
western pond turtle	<b>0.57</b>	0.28	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.40</b>	0.44	<b>5.40</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>6.69</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>7.35</b>
tidewater goby	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.00
delta smelt	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.20	0.08	0.20	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.69</b>	0.29	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.21	0.09	0.21	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.37</b>
mourning dove	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.13
osprey	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.00
California brown pelican	0.48	0.24	0.48	0.00
California condor	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
white-tailed kite	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.18
Cooper's hawk	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.09
fulvous whistling-duck	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.06
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.33</b>	0.43	<b>5.33</b>
purple martin	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>3.23</b>
yellow rail	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>1.92</b>
mule deer	<b>42.80</b>	<b>42.80</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>42.80</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>253.75</b>	<b>253.75</b>	<b>20.65</b>	<b>253.75</b>
southern sea otter	<b>6.28</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>6.28</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>11.68</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>11.47</b>	0.22
American badger	<b>7.84</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>7.84</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-61. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>20.39</b>	<b>20.39</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>20.39</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>232.27</b>	<b>232.27</b>	<b>18.91</b>	<b>232.27</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>205.31</b>	<b>205.31</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>205.31</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>181.27</b>	<b>181.27</b>	<b>14.76</b>	<b>181.27</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>91.89</b>	<b>45.73</b>	<b>91.89</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>91.85</b>	<b>45.73</b>	<b>91.85</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>270.66</b>	<b>134.73</b>	<b>270.66</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.00
black abalone	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>25.61</b>	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-62. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-47: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.38*	0.22	0.38	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.38	0.22	0.38	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.38	0.22	0.38	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.38	0.22	0.38	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.38	0.22	0.38	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.38	0.22	0.38	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
giant garter snake	0.15	0.13	0.07	0.08
Alameda whipsnake	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
western pond turtle	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.75</b>	0.02	<b>2.75</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.41</b>	0.03	<b>3.41</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.74</b>	0.03	<b>3.74</b>
tidewater goby	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.04	<b>0.69</b>
mourning dove	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
osprey	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
white-tailed kite	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.66</b>	0.02	<b>2.66</b>
purple martin	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.65</b>	0.08	<b>1.62</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.05	<b>0.96</b>
mule deer	<b>21.69</b>	<b>21.69</b>	0.18	<b>21.69</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>128.60</b>	<b>128.60</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>128.60</b>
southern sea otter	<b>0.57</b>	0.34	<b>0.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.11
American badger	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.99</b>	0.03	<b>3.99</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.34</b>	0.09	<b>10.33</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-62. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>117.76</b>	<b>117.76</b>	<i>0.98</i>	<b>117.76</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>104.09</b>	<b>104.09</b>	<i>0.86</i>	<b>104.09</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>91.90</b>	<b>91.90</b>	<i>0.76</i>	<b>91.90</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>8.50</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>8.50</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>8.50</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>8.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>25.04</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>110.11</b>	<b>110.11</b>	<i>0.91</i>	<b>110.11</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-63. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-44: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.13*	0.13	0.00	0.13
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
giant garter snake	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.14
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
western pond turtle	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	0.03	<b>3.30</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.62</b>	0.03	<b>3.62</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.01	<b>1.09</b>
purple martin	0.49	0.49	0.16	0.33
yellow rail	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.03</b>
mule deer	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48
riparian brush rabbit	<b>122.36</b>	<b>122.36</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>122.36</b>
southern sea otter	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00
American badger	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	<b>9.83</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>99.02</b>	<b>99.02</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>99.02</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>69.02</b>	<b>69.02</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>69.02</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-64. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-45: Airblast spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.41</b>	0.03	<b>3.41</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.02	<b>2.81</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
yellow rail	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>38.58</b>	<b>38.58</b>	0.32	<b>38.58</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.34</b>	0.09	<b>10.33</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>11.83</b>	<b>11.83</b>	0.10	<b>11.83</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.03	<b>3.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-65. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-46: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.01	0.06
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.12
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.12
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>6.69</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.05	<b>0.63</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.73</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>8.73</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.34</b>	0.19	<b>2.34</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.68</b>	0.22	<b>2.68</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.07	<b>0.82</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-66. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-47: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.41</b>	0.03	<b>3.41</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.02	<b>2.81</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
yellow rail	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>38.58</b>	<b>38.58</b>	0.32	<b>38.58</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.34</b>	0.09	<b>10.33</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>11.83</b>	<b>11.83</b>	0.10	<b>11.83</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.63</b>	0.03	<b>3.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-67. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-44: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.13*	0.13	0.00	0.13
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
giant garter snake	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	0.18	0.18	0.03	0.15
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
western pond turtle	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.01	<b>1.51</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	0.03	<b>3.30</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.62</b>	0.03	<b>3.62</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.31	0.47
mourning dove	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
osprey	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.00
California brown pelican	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>	0.02	<b>2.36</b>
purple martin	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.27</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.17</b>
mule deer	<b>10.56</b>	<b>10.56</b>	0.09	<b>10.56</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>122.36</b>	<b>122.36</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>122.36</b>
southern sea otter	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>7.76</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.71</b>	0.05
American badger	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.96</b>	0.02	<b>1.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>9.83</b>	<b>9.83</b>	0.08	<b>9.83</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>56.02</b>	<b>56.02</b>	0.47	<b>56.02</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>99.02</b>	<b>99.02</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>99.02</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>78.22</b>	<b>78.22</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>78.22</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-68. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-45: Airblast spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09*	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
giant garter snake	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
western pond turtle	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.38</b>	0.01	<b>1.38</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.41</b>	0.03	<b>3.41</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.27</b>	0.03	<b>3.27</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.37	0.36	0.03	0.34
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
California brown pelican	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	<b>1.35</b>
purple martin	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.84</i>	0.06	<i>0.81</i>
yellow rail	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.51</i>	0.03	0.50
mule deer	<b>10.86</b>	<b>10.86</b>	0.09	<b>10.86</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>83.59</b>	<b>83.59</b>	<i>0.69</i>	<b>83.59</b>
southern sea otter	0.43	0.24	0.43	0.00
southwestern river otter	<i>0.85</i>	0.49	<i>0.79</i>	0.06
American badger	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	0.02	<b>2.00</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.34</b>	0.09	<b>10.33</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>58.88</b>	<b>58.88</b>	0.49	<b>58.88</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.96</b>	<b>57.96</b>	0.48	<b>57.96</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.37	0.36	0.03	0.34

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-69. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-46: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.13*	0.13	0.01	0.13
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.12
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.16	0.16	0.01	0.16
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.13
giant garter snake	0.46	0.27	0.39	0.08
Alameda whipsnake	0.19	0.18	0.03	0.18
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.11
western pond turtle	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.70</b>	0.22	<b>2.70</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>6.69</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.99</b>	0.33	<b>3.99</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.26	<b>0.69</b>
mourning dove	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.07
osprey	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.00
California brown pelican	0.24	0.12	0.24	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
white-tailed kite	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.09
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.05
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.21	<b>2.67</b>
purple martin	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.79</b>	0.47	<b>1.62</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.29	<b>0.96</b>
mule deer	<b>21.40</b>	<b>21.40</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>21.40</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>131.24</b>	<b>131.24</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>131.24</b>
southern sea otter	<b>3.14</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>3.14</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5.84</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>5.74</b>	0.11
American badger	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.92</b>	0.32	<b>3.92</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>11.36</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>11.36</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>116.14</b>	<b>116.14</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>116.14</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>103.99</b>	<b>103.99</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>103.99</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>91.05</b>	<b>91.05</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>91.04</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-70. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-47: Ground spray applications of Sevin SL at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
giant garter snake	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
western pond turtle	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.38</b>	0.01	<b>1.38</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.41</b>	0.03	<b>3.41</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.27</b>	0.03	<b>3.27</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.36	0.35	0.02	0.34
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	<b>1.35</b>
purple martin	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.04	<i>0.81</i>
yellow rail	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.51</i>	0.02	0.50
mule deer	<b>10.86</b>	<b>10.86</b>	0.09	<b>10.86</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>83.59</b>	<b>83.59</b>	<i>0.69</i>	<b>83.59</b>
southern sea otter	0.29	0.17	0.29	0.00
southwestern river otter	<i>0.58</i>	0.37	<i>0.52</i>	0.06
American badger	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	0.02	<b>2.00</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.34</b>	0.09	<b>10.33</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>58.88</b>	<b>58.88</b>	0.49	<b>58.88</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.96</b>	<b>57.96</b>	0.48	<b>57.96</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>47.76</b>	<b>47.76</b>	0.40	<b>47.76</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-71. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-28: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.54*</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.54</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.54</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.54</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.54</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.54</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.02	<b>2.98</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>76.01</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>76.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>21.93</b>	<b>13.26</b>	<b>21.27</b>	<b>0.66</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>25.82</b>	<b>16.31</b>	<b>23.35</b>	<b>2.49</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>	0.03	<b>3.20</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.97</b>	0.03	<b>3.97</b>
giant garter snake	<b>69.39</b>	<b>41.08</b>	<b>69.39</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.33	0.21	0.30	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.41	0.36	0.14	0.28
western pond turtle	<b>36.11</b>	<b>21.39</b>	<b>36.11</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.98</b>	0.03	<b>3.98</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.04	<b>4.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.05	<b>5.41</b>
tidewater goby	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
delta smelt	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
arroyo chub	0.49	0.29	0.49	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>2.00</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.49	0.29	0.49	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.45	0.27	0.45	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>541.40</b>	<b>330.83</b>	<b>516.54</b>	<b>25.06</b>
mourning dove	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.02	<b>2.10</b>
osprey	<b>65.84</b>	<b>38.98</b>	<b>65.84</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>74.39</b>	<b>44.04</b>	<b>74.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
white-tailed kite	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38
Cooper's hawk	<b>2.39</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.15</b>	0.23
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.07
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>84.06</b>	<b>83.95</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>83.79</b>
purple martin	<b>914.74</b>	<b>562.52</b>	<b>864.12</b>	<b>51.05</b>
yellow rail	<b>536.99</b>	<b>330.35</b>	<b>506.95</b>	<b>30.29</b>
mule deer	<b>139.15</b>	<b>139.15</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>139.15</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>827.29</b>	<b>827.29</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>827.29</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1465.29</b>	<b>867.72</b>	<b>1465.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3204.65</b>	<b>1898.57</b>	<b>3202.18</b>	<b>2.49</b>
American badger	<b>30.96</b>	<b>30.96</b>	0.26	<b>30.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>66.21</b>	<b>66.21</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>66.21</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>755.44</b>	<b>755.44</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>755.44</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-71. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>673.18</b>	<b>673.18</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>673.18</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>589.56</b>	<b>589.56</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>589.56</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>20.37</b>	<b>12.04</b>	<b>20.37</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>154.20</b>	<b>91.17</b>	<b>154.20</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>154.20</b>	<b>91.17</b>	<b>154.20</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	<b>23.74</b>	<b>23.74</b>	0.20	<b>23.74</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>22.41</b>	<b>2700.00</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>320.00</b>	<b>320.00</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>320.00</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-72. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-29: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>4.48*</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>4.48</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>4.48</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>4.48</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>4.48</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>4.48</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.03	<b>2.98</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>650.75</b>	<b>407.80</b>	<b>650.75</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>181.58</b>	<b>114.25</b>	<b>181.29</b>	0.39
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>201.64</b>	<b>127.06</b>	<b>199.98</b>	<b>1.88</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>	0.03	<b>3.20</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.64</b>	0.14	<b>3.64</b>
giant garter snake	<b>590.11</b>	<b>371.20</b>	<b>590.11</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>2.62</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.28
western pond turtle	<b>308.41</b>	<b>193.53</b>	<b>308.41</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.98</b>	0.18	<b>3.98</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>21.14</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>21.14</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.93</b>	0.04	<b>4.93</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.05	<b>5.41</b>
tidewater goby	<b>0.66</b>	0.42	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.66</b>	0.42	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.66</b>	0.42	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>4.07</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>16.59</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>16.59</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>4.07</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>3.73</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>3.73</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4442.60</b>	<b>2792.06</b>	<b>4422.27</b>	<b>21.69</b>
mourning dove	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.09	<b>2.10</b>
osprey	<b>559.91</b>	<b>352.20</b>	<b>559.91</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>632.69</b>	<b>397.95</b>	<b>632.69</b>	0.00
California condor	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.12
white-tailed kite	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.38
Cooper's hawk	<b>18.65</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>18.43</b>	0.23
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>7.17</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>7.11</b>	0.07
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>86.07</b>	<b>85.22</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>83.79</b>
purple martin	<b>7446.08</b>	<b>4685.16</b>	<b>7395.45</b>	<b>51.05</b>
yellow rail	<b>4368.47</b>	<b>2748.90</b>	<b>4338.44</b>	<b>30.29</b>
mule deer	<b>139.16</b>	<b>139.16</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>139.15</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>827.29</b>	<b>827.29</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>827.28</b>
southern sea otter	<b>12545.34</b>	<b>7861.78</b>	<b>12545.34</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>27363.42</b>	<b>17167.89</b>	<b>27361.05</b>	<b>2.41</b>
American badger	<b>30.96</b>	<b>30.96</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>30.96</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>66.21</b>	<b>66.21</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>66.21</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-72. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>755.45</b>	<b>755.45</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>755.44</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>673.18</b>	<b>673.18</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>673.18</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>589.57</b>	<b>589.57</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>589.56</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>168.99</b>	<b>107.78</b>	<b>168.99</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1279.51</b>	<b>816.06</b>	<b>1279.51</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1279.51</b>	<b>816.06</b>	<b>1279.51</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>14.93</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>14.93</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00
black abalone	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>8.05</b>	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>22.41</b>	<b>2700.00</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>320.00</b>	<b>320.00</b>	<b>14.21</b>	<b>320.00</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-73. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-30: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>15.69*</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>15.69</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>15.69</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>15.69</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>15.69</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>15.69</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>15.69</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>15.69</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>15.69</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>15.69</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>15.69</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>15.69</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>10.46</b>	<b>10.46</b>	0.09	<b>10.46</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>2277.80</b>	<b>1427.50</b>	<b>2277.80</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>635.56</b>	<b>399.92</b>	<b>634.54</b>	<b>1.37</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>705.80</b>	<b>444.78</b>	<b>699.99</b>	<b>6.59</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>11.24</b>	<b>11.23</b>	0.10	<b>11.23</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>12.78</b>	<b>12.78</b>	0.50	<b>12.78</b>
giant garter snake	<b>2065.45</b>	<b>1299.32</b>	<b>2065.44</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>9.19</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>9.09</b>	0.10
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.95</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>0.97</b>
western pond turtle	<b>1079.50</b>	<b>677.43</b>	<b>1079.48</b>	0.02
desert tortoise	<b>13.96</b>	<b>13.96</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>13.96</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>74.01</b>	<b>46.38</b>	<b>74.01</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.15	<b>17.27</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>18.98</b>	<b>18.98</b>	0.16	<b>18.98</b>
tidewater goby	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>2.31</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>14.26</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>14.26</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>58.06</b>	<b>37.03</b>	<b>58.06</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>14.26</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>14.26</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>13.07</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>13.07</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>15550.30</b>	<b>9773.64</b>	<b>15479.00</b>	<b>76.06</b>
mourning dove	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.35</b>	0.33	<b>7.35</b>
osprey	<b>1961.47</b>	<b>1233.84</b>	<b>1961.47</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2216.46</b>	<b>1394.13</b>	<b>2216.46</b>	0.00
California condor	0.47	0.46	0.05	0.43
white-tailed kite	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.04	<b>1.36</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>65.39</b>	<b>41.29</b>	<b>64.58</b>	<b>0.83</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>25.14</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>24.91</b>	0.24
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>301.82</b>	<b>298.87</b>	<b>11.17</b>	<b>293.86</b>
purple martin	<b>26063.39</b>	<b>16400.54</b>	<b>25885.85</b>	<b>179.02</b>
yellow rail	<b>15290.93</b>	<b>9622.61</b>	<b>15185.61</b>	<b>106.24</b>
mule deer	<b>487.08</b>	<b>487.08</b>	<b>21.64</b>	<b>487.07</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2895.70</b>	<b>2895.70</b>	<b>128.61</b>	<b>2895.69</b>
southern sea otter	<b>43906.96</b>	<b>27517.04</b>	<b>43906.96</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>95768.14</b>	<b>60089.39</b>	<b>95759.86</b>	<b>8.45</b>
American badger	<b>108.37</b>	<b>108.36</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>108.35</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>231.77</b>	<b>231.76</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>231.74</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-73. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>2644.24</b>	<b>2644.23</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>2644.22</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2356.30</b>	<b>2356.29</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>2356.27</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2063.63</b>	<b>2063.62</b>	<b>64.40</b>	<b>2063.61</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>591.46</b>	<b>377.26</b>	<b>591.46</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>4478.08</b>	<b>2856.30</b>	<b>4478.08</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4478.09</b>	<b>2856.30</b>	<b>4478.09</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>52.26</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>52.26</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.00
black abalone	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>28.19</b>	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>9450.00</b>	<b>9450.00</b>	<b>78.44</b>	<b>9450.00</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>1120.01</b>	<b>1120.01</b>	<b>49.74</b>	<b>1120.01</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-74. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-31: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>1.89*</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>10.46</b>	<b>10.46</b>	0.09	<b>10.46</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>266.01</b>	<b>157.54</b>	<b>266.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>76.76</b>	<b>46.40</b>	<b>74.45</b>	<b>2.33</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>90.38</b>	<b>57.09</b>	<b>81.73</b>	<b>8.73</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>11.23</b>	<b>11.23</b>	0.09	<b>11.23</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>13.93</b>	<b>13.93</b>	0.12	<b>13.93</b>
giant garter snake	<b>242.86</b>	<b>143.79</b>	<b>242.84</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.10
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.25</b>	0.47	<b>0.97</b>
western pond turtle	<b>126.39</b>	<b>74.85</b>	<b>126.36</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>13.96</b>	<b>13.96</b>	0.12	<b>13.96</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>8.64</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>8.64</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>17.28</b>	<b>17.28</b>	0.14	<b>17.27</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>18.98</b>	<b>18.98</b>	0.16	<b>18.98</b>
tidewater goby	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.00
delta smelt	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>7.00</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>7.00</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.58</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1894.95</b>	<b>1158.10</b>	<b>1807.80</b>	<b>87.88</b>
mourning dove	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.35</b>	0.06	<b>7.35</b>
osprey	<b>230.60</b>	<b>136.56</b>	<b>230.60</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>260.55</b>	<b>154.30</b>	<b>260.55</b>	0.00
California condor	0.44	0.43	0.01	0.43
white-tailed kite	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.01	<b>1.36</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>8.38</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>0.84</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.91</b>	0.24
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>294.79</b>	<b>294.41</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>293.86</b>
purple martin	<b>3201.79</b>	<b>1969.23</b>	<b>3024.25</b>	<b>179.02</b>
yellow rail	<b>1879.58</b>	<b>1156.49</b>	<b>1774.23</b>	<b>106.24</b>
mule deer	<b>487.07</b>	<b>487.07</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>487.07</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2895.69</b>	<b>2895.69</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>2895.69</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5127.71</b>	<b>3036.74</b>	<b>5127.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>11214.49</b>	<b>6644.34</b>	<b>11205.84</b>	<b>8.72</b>
American badger	<b>108.36</b>	<b>108.35</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>108.35</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>231.75</b>	<b>231.75</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>231.74</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>2644.22</b>	<b>2644.22</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>2644.22</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-74. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2356.28</b>	<b>2356.28</b>	<b>19.56</b>	<b>2356.28</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2063.61</b>	<b>2063.61</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>2063.61</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>71.27</b>	<b>42.14</b>	<b>71.27</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>539.60</b>	<b>319.06</b>	<b>539.60</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>539.60</b>	<b>319.06</b>	<b>539.60</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>6.30</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>6.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
black abalone	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
earthworm	<b>83.07</b>	<b>83.07</b>	0.69	<b>83.07</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>9450.00</b>	<b>9450.00</b>	<b>78.44</b>	<b>9450.00</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>1120.00</b>	<b>1120.00</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>1120.00</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-75. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-28: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>9.21*</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.21</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>9.21</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.21</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>9.21</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.21</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>9.21</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.21</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>9.21</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.21</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>9.21</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.21</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>18.79</b>	<b>18.78</b>	0.16	<b>18.78</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>713.20</b>	<b>448.23</b>	<b>713.20</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>206.55</b>	<b>132.49</b>	<b>199.29</b>	<b>7.32</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>241.30</b>	<b>159.96</b>	<b>219.11</b>	<b>22.37</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>20.18</b>	<b>20.18</b>	0.17	<b>20.18</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>28.62</b>	<b>28.62</b>	0.24	<b>28.62</b>
giant garter snake	<b>667.71</b>	<b>420.27</b>	<b>665.57</b>	<b>2.17</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>46.33</b>	<b>30.65</b>	<b>42.21</b>	<b>4.16</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.45</b>
western pond turtle	<b>338.10</b>	<b>212.47</b>	<b>338.07</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>25.07</b>	<b>25.07</b>	0.21	<b>25.07</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>23.17</b>	<b>14.56</b>	<b>23.17</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>31.03</b>	<b>31.03</b>	0.26	<b>31.03</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>34.09</b>	<b>34.09</b>	0.28	<b>34.09</b>
tidewater goby	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00
delta smelt	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00
arroyo chub	0.27	0.18	0.27	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>5.70</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>5.70</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.27	0.18	0.27	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>7.69</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>7.69</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5039.95</b>	<b>3239.86</b>	<b>4846.69</b>	<b>194.87</b>
mourning dove	<b>13.23</b>	<b>13.23</b>	0.11	<b>13.23</b>
osprey	<b>616.39</b>	<b>387.22</b>	<b>616.39</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>696.46</b>	<b>437.52</b>	<b>696.46</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.33	<b>1.08</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	0.03	<b>3.30</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>16.32</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>14.57</b>	<b>1.76</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>8.21</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>7.79</b>	0.43
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>603.92</b>	<b>578.04</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>534.32</b>
purple martin	<b>8426.07</b>	<b>5414.99</b>	<b>8107.22</b>	<b>321.53</b>
yellow rail	<b>4945.36</b>	<b>3178.89</b>	<b>4756.14</b>	<b>190.80</b>
mule deer	<b>43.82</b>	<b>43.82</b>	0.36	<b>43.82</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>259.82</b>	<b>259.82</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>259.82</b>
southern sea otter	<b>687.47</b>	<b>432.05</b>	<b>687.47</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1493.92</b>	<b>938.97</b>	<b>1493.35</b>	<b>0.58</b>
American badger	<b>11.26</b>	<b>11.26</b>	0.09	<b>11.26</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>20.88</b>	<b>20.88</b>	0.17	<b>20.88</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-75. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>237.91</b>	<b>237.91</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>237.91</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>210.30</b>	<b>210.30</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>210.30</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>185.68</b>	<b>185.68</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>185.67</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>94.55</b>	<b>59.31</b>	<b>94.56</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>715.91</b>	<b>449.03</b>	<b>715.92</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>715.91</b>	<b>449.03</b>	<b>715.92</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>8.35</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>8.35</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.00
black abalone	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.00
earthworm	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.42

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-76. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-29: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	271.71*	101.59	271.71	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	271.71	101.59	271.71	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	271.71	101.59	271.71	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	271.71	101.59	271.71	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	271.71	101.59	271.71	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	271.71	101.59	271.71	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	59.66	59.65	2.53	59.65
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	11844.59	4941.07	11844.59	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	3304.18	1384.47	3298.18	8.19
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	3673.52	1554.35	3641.59	37.61
terrestrial arroyo toad	64.08	64.07	2.72	64.06
terrestrial western spadefoot	72.90	72.89	5.30	72.88
giant garter snake	11002.21	4598.91	10996.91	5.69
Alameda whipsnake	710.06	303.95	697.92	12.73
northern red diamond rattlesnake	32.44	18.07	25.01	7.76
western pond turtle	5604.17	2338.98	5604.08	0.10
desert tortoise	79.59	79.59	3.37	79.59
East Pacific green sea turtle	384.86	160.54	384.86	0.00
western fence lizard	98.54	98.52	4.19	98.52
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	108.25	108.24	4.59	108.23
tidewater goby	6.67	2.49	6.67	0.00
delta smelt	6.67	2.49	6.67	0.00
Sacramento splittail	6.67	2.49	6.67	0.00
arroyo chub	7.99	2.99	7.99	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	168.06	62.83	168.06	0.00
desert pupfish	7.99	2.99	7.99	0.00
Chinook salmon	226.88	84.83	226.88	0.00
tricolored blackbird	80900.36	34000.92	80507.60	433.74
mourning dove	41.93	41.93	1.79	41.92
osprey	10183.04	4253.57	10183.04	0.00
California brown pelican	11506.86	4806.42	11506.86	0.00
California condor	8.79	5.66	5.52	3.42
white-tailed kite	10.47	10.47	0.44	10.47
Cooper's hawk	246.99	106.23	241.80	5.44
fulvous whistling-duck	130.64	55.28	129.34	1.35
western yellow-billed cuckoo	2846.61	2176.65	1222.26	1696.14
purple martin	135620.60	57170.08	134642.84	1020.94
yellow rail	79566.23	33545.01	78986.00	605.85
mule deer	139.16	139.15	5.89	139.15
riparian brush rabbit	825.00	825.00	34.90	825.00
southern sea otter	11417.05	4762.74	11417.05	0.00
southwestern river otter	24763.23	10335.30	24761.63	1.69
American badger	35.75	35.75	1.52	35.75
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	66.31	66.31	2.81	66.30

Table PDCP-Eco-76. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>755.45</b>	<b>755.44</b>	<b>31.96</b>	<b>755.44</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>667.77</b>	<b>667.77</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>667.76</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>589.57</b>	<b>589.57</b>	<b>24.94</b>	<b>589.56</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1532.16</b>	<b>643.15</b>	<b>1532.16</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>11600.61</b>	<b>4869.55</b>	<b>11600.61</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>11600.61</b>	<b>4869.55</b>	<b>11600.61</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>135.34</b>	<b>56.81</b>	<b>135.34</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>5.94</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>5.94</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>5.94</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>5.94</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-77. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-30: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>951.05*</b>	<b>355.62</b>	<b>951.05</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>951.05</b>	<b>355.62</b>	<b>951.05</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>951.05</b>	<b>355.62</b>	<b>951.05</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>951.05</b>	<b>355.62</b>	<b>951.05</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>951.05</b>	<b>355.62</b>	<b>951.05</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>951.05</b>	<b>355.62</b>	<b>951.05</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>209.04</b>	<b>209.02</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>209.00</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>41460.34</b>	<b>17295.44</b>	<b>41460.34</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>11565.69</b>	<b>4846.09</b>	<b>11544.66</b>	<b>28.69</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>12858.78</b>	<b>5440.90</b>	<b>12746.88</b>	<b>131.78</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>224.52</b>	<b>224.49</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>224.48</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>255.44</b>	<b>255.41</b>	<b>18.56</b>	<b>255.38</b>
giant garter snake	<b>38513.95</b>	<b>16098.66</b>	<b>38495.38</b>	<b>19.92</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>2485.37</b>	<b>1063.89</b>	<b>2442.88</b>	<b>44.58</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>113.57</b>	<b>63.24</b>	<b>87.53</b>	<b>27.19</b>
western pond turtle	<b>19618.64</b>	<b>8188.02</b>	<b>19618.32</b>	0.34
desert tortoise	<b>279.44</b>	<b>279.43</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>279.43</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1347.30</b>	<b>562.03</b>	<b>1347.30</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>345.94</b>	<b>345.90</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>345.87</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>380.04</b>	<b>380.01</b>	<b>16.11</b>	<b>379.99</b>
tidewater goby	<b>23.36</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>23.36</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>23.36</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>23.36</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>23.37</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>23.37</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>28.08</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>28.08</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>588.27</b>	<b>219.97</b>	<b>588.27</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>28.08</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>28.08</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>794.13</b>	<b>296.95</b>	<b>794.13</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>283181.98</b>	<b>119016.35</b>	<b>281805.61</b>	<b>1519.82</b>
mourning dove	<b>146.92</b>	<b>146.91</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>146.89</b>
osprey	<b>35659.09</b>	<b>14894.72</b>	<b>35659.09</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>40295.08</b>	<b>16830.73</b>	<b>40295.08</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>30.79</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>19.31</b>	<b>11.98</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>36.74</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>36.74</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>864.64</b>	<b>371.89</b>	<b>846.43</b>	<b>19.09</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>457.66</b>	<b>193.70</b>	<b>453.07</b>	<b>4.80</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>9970.06</b>	<b>7625.07</b>	<b>4278.32</b>	<b>5943.22</b>
purple martin	<b>474724.66</b>	<b>200118.42</b>	<b>471298.52</b>	<b>3577.39</b>
yellow rail	<b>278512.91</b>	<b>117421.22</b>	<b>276479.75</b>	<b>2122.92</b>
mule deer	<b>487.71</b>	<b>487.70</b>	<b>20.62</b>	<b>487.70</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2891.43</b>	<b>2891.42</b>	<b>122.24</b>	<b>2891.41</b>
southern sea otter	<b>39964.28</b>	<b>16671.42</b>	<b>39964.28</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>86680.54</b>	<b>36177.22</b>	<b>86674.94</b>	<b>5.92</b>
American badger	<b>125.23</b>	<b>125.22</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>125.21</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>232.40</b>	<b>232.39</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>232.38</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-77. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>2647.65</b>	<b>2647.64</b>	<b>111.94</b>	<b>2647.63</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2340.36</b>	<b>2340.35</b>	<b>98.95</b>	<b>2340.34</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2066.29</b>	<b>2066.28</b>	<b>87.37</b>	<b>2066.27</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>5362.93</b>	<b>2251.17</b>	<b>5362.93</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>40604.26</b>	<b>17044.27</b>	<b>40604.26</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>40604.27</b>	<b>17044.27</b>	<b>40604.27</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>473.83</b>	<b>198.89</b>	<b>473.83</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>20.81</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>20.81</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>20.81</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>20.81</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-78. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-31: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>32.26*</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>32.26</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>32.26</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>32.26</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>32.26</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>32.26</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>65.80</b>	<b>65.80</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>65.80</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>2496.14</b>	<b>1568.83</b>	<b>2496.14</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>722.89</b>	<b>463.72</b>	<b>697.48</b>	<b>25.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>844.56</b>	<b>559.92</b>	<b>766.87</b>	<b>78.35</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>70.67</b>	<b>70.67</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>70.67</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>100.25</b>	<b>100.25</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>100.24</b>
giant garter snake	<b>2337.10</b>	<b>1471.07</b>	<b>2329.34</b>	<b>7.59</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>162.14</b>	<b>107.28</b>	<b>147.71</b>	<b>14.55</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>13.79</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>8.58</b>
western pond turtle	<b>1183.48</b>	<b>743.75</b>	<b>1183.19</b>	0.12
desert tortoise	<b>87.92</b>	<b>87.92</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>87.92</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>81.12</b>	<b>50.98</b>	<b>81.10</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>108.83</b>	<b>108.83</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>108.83</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>119.57</b>	<b>119.56</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>119.56</b>
tidewater goby	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>19.95</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>19.95</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>26.94</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>26.94</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>17639.72</b>	<b>11340.12</b>	<b>16962.92</b>	<b>682.46</b>
mourning dove	<b>46.33</b>	<b>46.33</b>	0.39	<b>46.33</b>
osprey	<b>2158.47</b>	<b>1355.99</b>	<b>2158.47</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2438.85</b>	<b>1532.14</b>	<b>2438.85</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>3.77</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>11.56</b>	<b>11.56</b>	0.10	<b>11.56</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>57.12</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>6.18</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>28.78</b>	<b>18.64</b>	<b>27.28</b>	<b>1.50</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2115.20</b>	<b>2024.64</b>	<b>259.13</b>	<b>1871.60</b>
purple martin	<b>29491.33</b>	<b>18953.74</b>	<b>28374.42</b>	<b>1126.26</b>
yellow rail	<b>17308.83</b>	<b>11126.88</b>	<b>16646.03</b>	<b>668.35</b>
mule deer	<b>153.51</b>	<b>153.51</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>153.51</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>910.10</b>	<b>910.10</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>910.10</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2406.12</b>	<b>1512.24</b>	<b>2406.12</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5228.59</b>	<b>3286.49</b>	<b>5226.59</b>	<b>2.01</b>
American badger	<b>39.42</b>	<b>39.42</b>	0.33	<b>39.42</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>73.15</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>73.15</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-78. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>833.36</b>	<b>833.36</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>833.36</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>736.64</b>	<b>736.64</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>736.64</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>650.38</b>	<b>650.38</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>650.38</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>330.91</b>	<b>207.56</b>	<b>330.92</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2505.44</b>	<b>1571.52</b>	<b>2505.44</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2505.44</b>	<b>1571.52</b>	<b>2505.44</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>29.24</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>29.24</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.01	<b>1.47</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-79. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-28: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>18.79*</b>	<b>18.78</b>	0.16	<b>18.78</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>624.05</b>	<b>392.20</b>	<b>624.05</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>206.55</b>	<b>132.49</b>	<b>199.29</b>	<b>7.32</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>241.30</b>	<b>159.96</b>	<b>219.11</b>	<b>22.37</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>20.18</b>	<b>20.18</b>	0.17	<b>20.18</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>25.05</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.21	<b>25.04</b>
giant garter snake	<b>334.62</b>	<b>210.61</b>	<b>333.54</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>24.13</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>2.16</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.25</b>
western pond turtle	<b>253.58</b>	<b>159.35</b>	<b>253.55</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>12.61</b>	<b>12.61</b>	0.10	<b>12.61</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>11.59</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>11.59</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>31.03</b>	<b>31.03</b>	0.26	<b>31.03</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>29.83</b>	<b>29.83</b>	0.25	<b>29.83</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>2520.07</b>	<b>1619.99</b>	<b>2423.44</b>	<b>97.44</b>
mourning dove	<b>8.60</b>	<b>8.60</b>	0.07	<b>8.60</b>
osprey	<b>308.20</b>	<b>193.61</b>	<b>308.20</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>348.23</b>	<b>218.76</b>	<b>348.23</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.17	<b>0.54</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	0.01	<b>1.66</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>8.16</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>0.88</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>7.18</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>6.81</b>	0.37
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>306.49</b>	<b>293.36</b>	<b>37.58</b>	<b>271.16</b>
purple martin	<b>4244.63</b>	<b>2727.80</b>	<b>4084.01</b>	<b>161.97</b>
yellow rail	<b>2570.29</b>	<b>1652.19</b>	<b>2471.94</b>	<b>99.17</b>
mule deer	<b>21.94</b>	<b>21.94</b>	0.18	<b>21.94</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>168.88</b>	<b>168.88</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>168.88</b>
southern sea otter	<b>345.07</b>	<b>216.87</b>	<b>345.07</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>747.53</b>	<b>469.84</b>	<b>747.24</b>	0.29
American badger	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.64</b>	0.05	<b>5.64</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>20.88</b>	<b>20.88</b>	0.17	<b>20.88</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>118.96</b>	<b>118.96</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>118.96</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>117.10</b>	<b>117.10</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>117.10</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>96.50</b>	<b>96.50</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>96.50</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-80. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-29: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>20.52*</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>20.52</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1018.63</b>	<b>424.93</b>	<b>1018.63</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1420.80</b>	<b>595.32</b>	<b>1418.22</b>	<b>3.52</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3673.52</b>	<b>1554.35</b>	<b>3641.59</b>	<b>37.61</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>36.74</b>	<b>36.73</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>36.73</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.27</b>	0.46	<b>6.27</b>
giant garter snake	<b>2.87</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>3.33</b>	0.06
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>321.31</b>	<b>134.10</b>	<b>321.30</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>98.54</b>	<b>98.52</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>98.52</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>9.31</b>	<b>9.31</b>	0.39	<b>9.31</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.35	0.15	0.35	0.00
mourning dove	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.06	<b>1.44</b>
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>11.23</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>11.12</b>	0.12
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>4.90</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.92</b>
purple martin	<b>116.63</b>	<b>49.17</b>	<b>115.79</b>	<b>0.88</b>
yellow rail	<b>360.14</b>	<b>151.84</b>	<b>357.52</b>	<b>2.74</b>
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>28.38</b>	<b>28.38</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>28.38</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5.09</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>5.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.16</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>7.60</b>	<b>7.60</b>	0.32	<b>7.60</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.70</b>	<b>8.70</b>	0.37	<b>8.70</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.67</b>	0.11	<b>2.67</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-81. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-30: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>71.91*</b>	<b>71.90</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>71.90</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>3565.59</b>	<b>1487.41</b>	<b>3565.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>4973.25</b>	<b>2083.82</b>	<b>4964.20</b>	<b>12.34</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>12858.78</b>	<b>5440.90</b>	<b>12746.88</b>	<b>131.78</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>128.73</b>	<b>128.71</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>128.70</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>21.97</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>21.96</b>
giant garter snake	<b>10.04</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>10.03</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>11.87</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>11.67</b>	0.21
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.05
western pond turtle	<b>1124.80</b>	<b>469.45</b>	<b>1124.78</b>	0.02
desert tortoise	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.21
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>345.94</b>	<b>345.90</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>345.87</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>32.68</b>	<b>32.68</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>32.68</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.01
mourning dove	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.05</b>	0.22	<b>5.05</b>
osprey	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>39.36</b>	<b>16.66</b>	<b>38.96</b>	0.41
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>17.15</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>10.22</b>
purple martin	<b>408.26</b>	<b>172.10</b>	<b>405.32</b>	<b>3.08</b>
yellow rail	<b>1260.64</b>	<b>531.49</b>	<b>1251.43</b>	<b>9.61</b>
mule deer	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
riparian brush rabbit	<b>99.47</b>	<b>99.46</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>99.46</b>
southern sea otter	<b>17.81</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>17.81</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>7.55</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>7.54</b>	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.65</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>26.65</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>30.50</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>30.50</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.35</b>	<b>9.35</b>	0.40	<b>9.35</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-82. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-31: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>65.80*</b>	<b>65.80</b>	<i>0.55</i>	<b>65.80</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1872.11</b>	<b>1176.62</b>	<b>1872.11</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>722.89</b>	<b>463.72</b>	<b>697.48</b>	<b>25.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>844.56</b>	<b>559.92</b>	<b>766.87</b>	<b>78.35</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>70.67</b>	<b>70.67</b>	<i>0.59</i>	<b>70.67</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>75.19</b>	<b>75.18</b>	<i>0.63</i>	<b>75.18</b>
giant garter snake	<b>5.31</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>5.29</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>6.76</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<i>0.61</i>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.23	0.20	0.09	0.14
western pond turtle	<b>591.74</b>	<b>371.87</b>	<b>591.60</b>	0.06
desert tortoise	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.00	<i>0.57</i>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>108.83</b>	<b>108.83</b>	<i>0.91</i>	<b>108.83</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>89.67</b>	<b>89.67</b>	<i>0.75</i>	<b>89.67</b>
tricolored blackbird	<i>0.66</i>	0.43	<i>0.64</i>	0.03
mourning dove	<b>13.90</b>	<b>13.90</b>	0.12	<b>13.90</b>
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>21.58</b>	<b>13.98</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>1.13</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>31.73</b>	<b>30.37</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>28.07</b>
purple martin	<b>221.18</b>	<b>142.15</b>	<b>212.81</b>	<b>8.45</b>
yellow rail	<b>683.24</b>	<b>439.22</b>	<b>657.08</b>	<b>26.38</b>
mule deer	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
riparian brush rabbit	<b>273.03</b>	<b>273.03</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>273.03</b>
southern sea otter	<b>9.35</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>9.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3.97</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>3.97</b>	0.00
American badger	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>73.15</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<i>0.61</i>	<b>73.15</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>83.71</b>	<b>83.71</b>	<i>0.69</i>	<b>83.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.67</b>	<b>25.67</b>	0.21	<b>25.67</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-83. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-28: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>18.79*</b>	<b>18.78</b>	0.16	<b>18.78</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>624.05</b>	<b>392.20</b>	<b>624.05</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>206.55</b>	<b>132.49</b>	<b>199.29</b>	<b>7.32</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>241.30</b>	<b>159.96</b>	<b>219.11</b>	<b>22.37</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>20.18</b>	<b>20.18</b>	0.17	<b>20.18</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>25.05</b>	<b>25.04</b>	0.21	<b>25.04</b>
giant garter snake	<b>334.62</b>	<b>210.61</b>	<b>333.54</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>24.13</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>2.16</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.25</b>
western pond turtle	<b>253.58</b>	<b>159.35</b>	<b>253.55</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>12.61</b>	<b>12.61</b>	0.10	<b>12.61</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>11.59</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>11.59</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>31.03</b>	<b>31.03</b>	0.26	<b>31.03</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>29.83</b>	<b>29.83</b>	0.25	<b>29.83</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>2520.07</b>	<b>1619.99</b>	<b>2423.44</b>	<b>97.44</b>
mourning dove	<b>8.60</b>	<b>8.60</b>	0.07	<b>8.60</b>
osprey	<b>308.20</b>	<b>193.61</b>	<b>308.20</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>348.23</b>	<b>218.76</b>	<b>348.23</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.17	<b>0.54</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	0.01	<b>1.66</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>8.16</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>0.88</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>7.18</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>6.81</b>	0.37
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>306.49</b>	<b>293.36</b>	<b>37.58</b>	<b>271.16</b>
purple martin	<b>4244.63</b>	<b>2727.80</b>	<b>4084.01</b>	<b>161.97</b>
yellow rail	<b>2570.29</b>	<b>1652.19</b>	<b>2471.94</b>	<b>99.17</b>
mule deer	<b>21.94</b>	<b>21.94</b>	0.18	<b>21.94</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>168.88</b>	<b>168.88</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>168.88</b>
southern sea otter	<b>345.07</b>	<b>216.87</b>	<b>345.07</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>747.53</b>	<b>469.84</b>	<b>747.24</b>	0.29
American badger	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.64</b>	0.05	<b>5.64</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>20.88</b>	<b>20.88</b>	0.17	<b>20.88</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>118.96</b>	<b>118.96</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>118.96</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>117.10</b>	<b>117.10</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>117.10</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>96.50</b>	<b>96.50</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>96.50</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-84. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-29: Ground spray applications of Dursban 50W at 1.0 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>40.09*</b>	<b>40.09</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>40.08</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6431.61</b>	<b>2683.00</b>	<b>6431.61</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2362.49</b>	<b>989.90</b>	<b>2358.20</b>	<b>5.86</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3673.52</b>	<b>1554.35</b>	<b>3641.59</b>	<b>37.61</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>50.41</b>	<b>50.40</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>50.40</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>39.58</b>	<b>39.58</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>39.58</b>
giant garter snake	<b>5502.54</b>	<b>2300.06</b>	<b>5499.89</b>	<b>2.85</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>356.72</b>	<b>152.70</b>	<b>350.63</b>	<b>6.40</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>16.25</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>3.89</b>
western pond turtle	<b>2962.74</b>	<b>1236.54</b>	<b>2962.69</b>	0.05
desert tortoise	<b>39.83</b>	<b>39.83</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>39.82</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>192.43</b>	<b>80.27</b>	<b>192.43</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>98.54</b>	<b>98.52</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>98.52</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>58.78</b>	<b>58.77</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>58.77</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>40450.36</b>	<b>17000.53</b>	<b>40253.97</b>	<b>216.87</b>
mourning dove	<b>21.69</b>	<b>21.68</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>21.68</b>
osprey	<b>5091.52</b>	<b>2126.79</b>	<b>5091.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5753.43</b>	<b>2403.21</b>	<b>5753.43</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>4.39</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.71</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>5.24</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>123.50</b>	<b>53.12</b>	<b>120.90</b>	<b>2.72</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>70.93</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>70.23</b>	<b>0.73</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1425.75</b>	<b>1090.19</b>	<b>612.18</b>	<b>849.53</b>
purple martin	<b>67868.62</b>	<b>28609.62</b>	<b>67379.32</b>	<b>510.91</b>
yellow rail	<b>39963.19</b>	<b>16848.42</b>	<b>39671.76</b>	<b>304.30</b>
mule deer	<b>69.59</b>	<b>69.59</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>69.59</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>426.69</b>	<b>426.69</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>426.69</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5711.07</b>	<b>2382.43</b>	<b>5711.07</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>12382.69</b>	<b>5168.10</b>	<b>12381.89</b>	<b>0.85</b>
American badger	<b>17.88</b>	<b>17.88</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>17.88</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>36.96</b>	<b>36.95</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>36.95</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>377.72</b>	<b>377.72</b>	<b>15.98</b>	<b>377.72</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>338.23</b>	<b>338.23</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>338.23</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>296.12</b>	<b>296.12</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>296.12</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-85. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-30: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft.<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>140.47*</b>	<b>140.46</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>140.45</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>22512.96</b>	<b>9391.42</b>	<b>22512.96</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>8269.47</b>	<b>3464.95</b>	<b>8254.43</b>	<b>20.51</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>12858.78</b>	<b>5440.90</b>	<b>12746.88</b>	<b>131.78</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>176.62</b>	<b>176.60</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>176.59</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>138.71</b>	<b>138.69</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>138.67</b>
giant garter snake	<b>19261.99</b>	<b>8051.43</b>	<b>19252.71</b>	<b>9.96</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1248.62</b>	<b>534.49</b>	<b>1227.27</b>	<b>22.39</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>56.89</b>	<b>31.68</b>	<b>43.85</b>	<b>13.62</b>
western pond turtle	<b>10371.72</b>	<b>4328.73</b>	<b>10371.55</b>	0.18
desert tortoise	<b>139.82</b>	<b>139.82</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>139.82</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>673.65</b>	<b>281.01</b>	<b>673.65</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>345.94</b>	<b>345.90</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>345.87</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>206.36</b>	<b>206.35</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>206.33</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>141591.60</b>	<b>59508.43</b>	<b>140903.41</b>	<b>759.91</b>
mourning dove	<b>75.99</b>	<b>75.98</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>75.97</b>
osprey	<b>17829.56</b>	<b>7447.36</b>	<b>17829.56</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>20147.55</b>	<b>8415.37</b>	<b>20147.55</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>15.39</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>5.99</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>18.38</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>18.38</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>432.34</b>	<b>185.95</b>	<b>423.23</b>	<b>9.55</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>248.51</b>	<b>105.18</b>	<b>246.01</b>	<b>2.60</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>4993.60</b>	<b>3819.09</b>	<b>2142.84</b>	<b>2976.72</b>
purple martin	<b>237566.46</b>	<b>100145.26</b>	<b>235851.92</b>	<b>1790.23</b>
yellow rail	<b>139886.77</b>	<b>58976.35</b>	<b>138865.59</b>	<b>1066.26</b>
mule deer	<b>243.89</b>	<b>243.88</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>243.88</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1495.45</b>	<b>1495.44</b>	<b>63.22</b>	<b>1495.44</b>
southern sea otter	<b>19991.05</b>	<b>8339.43</b>	<b>19991.05</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>43344.04</b>	<b>18090.18</b>	<b>43341.24</b>	<b>2.96</b>
American badger	<b>62.62</b>	<b>62.62</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>62.62</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>129.52</b>	<b>129.52</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>129.51</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>1323.83</b>	<b>1323.82</b>	<b>55.97</b>	<b>1323.82</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1185.43</b>	<b>1185.42</b>	<b>50.12</b>	<b>1185.42</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1037.82</b>	<b>1037.82</b>	<b>43.88</b>	<b>1037.81</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-86. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-31: Ground spray applications of Lorsban 4E at 3.5 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>65.80*</b>	<b>65.80</b>	<i>0.55</i>	<b>65.80</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>2184.12</b>	<b>1372.72</b>	<b>2184.12</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>722.89</b>	<b>463.72</b>	<b>697.48</b>	<b>25.62</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>844.56</b>	<b>559.92</b>	<b>766.87</b>	<b>78.35</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>70.67</b>	<b>70.67</b>	<i>0.59</i>	<b>70.67</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>87.72</b>	<b>87.71</b>	<i>0.73</i>	<b>87.71</b>
giant garter snake	<b>1171.21</b>	<b>737.21</b>	<b>1167.32</b>	<b>3.80</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>84.45</b>	<b>55.87</b>	<b>76.93</b>	<b>7.58</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>7.01</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>4.36</b>
western pond turtle	<b>887.61</b>	<b>557.81</b>	<b>887.39</b>	0.09
desert tortoise	<b>44.25</b>	<b>44.25</b>	0.37	<b>44.25</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>40.56</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>40.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>108.83</b>	<b>108.83</b>	<i>0.91</i>	<b>108.83</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>104.62</b>	<b>104.62</b>	<i>0.87</i>	<b>104.62</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>8820.19</b>	<b>5670.27</b>	<b>8481.78</b>	<b>341.24</b>
mourning dove	<b>30.11</b>	<b>30.11</b>	0.25	<b>30.11</b>
osprey	<b>1079.24</b>	<b>678.00</b>	<b>1079.24</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1219.43</b>	<b>766.07</b>	<b>1219.43</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<i>0.58</i>	<b>1.89</b>
white-tailed kite	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.81</b>	0.05	<b>5.81</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>28.57</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>25.51</b>	<b>3.09</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>25.18</b>	<b>16.31</b>	<b>23.87</b>	<b>1.32</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1073.46</b>	<b>1027.51</b>	<b>131.51</b>	<b>949.84</b>
purple martin	<b>14856.26</b>	<b>9547.95</b>	<b>14293.61</b>	<b>567.35</b>
yellow rail	<b>8996.04</b>	<b>5783.05</b>	<b>8651.55</b>	<b>347.37</b>
mule deer	<b>76.84</b>	<b>76.84</b>	<i>0.64</i>	<b>76.84</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>591.57</b>	<b>591.57</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>591.57</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1207.73</b>	<b>759.06</b>	<b>1207.73</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2616.28</b>	<b>1644.49</b>	<b>2615.28</b>	<b>1.01</b>
American badger	<b>19.74</b>	<b>19.74</b>	0.16	<b>19.74</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>73.15</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<i>0.61</i>	<b>73.15</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>416.69</b>	<b>416.69</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>416.68</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>410.18</b>	<b>410.18</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>410.18</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>338.03</b>	<b>338.03</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>338.03</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-87. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-14: Airblast applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.21*	0.20	0.21	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>giant garter snake</b>	<b>91.29</b>	<b>90.21</b>	<b>91.29</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>22.61</b>	<b>22.34</b>	<b>22.61</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
delta smelt	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.00
arroyo chub	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00
desert pupfish	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>4.33</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	<b>242.01</b>	<b>239.13</b>	<b>242.01</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1253.83</b>	<b>1238.94</b>	<b>1253.82</b>	0.01
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	<b>2.16</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-87. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	<b>1.93</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	<b>1.69</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>180.45</b>	<b>178.35</b>	<b>180.45</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.05</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.05</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00
black abalone	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00
earthworm	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.21
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	<b>2.49</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-88. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-15: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.37*	0.25	0.37	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>167.42</b>	<b>110.03</b>	<b>167.42</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.37	0.24	0.37	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>41.51</b>	<b>27.26</b>	<b>41.51</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00
delta smelt	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
arroyo chub	0.47	0.31	0.47	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.38	0.25	0.38	0.00
desert pupfish	0.47	0.31	0.47	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>7.13</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>7.13</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>7.93</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>7.93</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.38</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.40
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.06	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	<b>445.54</b>	<b>292.20</b>	<b>445.54</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2301.31</b>	<b>1511.72</b>	<b>2301.31</b>	0.01
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19

Table PDCP-Eco-88. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	<b>2.16</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	<b>1.93</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.03	<b>1.69</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.38	0.25	0.38	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>326.11</b>	<b>216.02</b>	<b>326.11</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>10.93</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>10.93</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>10.93</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>10.93</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>0.69</b>	0.46	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	<b>2.49</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-89. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-16: Aerial applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.29*	0.20	0.29	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>giant garter snake</b>	<b>130.21</b>	<b>87.33</b>	<b>130.21</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.29	0.19	0.28	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>32.25</b>	<b>21.63</b>	<b>32.25</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00
delta smelt	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.00
arroyo chub	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.31	0.21	0.31	0.00
desert pupfish	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.64</b>	0.43	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>5.55</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>5.55</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>6.17</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.59</b>	0.40	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	<b>345.20</b>	<b>231.50</b>	<b>345.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1788.39</b>	<b>1199.40</b>	<b>1788.38</b>	0.01
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	<b>2.16</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-89. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	<b>1.93</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	<b>1.69</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>257.38</b>	<b>172.66</b>	<b>257.38</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>8.63</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>8.63</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>8.63</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>8.63</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>0.55</b>	0.37	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>0.55</b>	0.37	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.21
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	<b>2.49</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-90. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-17: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>giant garter snake</b>	<b>23.10</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>23.10</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>5.72</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>5.72</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
desert pupfish	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.00
yellow rail	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.00
mule deer	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.02	<b>2.37</b>
southern sea otter	<b>61.25</b>	<b>33.35</b>	<b>61.25</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>317.29</b>	<b>172.76</b>	<b>317.28</b>	0.01
American badger	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	<b>2.16</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-90. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.02	<b>1.93</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.01	<b>1.69</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>45.64</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>45.64</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.00
black abalone	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.00
earthworm	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.02	<b>2.49</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.93</b>	0.08	<b>9.93</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-91. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-21: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>giant garter snake</b>	<b>22.19</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>22.19</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>5.50</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>5.50</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
arroyo chub	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
desert pupfish	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.00
yellow rail	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.00
mule deer	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.26</b>	0.02	<b>2.26</b>
southern sea otter	<b>58.85</b>	<b>32.04</b>	<b>58.85</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>304.85</b>	<b>165.96</b>	<b>304.84</b>	0.01
American badger	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	<b>2.06</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-91. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.84</b>	0.02	<b>1.84</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	0.01	<b>1.61</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>43.85</b>	<b>23.86</b>	<b>43.85</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.47</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
black abalone	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
earthworm	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.39</b>	0.02	<b>2.39</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.53</b>	0.08	<b>9.53</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.53</b>	0.08	<b>9.53</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-92. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-22: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.36*	0.24	0.36	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>160.84</b>	<b>105.70</b>	<b>160.84</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.35	0.23	0.35	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>39.87</b>	<b>26.19</b>	<b>39.87</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.13</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00
delta smelt	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
arroyo chub	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
desert pupfish	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>6.85</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>7.62</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>7.62</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>1.32</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.73</b>	0.48	<b>0.73</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.38
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.26</b>	0.06	<b>2.26</b>
southern sea otter	<b>428.02</b>	<b>280.70</b>	<b>428.02</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2210.80</b>	<b>1452.23</b>	<b>2210.79</b>	0.01
American badger	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18

Table PDCP-Eco-92. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	<b>2.06</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.84</b>	0.02	<b>1.84</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	0.03	<b>1.61</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.37	0.24	0.37	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>313.28</b>	<b>207.52</b>	<b>313.28</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>10.50</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>10.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>10.50</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>10.50</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>0.66</b>	0.44	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>0.66</b>	0.44	<b>0.66</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.39</b>	0.02	<b>2.39</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.53</b>	0.08	<b>9.53</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.53</b>	0.08	<b>9.53</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-93. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-25: Aerial applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 130 acres of nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>811.61</b>	<b>811.61</b>	<b>811.61</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>210.94</b>	<b>210.74</b>	<b>210.94</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.80</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00
delta smelt	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.72</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.72</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.82</b>	0.08
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>34.63</b>	<b>34.63</b>	<b>34.63</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>38.55</b>	<b>38.55</b>	<b>38.55</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.32	0.32	0.01	0.32
purple martin	<b>8.26</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.19
yellow rail	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.48</b>	0.11
mule deer	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.01	<b>1.31</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2562.27</b>	<b>2554.08</b>	<b>2562.27</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>11810.01</b>	<b>11796.79</b>	<b>11810.00</b>	0.00
American badger	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10

Table PDCP-Eco-93. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	<b>1.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	<b>1.06</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.01	<i>0.93</i>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.23</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1911.67</b>	<b>1905.67</b>	<b>1911.67</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>66.19</b>	<b>65.99</b>	<b>66.19</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>66.19</b>	<b>65.99</b>	<b>66.19</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.05</b>	0.00
earthworm	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.49</b>	0.18	<b>21.49</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.46</b>	0.05	<b>5.46</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>1047.24</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	0.05	<b>5.57</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>1047.24</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	0.05	<b>5.57</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-94. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-26: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.03*	0.01	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>11.22</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>11.22</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.08
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.48	0.26	0.48	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.53</b>	0.29	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32
purple martin	0.29	0.24	0.09	0.19
yellow rail	0.17	0.14	0.05	0.11
mule deer	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.01	<b>1.31</b>
southern sea otter	<b>29.74</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>29.74</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>154.08</b>	<b>83.92</b>	<b>154.08</b>	0.00
American badger	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10

Table PDCP-Eco-94. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	<b>1.19</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	<b>1.06</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	<b>0.93</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>22.18</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>22.18</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>0.76</b>	0.42	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>0.76</b>	0.42	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
black abalone	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
earthworm	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.49</b>	0.18	<b>21.49</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.46</b>	0.05	<b>5.46</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>1047.24</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	0.05	<b>5.57</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>1047.24</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>1047.24</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	0.05	<b>5.57</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-95. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-27: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.18*	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>81.32</b>	<b>53.44</b>	<b>53.44</b>	<b>81.32</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>20.16</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>20.16</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.57</b>	0.38	0.38	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
tidewater goby	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.49	0.35	0.27	0.40	0.08	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>3.47</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>3.47</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3.86</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>3.86</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.45	<b>0.68</b>	0.19	0.00
yellow rail	0.49	0.36	0.25	0.38	0.11	0.00
mule deer	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>1.31</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	<b>216.42</b>	<b>141.93</b>	<b>141.93</b>	<b>216.42</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1117.84</b>	<b>734.29</b>	<b>734.29</b>	<b>1117.83</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00



Table PDCP-Eco-95. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.19</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.06</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>0.93</b>	0.02
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>158.52</b>	<b>105.01</b>	<b>105.01</b>	<b>158.52</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>5.43</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>5.43</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>5.43</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>5.43</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.34	0.22	0.22	0.34	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.34	0.22	0.22	0.34	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.36</b>	0.00	<b>4.36</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.46</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.46</b>	0.05
honey bee (oral)	<b>1047.21</b>	<b>1047.21</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>1047.21</b>	<b>29.86</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.57</b>	0.05
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1047.21</b>	<b>1047.21</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>1047.21</b>	<b>29.86</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.57</b>	0.05

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-96. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-43: Airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.41*	0.41	0.41	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>giant garter snake</b>	<b>182.51</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>182.51</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>45.21</b>	<b>44.70</b>	<b>45.21</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
tidewater goby	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
delta smelt	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>7.77</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.77</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>8.65</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>8.65</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.50</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	0.04	<b>4.71</b>
southern sea otter	<b>483.84</b>	<b>478.41</b>	<b>483.84</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2506.72</b>	<b>2478.71</b>	<b>2506.70</b>	0.02
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.04	<b>4.30</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-96. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.83</b>	0.03	<b>3.83</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.03	<b>3.36</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>360.77</b>	<b>356.82</b>	<b>360.77</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>12.10</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>12.10</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>12.10</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>12.10</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.43
honey bee (contact)	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.04	<b>4.99</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	<b>19.85</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>19.85</b>	<b>19.85</b>	0.16	<b>19.85</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-97. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-52: Ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>116.35</b>	<b>114.96</b>	<b>114.96</b>	<b>116.35</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>28.82</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>28.82</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
tidewater goby	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.96</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.51</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.66</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.95</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.95</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	<b>308.44</b>	<b>304.73</b>	<b>304.73</b>	<b>308.44</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1598.04</b>	<b>1578.86</b>	<b>1578.84</b>	<b>1598.03</b>	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-97. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.61</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.61</b>	0.03
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.21</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.21</b>	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.82</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.82</b>	0.02
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>230.01</b>	<b>227.31</b>	<b>227.31</b>	<b>230.01</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.71</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.71</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>4.19</b>	0.03
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>16.68</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.68</b>	0.14
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>16.68</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.68</b>	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-98. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-53: Ground spray applications of Tempo Ultra WP at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.26	0.26
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.26	0.26	0.26
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.26	0.26	0.26
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.26	0.26	0.26
aquatic arroyo toad	0.26	0.26	0.26
aquatic western spadefoot	0.26	0.26	0.26
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.08	0.08
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	0.09	0.09
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>giant garter snake</b>	<b>116.35</b>	<b>114.96</b>	<b>116.35</b>
Alameda whipsnake	0.25	0.25	0.25
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.05	0.05	0.05
western pond turtle	<b>28.82</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>28.82</b>
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.82</b>
western fence lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.04	0.00
tidewater goby	0.05	0.05	0.05
delta smelt	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sacramento splittail	0.26	0.26	0.26
arroyo chub	0.33	0.32	0.33
coastal cutthroat trout	0.26	0.26	0.26
desert pupfish	0.33	0.32	0.33
Chinook salmon	0.26	0.26	0.26
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.57</b>
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.96</b>
California brown pelican	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.51</b>
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.95</b>
yellow rail	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mule deer	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.96</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	<b>308.45</b>	<b>304.73</b>	<b>308.45</b>
southwestern river otter	<b>1598.04</b>	<b>1578.86</b>	<b>1598.03</b>
American badger	0.15	0.15	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.32	0.32	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.62</b>	0.03

Table PDCP-Eco-98. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.22</b>	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.82</b>	0.02
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.27	0.26	0.27
Tomales isopod	<b>230.01</b>	<b>227.31</b>	<b>230.01</b>
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.71</b>
Shasta crayfish	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.71</b>
mimic tryonia	0.49	0.48	0.49
black abalone	0.49	0.48	0.49
earthworm	0.36	0.36	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.03
honey bee (oral)	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>16.68</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.14
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>16.68</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.14

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-99. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-14: Airblast applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.88*</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.53</b>	0.46	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>764.19</b>	<b>659.70</b>	<b>764.17</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>42.68</b>	<b>36.84</b>	<b>42.66</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>188.37</b>	<b>162.61</b>	<b>188.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>5.36</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.36</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tidewater goby	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.00
delta smelt	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.72</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>32.06</b>	<b>27.68</b>	<b>32.06</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>35.67</b>	<b>30.80</b>	<b>35.67</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.01
purple martin	<b>6.23</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>6.22</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>3.45</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	<b>1.86</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	<b>11.02</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2000.94</b>	<b>1727.52</b>	<b>2000.94</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>10327.77</b>	<b>8915.74</b>	<b>10327.73</b>	0.05
American badger	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-99. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.09</b>	<b>10.09</b>	0.08	<b>10.09</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	<b>8.92</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	<b>7.88</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.58</i>	0.50	<i>0.58</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>492.64</b>	<b>425.09</b>	<b>492.64</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>16.52</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>16.52</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>16.52</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>16.52</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>1.05</b>	<i>0.91</i>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>1.05</b>	<i>0.91</i>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-100. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-15: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>9.28*</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>3.20</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>3.64</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.64</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>4629.50</b>	<b>1783.23</b>	<b>4629.47</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>258.53</b>	<b>99.63</b>	<b>258.45</b>	0.08
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>5.95</b>	0.05
western pond turtle	<b>1141.80</b>	<b>439.77</b>	<b>1141.80</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	<b>0.52</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>32.51</b>	<b>12.52</b>	<b>32.51</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	<b>0.65</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	<b>0.71</b>
tidewater goby	<b>3.71</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>3.71</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>9.33</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>9.33</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.68</b>	0.24	<b>0.68</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>9.28</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>9.28</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>22.46</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>22.45</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>194.12</b>	<b>74.78</b>	<b>194.12</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>215.94</b>	<b>83.18</b>	<b>215.94</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.46	0.18	0.46	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.06
purple martin	<b>37.58</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>37.55</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>20.80</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>20.78</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>	0.29	<b>11.93</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>70.72</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>70.72</b>
southern sea otter	<b>12152.20</b>	<b>4679.19</b>	<b>12152.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>62599.12</b>	<b>24110.45</b>	<b>62598.99</b>	0.14
American badger	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.07	<b>3.06</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.68</b>	0.14	<b>5.68</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-100. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>64.75</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>64.75</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>57.24</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>57.24</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>50.54</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>50.54</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>3.45</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>3.45</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2955.54</b>	<b>1139.98</b>	<b>2955.54</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>99.10</b>	<b>38.23</b>	<b>99.10</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>99.10</b>	<b>38.23</b>	<b>99.10</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>6.27</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>6.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>6.27</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-101. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-16: Aerial applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>1.36*</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.89</b>	0.44	<b>0.89</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.01</b>	0.50	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.28	0.14	0.28	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1284.83</b>	<b>631.02</b>	<b>1284.81</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>71.74</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>71.72</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.66</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.65</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>316.68</b>	<b>155.54</b>	<b>316.68</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>9.00</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>9.00</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tidewater goby	<b>0.55</b>	0.30	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.55</b>	0.30	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.36</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>6.25</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>6.24</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>53.89</b>	<b>26.48</b>	<b>53.89</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>59.95</b>	<b>29.46</b>	<b>59.95</b>	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.43	0.22	0.42	0.01
purple martin	<b>10.44</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>10.43</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>5.77</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>5.77</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.02	<b>1.86</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	<b>11.02</b>
southern sea otter	<b>3363.01</b>	<b>1652.42</b>	<b>3363.01</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>17362.80</b>	<b>8528.10</b>	<b>17362.76</b>	0.05
American badger	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-101. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.09</b>	<b>10.09</b>	0.08	<b>10.09</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	<b>8.92</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	<b>7.88</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.97</i>	0.48	<i>0.97</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>829.37</b>	<b>406.60</b>	<b>829.37</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>27.81</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>27.81</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>27.81</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>27.81</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>1.76</b>	<i>0.87</i>	<b>1.76</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>1.76</b>	<i>0.87</i>	<b>1.76</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-102. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-17: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.27*	0.17	0.27	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>240.35</b>	<b>143.40</b>	<b>240.33</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>13.44</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>13.42</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.32	0.19	0.31	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>59.24</b>	<b>35.34</b>	<b>59.24</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.68</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
tidewater goby	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00
delta smelt	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.16</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>10.08</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>10.08</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>11.21</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>11.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.01
purple martin	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.95</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.02	<b>2.24</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	<b>13.30</b>
southern sea otter	<b>629.22</b>	<b>375.46</b>	<b>629.22</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3247.97</b>	<b>1937.78</b>	<b>3247.92</b>	0.05
American badger	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	<b>0.58</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	<b>1.07</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-102. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.18</b>	<b>12.18</b>	0.10	<b>12.18</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.76</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.09	<b>10.76</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.50</b>	0.08	<b>9.50</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>154.97</b>	<b>92.38</b>	<b>154.97</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>5.20</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>5.20</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>5.20</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>5.20</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.33	0.20	0.33	0.00
black abalone	0.33	0.20	0.33	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-103. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-21: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.26*	0.17	0.26	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>230.91</b>	<b>137.76</b>	<b>230.88</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>12.91</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>12.89</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.31	0.19	0.30	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>56.91</b>	<b>33.95</b>	<b>56.91</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1.62</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.62</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
tidewater goby	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
delta smelt	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.26	0.17	0.26	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>9.68</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>9.68</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>10.77</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>10.77</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.01
purple martin	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.15</b>	0.02	<b>2.15</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>12.72</b>	<b>12.72</b>	0.11	<b>12.72</b>
southern sea otter	<b>604.50</b>	<b>360.70</b>	<b>604.50</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3120.37</b>	<b>1861.60</b>	<b>3120.32</b>	0.05
American badger	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	<b>0.55</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.01	<b>1.02</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-103. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>11.65</b>	<b>11.65</b>	0.10	<b>11.65</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.30</b>	<b>10.30</b>	0.09	<b>10.30</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	0.08	<b>9.09</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>148.88</b>	<b>88.74</b>	<b>148.88</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.99</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.99</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>4.99</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.32	0.19	0.32	0.00
black abalone	0.32	0.19	0.32	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-104. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-22: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>8.91*</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>3.07</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>3.50</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>3.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.97</b>	0.38	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>4447.68</b>	<b>1713.09</b>	<b>4447.65</b>	0.03
Alameda whipsnake	<b>248.37</b>	<b>95.71</b>	<b>248.30</b>	0.08
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>5.76</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>5.72</b>	0.05
western pond turtle	<b>1096.95</b>	<b>422.47</b>	<b>1096.95</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.49	0.49	0.01	0.49
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>31.23</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>31.23</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	<b>0.60</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	0.02	<b>0.66</b>
tidewater goby	<b>3.56</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>3.56</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>3.56</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.64</b>	0.23	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.64</b>	0.23	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>8.91</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>21.55</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>21.54</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>186.47</b>	<b>71.82</b>	<b>186.47</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>207.43</b>	<b>79.89</b>	<b>207.43</b>	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.38</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.44	0.17	0.44	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.03
purple martin	<b>36.05</b>	<b>13.89</b>	<b>36.03</b>	0.02
yellow rail	<b>19.95</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>19.93</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>11.40</b>	<b>11.40</b>	0.28	<b>11.40</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>67.58</b>	<b>67.58</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>67.58</b>
southern sea otter	<b>11674.90</b>	<b>4495.13</b>	<b>11674.90</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>60140.55</b>	<b>23162.11</b>	<b>60140.43</b>	0.14
American badger	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>	0.07	<b>2.93</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.43</b>	0.13	<b>5.43</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-104. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>61.88</b>	<b>61.88</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>61.88</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>54.70</b>	<b>54.70</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>54.70</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>48.29</b>	<b>48.29</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>48.29</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>3.31</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2839.46</b>	<b>1095.14</b>	<b>2839.46</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>95.21</b>	<b>36.72</b>	<b>95.21</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>95.21</b>	<b>36.72</b>	<b>95.21</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>6.02</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>6.02</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>6.02</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>6.02</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-105. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-25: Aerial applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 130 acres of nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.23</b>	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
giant garter snake	<b>9973.33</b>	<b>9890.89</b>	<b>9973.32</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>556.75</b>	<b>552.14</b>	<b>556.73</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>12.82</b>	<b>12.71</b>	<b>12.82</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>2458.34</b>	<b>2438.00</b>	<b>2458.34</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>69.91</b>	<b>69.33</b>	<b>69.91</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tidewater goby	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.39</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>50.04</b>	<b>49.64</b>	<b>49.43</b>	<b>0.62</b>
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	<b>418.40</b>	<b>414.94</b>	<b>418.40</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>465.45</b>	<b>461.60</b>	<b>465.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.09</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.37</b>
purple martin	<b>84.11</b>	<b>83.44</b>	<b>82.68</b>	<b>1.44</b>
yellow rail	<b>45.21</b>	<b>44.84</b>	<b>44.98</b>	0.23
mule deer	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	<b>1.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.06	<b>7.08</b>
southern sea otter	<b>26110.79</b>	<b>25894.39</b>	<b>26110.79</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>134784.05</b>	<b>133669.33</b>	<b>134784.03</b>	0.03
American badger	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.29
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.01	<i>0.57</i>

Table PDCP-Eco-105. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.48</b>	0.05	<b>6.48</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.73</b>	0.05	<b>5.73</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.06</b>	0.04	<b>5.06</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>7.50</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>6441.35</b>	<b>6388.69</b>	<b>6441.35</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>224.40</b>	<b>222.61</b>	<b>224.40</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>224.40</b>	<b>222.61</b>	<b>224.40</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>13.63</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>13.63</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>13.63</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>13.63</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-106. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-26: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.13*	0.08	0.13	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
giant garter snake	<b>116.75</b>	<b>69.63</b>	<b>116.74</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>6.53</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>6.52</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>28.78</b>	<b>17.16</b>	<b>28.78</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>0.82</b>	0.49	<b>0.82</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tidewater goby	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
delta smelt	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.62</b>
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	<b>4.90</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>4.90</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5.45</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.39</b>	0.06	<b>2.37</b>
purple martin	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.44</b>
yellow rail	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.23
mule deer	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	<b>1.19</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.06	<b>7.08</b>
southern sea otter	<b>305.64</b>	<b>182.32</b>	<b>305.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1577.69</b>	<b>940.96</b>	<b>1577.66</b>	0.03
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29

Table PDCP-Eco-106. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.00	<i>0.57</i>
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.48</b>	0.05	<b>6.48</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.73</b>	0.05	<b>5.73</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.06</b>	0.04	<b>5.06</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>75.36</b>	<b>44.91</b>	<b>75.36</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>2.61</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>2.61</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.00
black abalone	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.00
earthworm	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-107. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-27: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>4.50*</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.42	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1.57</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.05	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.76</b>	0.46	0.20	<b>0.50</b>	0.26	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.45	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.45	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.51</b>	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>2248.59</b>	<b>866.21</b>	<b>866.19</b>	<b>2248.57</b>	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>125.57</b>	<b>48.40</b>	<b>48.36</b>	<b>125.53</b>	0.04	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.92</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>2.89</b>	0.03	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>554.58</b>	<b>213.62</b>	<b>213.62</b>	<b>554.58</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.42	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>15.79</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>15.79</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.52</b>	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.57</b>	0.01
tidewater goby	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.80</b>	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.32	0.12	0.12	0.32	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.32	0.12	0.12	0.32	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>14.02</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>3.04</b>	0.08
mourning dove	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>94.29</b>	<b>36.33</b>	<b>36.33</b>	<b>94.29</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>104.89</b>	<b>40.41</b>	<b>40.41</b>	<b>104.89</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.72</b>	0.29	0.27	<b>0.70</b>	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.26	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>12.48</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>11.75</b>	0.31
purple martin	<b>25.52</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>18.56</b>	<b>7.15</b>	0.19
yellow rail	<b>11.26</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.03
mule deer	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>6.32</b>	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>37.48</b>	<b>37.48</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>37.48</b>	<b>0.92</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5902.42</b>	<b>2272.92</b>	<b>2272.92</b>	<b>5902.42</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>30404.91</b>	<b>11711.71</b>	<b>11711.65</b>	<b>30404.84</b>	0.07	0.01



Table PDCP-Eco-107. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>1.56</b>	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>3.01</b>	0.07
big free-tailed bat	<b>34.32</b>	<b>34.32</b>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<b>34.32</b>	<i>0.84</i>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>30.34</b>	<b>30.34</b>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<b>30.34</b>	<i>0.74</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>26.78</b>	<b>26.78</b>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<b>26.78</b>	<i>0.65</i>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.67</b>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1436.22</b>	<b>554.13</b>	<b>554.13</b>	<b>1436.22</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>48.82</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>48.82</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>48.82</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>48.82</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>3.04</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>3.04</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>3.04</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>3.04</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-108. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-43: Airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>1.74*</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.29	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1528.93</b>	<b>1318.91</b>	<b>1528.89</b>	0.04
Alameda whipsnake	<b>85.38</b>	<b>73.66</b>	<b>85.35</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.96</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>376.87</b>	<b>325.10</b>	<b>376.87</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>10.72</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>10.72</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
tidewater goby	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>7.41</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>64.10</b>	<b>55.29</b>	<b>64.10</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>71.30</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>71.30</b>	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.47	0.41	0.47	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.51</b>	0.44	0.50	0.01
purple martin	<b>12.37</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>12.36</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>6.84</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.84</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.71</b>	0.03	<b>3.71</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>21.98</b>	<b>21.98</b>	0.18	<b>21.98</b>
southern sea otter	<b>4003.24</b>	<b>3453.70</b>	<b>4003.24</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>20662.77</b>	<b>17824.75</b>	<b>20662.68</b>	0.09
American badger	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.01	<b>0.95</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	<b>1.77</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-108. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>20.12</b>	<b>20.12</b>	0.17	<b>20.12</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>17.79</b>	<b>17.79</b>	0.15	<b>17.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>15.71</b>	<b>15.71</b>	0.13	<b>15.71</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.15</b>	<i>0.99</i>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>985.61</b>	<b>849.86</b>	<b>985.61</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>33.05</b>	<b>28.50</b>	<b>33.05</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>33.05</b>	<b>28.50</b>	<b>33.05</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-109. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-52: Ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>1.06*</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>925.13</b>	<b>820.68</b>	<b>820.64</b>	<b>925.10</b>	0.03	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>51.67</b>	<b>45.84</b>	<b>45.81</b>	<b>51.64</b>	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>228.04</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>228.04</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>6.49</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>6.49</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tidewater goby	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.49</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.47</b>	0.02	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>38.78</b>	<b>34.41</b>	<b>34.41</b>	<b>38.78</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>43.14</b>	<b>38.27</b>	<b>38.27</b>	<b>43.14</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>7.49</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>7.48</b>	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	<b>4.14</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>4.14</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.11</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.11</b>	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>18.46</b>	<b>18.46</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>18.46</b>	0.15
southern sea otter	<b>2422.37</b>	<b>2148.93</b>	<b>2148.93</b>	<b>2422.37</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>12502.73</b>	<b>11091.10</b>	<b>11091.02</b>	<b>12502.65</b>	0.08	0.00
American badger	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.80</b>	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-109. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.48</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>16.90</b>	<b>16.90</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.90</b>	0.14
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.94</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.12	0.12	<b>14.94</b>	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>13.19</b>	<b>13.19</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>13.19</b>	0.11
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>596.28</b>	<b>528.88</b>	<b>528.88</b>	<b>596.28</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>19.99</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>19.99</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>19.99</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>19.99</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.26</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-110. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-53: Ground spray applications of Tempo Ultra WP at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>1.06*</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.18	0.20
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>925.13</b>	<b>820.68</b>	<b>925.10</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>51.67</b>	<b>45.84</b>	<b>51.64</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.19</b>
western pond turtle	<b>228.04</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>228.04</b>
desert tortoise	0.13	0.13	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>6.49</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>6.49</b>
western fence lizard	0.17	0.17	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.18	0.00
tidewater goby	0.43	0.38	0.43
delta smelt	0.43	0.38	0.43
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
arroyo chub	0.08	0.07	0.08
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
desert pupfish	0.08	0.07	0.08
Chinook salmon	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>4.49</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4.47</b>
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>38.78</b>	<b>34.41</b>	<b>38.78</b>
California brown pelican	<b>43.14</b>	<b>38.27</b>	<b>43.14</b>
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.29	0.25	0.29
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.08	0.09
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.31	0.28	0.30
purple martin	<b>7.49</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>7.48</b>
yellow rail	<b>4.14</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>4.14</b>
mule deer	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.11</b>	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>18.46</b>	<b>18.46</b>	0.15
southern sea otter	<b>2422.37</b>	<b>2148.93</b>	<b>2422.37</b>
southwestern river otter	<b>12502.73</b>	<b>11091.09</b>	<b>12502.65</b>
American badger	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-110. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>16.90</b>	<b>16.90</b>	0.14
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.94</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>13.19</b>	<b>13.19</b>	0.11
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Tomales isopod	<b>596.28</b>	<b>528.88</b>	<b>596.28</b>
California freshwater shrimp	<b>19.99</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>19.99</b>
Shasta crayfish	<b>19.99</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>19.99</b>
mimic tryonia	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.26</b>
black abalone	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.26</b>
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-111. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-14: Airblast applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.53</b>	0.46	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>46.31</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>46.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>42.68</b>	<b>36.84</b>	<b>42.66</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.44	0.38	0.44	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>188.37</b>	<b>162.61</b>	<b>188.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.01
purple martin	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.45</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	<b>11.02</b>
southern sea otter	<b>207.35</b>	<b>179.02</b>	<b>207.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>209.06</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>209.06</b>	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	<b>8.92</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	<b>7.88</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-112. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-15: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.28	0.11	0.28	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.57</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.21</b>	0.46	<b>1.21</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.24</b>	0.48	<b>1.23</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>65.46</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>65.46</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	<b>0.65</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.43</b>	0.06	<b>2.43</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>5.41</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	<b>0.65</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	0.02	<b>0.75</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.23

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-113. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-16: Aerial applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.89</b>	0.44	<b>0.89</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.01</b>	0.50	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.28	0.14	0.28	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>77.87</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>77.87</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>71.74</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>71.72</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.74</b>	0.36	<b>0.73</b>	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>316.68</b>	<b>155.54</b>	<b>316.68</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.01
purple martin	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>5.77</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>5.77</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	<b>11.02</b>
southern sea otter	<b>348.50</b>	<b>171.24</b>	<b>348.50</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>351.47</b>	<b>172.63</b>	<b>351.47</b>	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	<b>8.92</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	<b>7.88</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-114. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-17: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.55</b>	0.33	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.56</b>	0.33	<b>0.56</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>29.62</b>	<b>17.67</b>	<b>29.62</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.99</b>	0.03	<b>3.99</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>2.45</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	<b>1.07</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	0.01	<b>1.22</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-115. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-21: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.52</b>	0.31	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.54</b>	0.32	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>28.46</b>	<b>16.98</b>	<b>28.46</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.82</b>	0.03	<b>3.82</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>2.35</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.01	<b>1.02</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	<b>1.17</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-116. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-22: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>8.91*</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>8.91</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.26	0.10	0.26	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.51</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.97</b>	0.38	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.16</b>	0.45	<b>1.16</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.19</b>	0.46	<b>1.19</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>62.89</b>	<b>24.22</b>	<b>62.89</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	<b>0.60</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.06	<b>2.32</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5.20</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>5.20</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5.23</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>5.23</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.02	<b>0.62</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.02	<b>0.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.22

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-117. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-25: Aerial applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 130 acres of nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.23</b>	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
giant garter snake	<b>3928.89</b>	<b>3896.41</b>	<b>3928.88</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>556.75</b>	<b>552.14</b>	<b>556.73</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>12.82</b>	<b>12.71</b>	<b>12.82</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>2458.34</b>	<b>2438.00</b>	<b>2458.34</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00
California brown pelican	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.37</b>
purple martin	<b>84.11</b>	<b>83.44</b>	<b>82.68</b>	<b>1.44</b>
yellow rail	<b>45.21</b>	<b>44.84</b>	<b>44.98</b>	0.23
mule deer	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.06	<b>7.08</b>
southern sea otter	<b>17587.58</b>	<b>17441.82</b>	<b>17587.58</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>17734.74</b>	<b>17588.07</b>	<b>17734.74</b>	0.00
American badger	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.73</b>	0.05	<b>5.73</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.06</b>	0.04	<b>5.06</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-118. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-26: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.08*	0.08	0.00	0.08
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
giant garter snake	0.27	0.16	0.27	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.27	0.16	0.27	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>14.39</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>14.39</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
purple martin	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
yellow rail	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	0.02	<b>2.12</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-119. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-27: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.14*	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.78</b>	0.31	0.29	<b>0.76</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.76</b>	0.46	0.20	<b>0.50</b>	0.26	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.59</b>	0.23	0.23	<b>0.59</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.60</b>	0.23	0.23	<b>0.60</b>	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>31.80</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>31.80</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.52</b>	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>1.29</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	<b>2.63</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>2.63</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.65</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.35	0.35	0.01	0.01	0.35	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.



Table PDCP-Eco-120. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-43: Airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.29	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>92.66</b>	<b>79.93</b>	<b>92.66</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>85.38</b>	<b>73.66</b>	<b>85.35</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>376.87</b>	<b>325.10</b>	<b>376.87</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.00
purple martin	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>6.84</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.84</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
riparian brush rabbit	<b>21.98</b>	<b>21.98</b>	0.18	<b>21.98</b>
southern sea otter	<b>414.84</b>	<b>357.90</b>	<b>414.84</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>418.27</b>	<b>360.82</b>	<b>418.27</b>	0.00
American badger	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	<b>1.77</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>17.79</b>	<b>17.79</b>	0.15	<b>17.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>15.71</b>	<b>15.71</b>	0.13	<b>15.71</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-121. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-52: Ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>42.05</b>	<b>37.30</b>	<b>37.30</b>	<b>42.05</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>43.06</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>43.03</b>	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.40	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>228.04</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>228.04</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.27</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>18.46</b>	<b>18.46</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>18.46</b>	0.15
southern sea otter	<b>188.27</b>	<b>167.02</b>	<b>167.02</b>	<b>188.27</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>189.82</b>	<b>168.39</b>	<b>168.39</b>	<b>189.82</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.48</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.94</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.12	0.12	<b>14.94</b>	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>10.42</b>	<b>10.42</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>10.42</b>	0.09

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-122. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-53: Ground spray applications of Tempo Ultra WP at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>1.06*</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.06</b>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.18	0.20
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>42.05</b>	<b>37.30</b>	<b>42.05</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>43.06</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>43.03</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.40	0.36	0.40
western pond turtle	<b>228.04</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>228.04</b>
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.17	0.17	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.08	0.09
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.08	0.09
purple martin	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.12</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.27</b>
mule deer	0.07	0.07	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>18.46</b>	<b>18.46</b>	0.15
southern sea otter	<b>188.27</b>	<b>167.02</b>	<b>188.27</b>
southwestern river otter	<b>189.82</b>	<b>168.39</b>	<b>189.82</b>
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.94</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>10.41</b>	<b>10.41</b>	0.09

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-123. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-14: Airblast applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.53</b>	0.46	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>405.25</b>	<b>349.84</b>	<b>405.24</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>42.68</b>	<b>36.84</b>	<b>42.66</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>188.37</b>	<b>162.61</b>	<b>188.37</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.68</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>16.03</b>	<b>13.84</b>	<b>16.03</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>17.84</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>17.84</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.01
purple martin	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.73</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.45</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.01	<b>0.96</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	<b>11.02</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1104.15</b>	<b>953.27</b>	<b>1104.15</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5268.42</b>	<b>4548.11</b>	<b>5268.40</b>	0.02
American badger	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.05</b>	0.04	<b>5.05</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	<b>8.92</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	<b>7.88</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-124. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-15: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.74</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.74</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.61</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.02</b>	0.39	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2315.35</b>	<b>891.85</b>	<b>2315.34</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>129.88</b>	<b>50.05</b>	<b>129.84</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>2.98</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>603.63</b>	<b>232.49</b>	<b>603.63</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.26
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>16.25</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>16.25</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.02	<b>0.65</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.38
tricolored blackbird	<b>11.23</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>11.23</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>97.06</b>	<b>37.39</b>	<b>97.06</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>107.97</b>	<b>41.59</b>	<b>107.97</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.72</b>	0.28	<b>0.72</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.79</b>	0.32	<b>0.76</b>	0.03
purple martin	<b>18.81</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>18.79</b>	0.02
yellow rail	<b>10.45</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>10.43</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.96</b>	0.15	<b>5.96</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>36.57</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>36.57</b>
southern sea otter	<b>6078.81</b>	<b>2340.64</b>	<b>6078.81</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>31302.28</b>	<b>12056.27</b>	<b>31302.22</b>	0.07
American badger	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	<b>1.53</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.08	<b>3.17</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>32.38</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>32.38</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>28.99</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>25.38</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>25.38</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-125. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-16: Aerial applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.89</b>	0.44	<b>0.89</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.01</b>	0.50	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.28	0.14	0.28	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>681.35</b>	<b>334.63</b>	<b>681.34</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>71.74</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>71.72</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>316.68</b>	<b>155.54</b>	<b>316.68</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>4.50</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>3.12</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>26.95</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>26.95</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>29.98</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>29.98</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.30	0.15	0.29	0.01
purple martin	<b>6.26</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>6.26</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>5.77</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>5.77</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.01	<b>0.96</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.02</b>	<b>11.02</b>	0.09	<b>11.02</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1855.75</b>	<b>911.83</b>	<b>1855.75</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>8857.14</b>	<b>4350.37</b>	<b>8857.12</b>	0.02
American badger	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.05</b>	0.04	<b>5.05</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.92</b>	0.07	<b>8.92</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.07	<b>7.88</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-126. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-17: Ground spray applications of Baythroid XL at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>120.45</b>	<b>71.86</b>	<b>120.44</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>7.00</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>6.99</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>44.43</b>	<b>26.51</b>	<b>44.43</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.84</i>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
tricolored blackbird	<i>0.59</i>	0.35	<i>0.58</i>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>5.04</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>5.04</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5.61</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>5.61</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01
purple martin	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.98</i>	0.00
yellow rail	<i>0.56</i>	0.34	<i>0.56</i>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.01	<b>1.12</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.64</b>	<b>8.64</b>	0.07	<b>8.64</b>
southern sea otter	<b>315.83</b>	<b>188.46</b>	<b>315.83</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1625.22</b>	<b>969.63</b>	<b>1625.19</b>	0.03
American badger	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	<b>1.07</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	0.05	<b>6.09</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	0.05	<b>5.99</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.94</b>	0.04	<b>4.94</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-127. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-21: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>115.72</b>	<b>69.04</b>	<b>115.70</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>6.72</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>42.68</b>	<b>25.46</b>	<b>42.68</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	<i>0.81</i>	0.48	<i>0.81</i>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	<i>0.56</i>	0.34	<i>0.56</i>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>4.84</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5.38</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>5.38</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
purple martin	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.94</i>	0.00
yellow rail	<i>0.54</i>	0.32	<i>0.54</i>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	<b>1.07</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.27</b>	0.07	<b>8.27</b>
southern sea otter	<b>303.43</b>	<b>181.05</b>	<b>303.43</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1561.37</b>	<b>931.51</b>	<b>1561.34</b>	0.03
American badger	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.01	<b>1.02</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.82</b>	0.05	<b>5.82</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.73</b>	0.05	<b>5.73</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.73</b>	0.04	<b>4.73</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-128. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-22: Ground spray applications of Decathlon 20 WP at 0.024 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.67</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.97</b>	0.38	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>2224.42</b>	<b>856.77</b>	<b>2224.41</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>124.78</b>	<b>48.08</b>	<b>124.74</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.89</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>2.86</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>579.92</b>	<b>223.35</b>	<b>579.92</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.24	0.24	0.01	0.24
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>15.62</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>15.62</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	<b>0.60</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.36	0.36	0.01	0.36
tricolored blackbird	<b>10.77</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>10.77</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>93.23</b>	<b>35.91</b>	<b>93.23</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>103.71</b>	<b>39.95</b>	<b>103.71</b>	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.69</b>	0.27	<b>0.69</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.24	0.09	0.24	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.74</b>	0.30	<b>0.73</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>18.04</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>18.03</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>10.02</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>10.01</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.70</b>	0.14	<b>5.70</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>34.95</b>	<b>34.95</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>34.95</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5840.05</b>	<b>2248.57</b>	<b>5840.05</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>30072.89</b>	<b>11582.06</b>	<b>30072.83</b>	0.07
American badger	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>	0.04	<b>1.46</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.03</b>	0.07	<b>3.03</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>30.94</b>	<b>30.94</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>30.94</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>27.71</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>27.71</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>24.26</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>24.26</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-129. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-25: Aerial applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 130 acres of nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>7.88</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.23</b>	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
giant garter snake	<b>6951.11</b>	<b>6893.65</b>	<b>6951.10</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>556.75</b>	<b>552.14</b>	<b>556.73</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>12.82</b>	<b>12.71</b>	<b>12.82</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>2458.34</b>	<b>2438.00</b>	<b>2458.34</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>35.00</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>35.00</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
tricolored blackbird	<b>25.18</b>	<b>24.98</b>	<b>24.87</b>	0.31
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	<b>209.38</b>	<b>207.65</b>	<b>209.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>232.82</b>	<b>230.90</b>	<b>232.82</b>	0.00
California condor	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.62</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.37</b>
purple martin	<b>84.11</b>	<b>83.44</b>	<b>82.68</b>	<b>1.44</b>
yellow rail	<b>45.21</b>	<b>44.84</b>	<b>44.98</b>	0.23
mule deer	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.01	<b>0.72</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.08</b>	0.06	<b>7.08</b>
southern sea otter	<b>21849.19</b>	<b>21668.11</b>	<b>21849.19</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>76259.40</b>	<b>75628.70</b>	<b>76259.38</b>	0.01
American badger	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.01	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.25</b>	0.03	<b>3.25</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.73</b>	0.05	<b>5.73</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.06</b>	0.04	<b>5.06</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-130. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-26: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.08*	0.08	0.00	0.08
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.05
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
giant garter snake	<b>58.51</b>	<b>34.90</b>	<b>58.50</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3.40</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>3.39</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>21.58</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>21.58</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.41	0.24	0.41	0.00
western fence lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.60</b>	0.48	0.29	0.31
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>2.45</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.72</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.72</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.03	<b>1.20</b>
purple martin	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.49	<b>0.73</b>
yellow rail	0.39	0.28	0.27	0.12
mule deer	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00	<b>0.60</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.60</b>	0.04	<b>4.60</b>
southern sea otter	<b>153.42</b>	<b>91.51</b>	<b>153.42</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>789.44</b>	<b>470.84</b>	<b>789.43</b>	0.01
American badger	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	<b>0.57</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.24</b>	0.03	<b>3.24</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.19</b>	0.03	<b>3.19</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>	0.02	<b>2.63</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-131. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-27: Ground spray applications of Discus at 0.0121 lb a.i./Acre of cyfluthrin and 0.51 lb a.i./Acre of imidicloprid to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.28*	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.85</b>	0.33	0.33	<b>0.85</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.49	<b>1.27</b>	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.76</b>	0.46	0.20	<b>0.50</b>	0.26	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.35	0.35	0.01	0.01	0.35	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>1124.59</b>	<b>433.22</b>	<b>433.21</b>	<b>1124.58</b>	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>63.09</b>	<b>24.32</b>	<b>24.29</b>	<b>63.07</b>	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>293.19</b>	<b>112.93</b>	<b>112.93</b>	<b>293.19</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>7.89</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>7.89</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.52</b>	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.31	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.01
tricolored blackbird	<b>7.01</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.04
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
osprey	<b>47.15</b>	<b>18.16</b>	<b>18.16</b>	<b>47.15</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>52.45</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>52.45</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.36	0.14	0.13	0.35	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.02</b>	0.30	<b>0.52</b>	<b>5.88</b>	0.15
purple martin	<b>12.77</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>3.58</b>	0.09
yellow rail	<b>5.65</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.16</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>3.16</b>	0.08
riparian brush rabbit	<b>19.38</b>	<b>19.38</b>	0.47	0.47	<b>19.38</b>	0.47
southern sea otter	<b>2952.52</b>	<b>1136.97</b>	<b>1136.97</b>	<b>2952.52</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>15203.78</b>	<b>5856.37</b>	<b>5856.33</b>	<b>15203.75</b>	0.04	0.00
American badger	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>0.78</b>	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.68</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>1.68</b>	0.04
big free-tailed bat	<b>17.16</b>	<b>17.16</b>	0.42	0.42	<b>17.16</b>	0.42
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>15.37</b>	<b>15.37</b>	0.38	0.38	<b>15.37</b>	0.38
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>13.45</b>	<b>13.45</b>	0.33	0.33	<b>13.45</b>	0.33

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-132. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-43: Airblast applications of Renounce 20 WP at 0.05 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.34	0.29	0.33	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>810.80</b>	<b>699.42</b>	<b>810.77</b>	0.02
Alameda whipsnake	<b>85.38</b>	<b>73.66</b>	<b>85.35</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>376.87</b>	<b>325.10</b>	<b>376.87</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>5.36</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.36</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.70</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>32.05</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>32.05</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>35.65</b>	<b>30.76</b>	<b>35.65</b>	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.36	0.31	0.35	0.01
purple martin	<b>7.42</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>7.42</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>6.84</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.84</b>	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.91</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>21.98</b>	<b>21.98</b>	0.18	<b>21.98</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2209.04</b>	<b>1905.80</b>	<b>2209.04</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>10540.52</b>	<b>9092.79</b>	<b>10540.48</b>	0.05
American badger	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01	<b>1.77</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.06</b>	<b>10.06</b>	0.08	<b>10.06</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>17.79</b>	<b>17.79</b>	0.15	<b>17.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>15.71</b>	<b>15.71</b>	0.13	<b>15.71</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-133. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-52: Ground spray applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>483.59</b>	<b>428.99</b>	<b>428.97</b>	<b>483.57</b>	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>47.37</b>	<b>42.02</b>	<b>41.99</b>	<b>47.34</b>	0.03	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>228.04</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>228.04</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>3.24</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>19.39</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>19.39</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>21.57</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>21.57</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>4.31</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.70</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.59</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>18.46</b>	<b>18.46</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>18.46</b>	0.15
southern sea otter	<b>1305.32</b>	<b>1157.97</b>	<b>1157.97</b>	<b>1305.32</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>6346.27</b>	<b>5629.74</b>	<b>5629.70</b>	<b>6346.23</b>	0.04	0.00
American badger	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.48</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>8.45</b>	<b>8.45</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>8.45</b>	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.94</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.12	0.12	<b>14.94</b>	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.80</b>	<b>11.80</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>11.80</b>	0.10

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes 25-ft. drift buffer exists between surface water and application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-134. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-53: Ground spray applications of Tempo Ultra WP at 0.025 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.18	0.20
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>483.59</b>	<b>428.99</b>	<b>483.57</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>47.37</b>	<b>42.02</b>	<b>47.34</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.79</b>
western pond turtle	<b>228.04</b>	<b>202.29</b>	<b>228.04</b>
desert tortoise	0.08	0.08	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>3.24</b>
western fence lizard	0.17	0.17	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.18	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.24</b>
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>19.39</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>19.39</b>
California brown pelican	<b>21.57</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>21.57</b>
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.13	0.14
fulvous whistling-duck	0.09	0.08	0.09
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.20	0.18	0.20
purple martin	<b>4.31</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.30</b>
yellow rail	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.70</b>
mule deer	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>18.46</b>	<b>18.46</b>	0.15
southern sea otter	<b>1305.32</b>	<b>1157.97</b>	<b>1305.32</b>
southwestern river otter	<b>6346.27</b>	<b>5629.74</b>	<b>6346.23</b>
American badger	0.41	0.41	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>8.45</b>	<b>8.45</b>	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>14.94</b>	<b>14.94</b>	0.12
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>11.80</b>	<b>11.80</b>	0.10

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

Table PDCP-Eco-135. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-20: Airblast applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray at 0.3999 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>3.00*</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.00</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.00</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.00</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.00</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.00</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.00</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.47</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>13864.60</b>	<b>13766.32</b>	<b>13864.59</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>29.91</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>29.88</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.20</b>	0.35
western pond turtle	<b>3376.36</b>	<b>3352.37</b>	<b>3376.35</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.97</b>	0.04	<b>4.97</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>91.36</b>	<b>90.71</b>	<b>91.36</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	0.05	<b>6.15</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.06	<b>6.76</b>
tidewater goby	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.18</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>31.72</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>31.63</b>	0.10
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>292.72</b>	<b>290.64</b>	<b>292.72</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>325.54</b>	<b>323.24</b>	<b>325.54</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.77</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.26	0.26	0.07	0.19
purple martin	<b>53.02</b>	<b>52.64</b>	<b>52.90</b>	0.12
yellow rail	<b>29.21</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>29.14</b>	0.07
mule deer	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>
southern sea otter	<b>35.50</b>	<b>35.25</b>	<b>35.50</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>192.86</b>	<b>191.49</b>	<b>192.86</b>	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.01	<b>0.73</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-135. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.01	<b>0.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.00	<b>0.57</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>12.98</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>12.99</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>12.99</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>12.99</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>12.99</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>12.99</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>12.99</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
earthworm	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.03	<b>3.76</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-136. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-50: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>2.37*</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>3.61</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>4.37</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>4.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>11085.71</b>	<b>8079.44</b>	<b>11085.71</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>23.93</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>23.91</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.33</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>4.18</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	<b>2702.61</b>	<b>1968.43</b>	<b>2702.61</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.33</b>	0.17	<b>2.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>73.40</b>	<b>53.34</b>	<b>73.40</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.02	<b>2.88</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.03	<b>3.17</b>
tidewater goby	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>2.48</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>2.48</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>2.41</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>2.41</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>2.48</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>2.48</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.37</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>25.40</b>	<b>18.47</b>	<b>25.38</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>234.02</b>	<b>170.56</b>	<b>234.02</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>260.26</b>	<b>189.68</b>	<b>260.26</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.52</b>	0.38	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.09
purple martin	<b>42.51</b>	<b>30.91</b>	<b>42.45</b>	0.05
yellow rail	<b>23.40</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>23.37</b>	0.03
mule deer	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	0.37	0.37	0.03	0.37
southern sea otter	<b>28.47</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>28.47</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>154.35</b>	<b>112.40</b>	<b>154.35</b>	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03

Table PDCP-Eco-136. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34
southern grasshopper mouse	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.27	0.27	0.01	0.27
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>10.27</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>10.27</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>10.27</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>10.27</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>10.27</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00
honey bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-137. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-51: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.60*</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.60</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.60</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.60</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.60</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.60</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.90</b>	0.43	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>2772.24</b>	<b>1312.59</b>	<b>2772.23</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>5.99</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>5.97</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.16
western pond turtle	<b>675.10</b>	<b>319.66</b>	<b>675.09</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.33</b>	0.02	<b>2.33</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>18.27</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>18.27</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.88</b>	0.02	<b>2.88</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.17</b>	0.03	<b>3.17</b>
tidewater goby	0.44	0.21	0.44	0.00
delta smelt	0.44	0.21	0.44	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.44	0.21	0.44	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.63</b>	0.30	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.60</b>	0.29	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.63</b>	0.30	<b>0.63</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>0.60</b>	0.28	<b>0.60</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>6.36</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>6.31</b>	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>58.52</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>58.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>65.08</b>	<b>30.82</b>	<b>65.08</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.36	0.17	0.35	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.09
purple martin	<b>10.62</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>10.56</b>	0.05
yellow rail	<b>5.85</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>5.82</b>	0.03
mule deer	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.37
southern sea otter	<b>7.09</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>7.09</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>38.54</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>38.54</b>	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34

Table PDCP-Eco-137. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.78</b>	0.01	<b>1.78</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-138. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-20: Airblast applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray at 0.3999 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>2.47*</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.47</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>11.98</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>11.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>14.54</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>14.48</b>	0.06
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.16
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
giant garter snake	<b>16575.98</b>	<b>13421.66</b>	<b>16573.39</b>	<b>2.57</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>926.87</b>	<b>751.16</b>	<b>923.30</b>	<b>3.60</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>22.98</b>	<b>18.98</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>1.93</b>
western pond turtle	<b>4019.68</b>	<b>3254.94</b>	<b>4019.62</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>19.64</b>	<b>19.64</b>	0.16	<b>19.64</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>109.14</b>	<b>88.40</b>	<b>109.14</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.31</b>	<b>24.31</b>	0.20	<b>24.31</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.71</b>	<b>26.71</b>	0.22	<b>26.71</b>
tidewater goby	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.86</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>43.55</b>	<b>36.76</b>	<b>43.55</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.76</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>43.55</b>	<b>36.76</b>	<b>43.55</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.49</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>85.30</b>	<b>69.38</b>	<b>84.23</b>	<b>1.09</b>
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	<b>774.44</b>	<b>627.13</b>	<b>774.44</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>861.31</b>	<b>697.48</b>	<b>861.31</b>	0.00
California condor	0.42	0.35	0.38	0.04
white-tailed kite	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
Cooper's hawk	<b>5.61</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.53</b>	0.07
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.71</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.65</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>1.64</b>
purple martin	<b>141.86</b>	<b>115.21</b>	<b>140.88</b>	<b>0.98</b>
yellow rail	<b>78.18</b>	<b>63.51</b>	<b>77.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>
mule deer	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	0.07	<b>8.06</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.76</b>	<b>47.76</b>	0.40	<b>47.76</b>
southern sea otter	<b>707.28</b>	<b>572.96</b>	<b>707.28</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3827.85</b>	<b>3099.86</b>	<b>3827.72</b>	0.13
American badger	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.06</b>	0.02	<b>2.06</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	<b>3.84</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-138. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>43.74</b>	<b>43.74</b>	0.36	<b>43.74</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.66</b>	<b>38.66</b>	0.32	<b>38.66</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.13</b>	<b>34.13</b>	0.28	<b>34.13</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.00
black abalone	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.00
earthworm	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-139. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-50: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>16.85*</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>16.85</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>16.85</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>16.85</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>16.85</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>16.85</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>16.85</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>16.85</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>16.85</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>16.85</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>16.85</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>16.85</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>47.33</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>47.33</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>57.22</b>	<b>20.74</b>	<b>57.22</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>15.08</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>15.06</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.08
giant garter snake	<b>65530.79</b>	<b>23748.16</b>	<b>65529.53</b>	<b>1.50</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>3654.27</b>	<b>1326.37</b>	<b>3651.21</b>	<b>3.35</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>85.35</b>	<b>32.23</b>	<b>83.45</b>	<b>2.05</b>
western pond turtle	<b>15906.81</b>	<b>5763.97</b>	<b>15906.79</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>20.98</b>	<b>20.98</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>20.98</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>433.14</b>	<b>156.91</b>	<b>433.14</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>25.97</b>	<b>25.97</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>25.97</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>28.53</b>	<b>28.53</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>28.53</b>
tidewater goby	<b>12.52</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>12.52</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>12.52</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>12.52</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>297.83</b>	<b>103.51</b>	<b>297.83</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>17.16</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>17.16</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>297.83</b>	<b>103.51</b>	<b>297.83</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>16.87</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>16.87</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>333.30</b>	<b>121.08</b>	<b>332.95</b>	0.46
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	<b>3060.54</b>	<b>1109.12</b>	<b>3060.54</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3403.84</b>	<b>1233.53</b>	<b>3403.84</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.50</b>	0.05
white-tailed kite	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.14
Cooper's hawk	<b>21.99</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>21.92</b>	0.07
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>6.77</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>6.75</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>25.57</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>23.89</b>	<b>1.80</b>
purple martin	<b>557.85</b>	<b>202.84</b>	<b>556.83</b>	<b>1.09</b>
yellow rail	<b>307.11</b>	<b>111.70</b>	<b>306.50</b>	<b>0.65</b>
mule deer	<b>8.65</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>8.65</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>51.26</b>	<b>51.26</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>51.26</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2804.47</b>	<b>1016.06</b>	<b>2804.47</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>15148.17</b>	<b>5489.09</b>	<b>15148.07</b>	0.10
American badger	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.21</b>	0.16	<b>2.21</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.12</b>	<b>4.12</b>	0.29	<b>4.12</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-139. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>46.93</b>	<b>46.93</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>46.93</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>41.49</b>	<b>41.49</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>41.49</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>36.63</b>	<b>36.63</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>36.63</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.89</i>	0.33	<i>0.89</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<i>0.91</i>	0.34	<i>0.91</i>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<i>0.91</i>	0.34	<i>0.91</i>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<i>0.91</i>	0.34	<i>0.91</i>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.39	0.15	0.39	0.00
black abalone	0.39	0.15	0.39	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-140. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-51: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.43*	0.26	0.43	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.43	0.26	0.43	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.43	0.26	0.43	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.43	0.26	0.43	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.43	0.26	0.43	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.43	0.26	0.43	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>2.14</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.63</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.76</b>	0.46	<b>0.68</b>	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
giant garter snake	<b>2975.71</b>	<b>1697.03</b>	<b>2974.46</b>	<b>1.25</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>167.48</b>	<b>96.25</b>	<b>165.72</b>	<b>1.78</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>4.74</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>0.96</b>
western pond turtle	<b>721.41</b>	<b>411.33</b>	<b>721.39</b>	0.02
desert tortoise	<b>9.78</b>	<b>9.78</b>	0.08	<b>9.78</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>19.58</b>	<b>11.17</b>	<b>19.58</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>12.11</b>	<b>12.11</b>	0.10	<b>12.11</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>13.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	0.11	<b>13.30</b>
tidewater goby	0.32	0.19	0.32	0.00
delta smelt	0.32	0.19	0.32	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.32	0.19	0.32	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>7.68</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.45	0.27	0.45	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>7.68</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.44	0.26	0.44	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>15.58</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>15.06</b>	<b>0.53</b>
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	<b>138.93</b>	<b>79.21</b>	<b>138.93</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>154.51</b>	<b>88.09</b>	<b>154.51</b>	0.00
California condor	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.99</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	0.31	0.18	0.31	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.82</b>
purple martin	<b>25.68</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>25.19</b>	0.49
yellow rail	<b>14.16</b>	<b>8.20</b>	<b>13.87</b>	0.29
mule deer	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>	0.03	<b>4.01</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>23.80</b>	<b>23.80</b>	0.20	<b>23.80</b>
southern sea otter	<b>126.86</b>	<b>72.35</b>	<b>126.86</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>686.89</b>	<b>391.68</b>	<b>686.82</b>	0.06
American badger	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.03</b>	0.01	<b>1.03</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.91</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-140. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.79</b>	<b>21.79</b>	0.18	<b>21.79</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.26</b>	<b>19.26</b>	0.16	<b>19.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>17.01</b>	<b>17.01</b>	0.14	<b>17.01</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-141. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-20: Airblast applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray at 0.3999 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>11.98</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>11.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>14.54</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>14.48</b>	0.06
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.16
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
giant garter snake	<b>1004.61</b>	<b>813.43</b>	<b>1004.45</b>	0.16
Alameda whipsnake	<b>926.87</b>	<b>751.16</b>	<b>923.30</b>	<b>3.60</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>10.22</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>0.86</b>
western pond turtle	<b>4019.68</b>	<b>3254.94</b>	<b>4019.62</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.42</b>	0.03	<b>3.42</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.31</b>	<b>24.31</b>	0.20	<b>24.31</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.71</b>	<b>26.71</b>	0.22	<b>26.71</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.00
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.00
California brown pelican	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.71</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.65</b>
purple martin	<b>28.37</b>	<b>23.04</b>	<b>28.18</b>	0.20
yellow rail	<b>78.18</b>	<b>63.51</b>	<b>77.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>
mule deer	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.76</b>	<b>47.76</b>	0.40	<b>47.76</b>
southern sea otter	<b>73.29</b>	<b>59.37</b>	<b>73.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>77.49</b>	<b>62.75</b>	<b>77.48</b>	0.00
American badger	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	<b>3.84</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.66</b>	<b>38.66</b>	0.32	<b>38.66</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.13</b>	<b>34.13</b>	0.28	<b>34.13</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-142. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-50: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>4.07</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>24.60</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>24.60</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>15.08</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>15.06</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>17.08</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>17.08</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>17.46</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>17.44</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>911.99</b>	<b>330.47</b>	<b>911.99</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>25.97</b>	<b>25.97</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>25.97</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.45</b>	0.17	<b>2.45</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.58</b>	0.21	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.48	0.17	0.48	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.39</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	0.12	<b>1.76</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1.25</b>	0.45	<b>1.25</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.32</b>	0.48	<b>1.32</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.47	0.47	0.03	0.47
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.04	<b>0.54</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.17

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-143. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-51: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03*	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.61</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>1.61</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.63</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.76</b>	0.46	<b>0.68</b>	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>6.76</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>6.76</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>6.98</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>6.90</b>	0.07
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>360.70</b>	<b>205.67</b>	<b>360.69</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>12.11</b>	<b>12.11</b>	0.10	<b>12.11</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>9.98</b>	<b>9.98</b>	0.08	<b>9.98</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.24	0.14	0.23	0.01
purple martin	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
yellow rail	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.56</b>	0.32	<b>0.55</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.14</b>	0.06	<b>7.14</b>
southwestern river otter	0.49	0.28	0.49	0.00
American badger	<b>0.52</b>	0.30	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.91</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.19</b>	0.02	<b>2.19</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-144. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-20: Airblast applications of Danitol 2.4 EC Spray at 0.3999 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres of citrus trees incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>11.98</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>11.98</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>14.54</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>14.48</b>	0.06
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.81</b>	0.16
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
giant garter snake	<b>8790.29</b>	<b>7117.55</b>	<b>8788.92</b>	<b>1.36</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>926.87</b>	<b>751.16</b>	<b>923.30</b>	<b>3.60</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>16.60</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>1.39</b>
western pond turtle	<b>4019.68</b>	<b>3254.94</b>	<b>4019.62</b>	0.03
desert tortoise	<b>11.53</b>	<b>11.53</b>	0.10	<b>11.53</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>54.58</b>	<b>44.21</b>	<b>54.58</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>24.31</b>	<b>24.31</b>	0.20	<b>24.31</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>26.71</b>	<b>26.71</b>	0.22	<b>26.71</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>42.69</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>42.15</b>	<b>0.54</b>
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	<b>387.27</b>	<b>313.60</b>	<b>387.27</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>430.68</b>	<b>348.76</b>	<b>430.68</b>	0.00
California condor	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Cooper's hawk	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.79</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.71</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.35</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>1.15</b>
purple martin	<b>85.11</b>	<b>69.13</b>	<b>84.53</b>	<b>0.59</b>
yellow rail	<b>78.18</b>	<b>63.51</b>	<b>77.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>
mule deer	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.15</b>	0.03	<b>4.15</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>47.76</b>	<b>47.76</b>	0.40	<b>47.76</b>
southern sea otter	<b>390.29</b>	<b>316.17</b>	<b>390.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1952.67</b>	<b>1581.31</b>	<b>1952.60</b>	0.07
American badger	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.01	<b>1.07</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.84</b>	0.03	<b>3.84</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.87</b>	0.18	<b>21.87</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.66</b>	<b>38.66</b>	0.32	<b>38.66</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>34.13</b>	<b>34.13</b>	0.28	<b>34.13</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-145. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-50: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> of plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>25.70</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>25.70</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>40.91</b>	<b>14.83</b>	<b>40.91</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>15.08</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>15.06</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>32773.93</b>	<b>11877.17</b>	<b>32773.30</b>	<b>0.75</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1835.86</b>	<b>666.35</b>	<b>1834.32</b>	<b>1.69</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>42.76</b>	<b>16.15</b>	<b>41.81</b>	<b>1.02</b>
western pond turtle	<b>8409.40</b>	<b>3047.22</b>	<b>8409.39</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>10.50</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>10.50</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>216.57</b>	<b>78.46</b>	<b>216.57</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>25.97</b>	<b>25.97</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>25.97</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>15.49</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>15.49</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>166.65</b>	<b>60.54</b>	<b>166.48</b>	0.23
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	<b>1530.27</b>	<b>554.56</b>	<b>1530.27</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1701.92</b>	<b>616.77</b>	<b>1701.92</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>0.77</b>	0.29	<b>0.75</b>	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Cooper's hawk	<b>10.99</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>10.96</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>3.68</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>3.67</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>12.81</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>0.90</b>
purple martin	<b>279.16</b>	<b>101.51</b>	<b>278.66</b>	<b>0.54</b>
yellow rail	<b>154.25</b>	<b>56.10</b>	<b>153.95</b>	0.32
mule deer	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.32</b>	0.31	<b>4.32</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>26.51</b>	<b>26.51</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>26.51</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1402.86</b>	<b>508.25</b>	<b>1402.86</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>7574.74</b>	<b>2744.79</b>	<b>7574.70</b>	0.05
American badger	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.08	<b>1.10</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	0.16	<b>2.30</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>23.47</b>	<b>23.47</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>23.47</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>21.01</b>	<b>21.01</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>21.01</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>18.40</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>18.40</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-146. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-51: Ground spray applications of Tame 2.4 EC Spray at 0.1875 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres of nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03*	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.87</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.63</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.60</b>	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>0.76</i>	0.46	<i>0.68</i>	0.08
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
giant garter snake	<b>1491.23</b>	<b>850.44</b>	<b>1490.61</b>	<i>0.63</i>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>87.23</b>	<b>50.13</b>	<b>86.31</b>	<i>0.93</i>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>2.41</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.49
western pond turtle	<b>541.05</b>	<b>308.50</b>	<b>541.04</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.92</b>	0.04	<b>4.92</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>9.79</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>9.79</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>12.11</b>	<b>12.11</b>	0.10	<b>12.11</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>11.64</b>	<b>11.64</b>	0.10	<b>11.64</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>7.79</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>7.53</b>	0.26
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>69.47</b>	<b>39.60</b>	<b>69.47</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>77.26</b>	<b>44.05</b>	<b>77.26</b>	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
Cooper's hawk	<i>0.52</i>	0.30	0.50	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	0.27	0.16	0.27	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.55</i>	0.41
purple martin	<b>12.94</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>12.69</b>	0.25
yellow rail	<b>7.36</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>7.21</b>	0.15
mule deer	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.01</b>	0.02	<b>2.01</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>15.47</b>	<b>15.47</b>	0.13	<b>15.47</b>
southern sea otter	<b>63.68</b>	<b>36.32</b>	<b>63.68</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>343.70</b>	<b>195.99</b>	<b>343.67</b>	0.03
American badger	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.51</i>	0.00	<i>0.51</i>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.91</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>10.90</b>	<b>10.90</b>	0.09	<b>10.90</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>10.72</b>	<b>10.72</b>	0.09	<b>10.72</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>8.84</b>	<b>8.84</b>	0.07	<b>8.84</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-147. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-01: Soil injection of Admire Pro at 0.5 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.48	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.08	<b>0.77</b>	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.06	<b>0.63</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.07	<b>0.74</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.13	<b>1.28</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.09	<b>0.94</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-147. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2.08</b>	<b>20.79</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.08</b>	<b>20.79</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.08</b>	<b>20.79</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>1047.71</b>	<b>10477.07</b>	<b>10477.07</b>	<b>1047.71</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
honey bee (oral)	<b>53.04</b>	<b>530.37</b>	<b>530.37</b>	<b>53.04</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>53.04</b>	<b>530.37</b>	<b>530.37</b>	<b>53.04</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-148. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-02: Soil injection of Alias 4F at 5.12 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.49	<b>4.95</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.08	<b>0.84</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.13	<b>1.34</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.79</b>	<b>7.87</b>	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>0.65</b>	<b>6.48</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.75</b>	<b>7.55</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.48	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.31</b>	<b>13.15</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.97</b>	<b>9.68</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.15	<b>1.46</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.21	<b>2.14</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-148. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>21.29</b>	<b>213.11</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>21.29</b>	<b>213.11</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>21.29</b>	<b>213.11</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>2145.70</b>	<b>21457.03</b>	<b>21457.03</b>	<b>2145.70</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>426.67</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>426.67</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>108.62</b>	<b>1086.20</b>	<b>1086.20</b>	<b>108.62</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>76.80</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>76.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>108.62</b>	<b>1086.20</b>	<b>1086.20</b>	<b>108.62</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>76.80</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>76.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-149. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-18: Soil insertion of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.498 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-149. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>203.74</b>	<b>2037.42</b>	<b>2037.42</b>	<b>203.74</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>41.50</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>41.50</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>10.30</b>	<b>103.02</b>	<b>103.02</b>	<b>10.30</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>7.47</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>7.47</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>10.30</b>	<b>103.02</b>	<b>103.02</b>	<b>10.30</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>7.47</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>7.47</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-150. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-19: Soil insertion of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.08325 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Table PDCP-Eco-150. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>34.06</b>	<b>340.59</b>	<b>340.59</b>	<b>34.06</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>6.94</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>6.94</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>1.72</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>1.72</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>1.25</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>1.25</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.72</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>1.72</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.25</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>1.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-151. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-34: Ground spray applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.03*	0.03	0.03	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.33
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.22	0.22	0.02	0.21
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
arroyo chub	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
desert pupfish	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.09	<b>0.66</b>
mourning dove	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
osprey	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
California brown pelican	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
Cooper's hawk	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.09
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.54</b>	0.02	<b>2.54</b>
purple martin	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.16	<b>1.55</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.12	<b>0.92</b>
mule deer	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.02	<b>2.16</b>
southern sea otter	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.01
American badger	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17

Table PDCP-Eco-151. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.96</b>	0.02	<b>1.96</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>	0.01	<b>1.75</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.01	<b>1.53</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>234.52</b>	<b>234.52</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>234.52</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>33.33</b>	<b>33.33</b>	0.28	<b>33.33</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>8213.40</b>	<b>8213.40</b>	<b>68.17</b>	<b>8213.40</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	0.05	<b>6.00</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>8541.94</b>	<b>8541.94</b>	<b>70.90</b>	<b>8541.94</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	0.05	<b>6.00</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-152. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-35: Soil drench applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-152. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.11	<b>1.08</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.11	<b>1.08</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.11	<b>1.08</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>163.46</b>	<b>1634.64</b>	<b>1634.64</b>	<b>163.46</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>33.33</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>33.33</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>8.27</b>	<b>82.75</b>	<b>82.75</b>	<b>8.27</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>6.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>6.00</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>8.27</b>	<b>82.75</b>	<b>82.75</b>	<b>8.27</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>6.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>6.00</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-153. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-41: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
purple martin	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
yellow rail	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-153. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	<b>2.25</b>	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.02	<b>2.22</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>546.19</b>	<b>546.19</b>	<b>15.58</b>	<b>546.19</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>546.19</b>	<b>546.19</b>	<b>15.58</b>	<b>546.19</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-154. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-42: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
purple martin	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
yellow rail	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01



Table PDCP-Eco-154. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.15</b>	0.09	<b>11.15</b>
honey bee (contact)	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.22</b>	0.02	<b>2.22</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>545.64</b>	<b>545.64</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>545.64</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>545.64</b>	<b>545.64</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>545.64</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-155. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-63: Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.04	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.03	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.04	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.07	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.05	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-155. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.11</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.11</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.11</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>108.70</b>	<b>108.70</b>	<b>10.87</b>
honey bee (contact)	0.00	0.00	<b>2.22</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>0.55</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.40
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>0.55</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.00	0.00	0.40

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-156. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-01: Soil injection of Admire Pro at 0.5 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	<b>1.66</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.46	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.99</b>	<b>9.89</b>	0.10	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Osprey	0.22	<b>2.17</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.25	<b>2.52</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.64</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.32	<b>3.24</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	0.10	<b>0.98</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.14	<b>1.41</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-156. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>7.08</b>	<b>70.79</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.08</b>	<b>70.79</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>7.08</b>	<b>70.79</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>6.31</b>	<b>63.11</b>	<b>63.11</b>	<b>6.31</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-157. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-02: Soil injection of Alias 4F at 5.12 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.19	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.70</b>	<b>16.94</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.29	<b>2.89</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.46	<b>4.61</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.21	<b>2.05</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.20	<b>2.04</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>10.05</b>	<b>100.22</b>	0.21	0.02
mourning dove	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.00
osprey	<b>2.22</b>	<b>22.12</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.58</b>	<b>25.75</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.07	<b>0.74</b>	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>16.77</b>	<b>167.26</b>	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.32</b>	<b>33.13</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>1.00</b>	<b>9.99</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.45</b>	<b>14.44</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-157. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>72.51</b>	<b>723.16</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>72.51</b>	<b>723.16</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>72.51</b>	<b>723.16</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>12.93</b>	<b>129.26</b>	<b>129.26</b>	<b>12.93</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-158. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-18: Soil insertion of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.498 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Table PDCP-Eco-158. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.04	0.40	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.04	0.40	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.04	0.40	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>1.23</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>1.23</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-159. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-19: Soil insertion of CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.08325 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-159. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.08	<b>0.76</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.08	<b>0.76</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.08	<b>0.76</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.20	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.05</b>	0.20

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-160. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-34: Ground spray applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	<b>0.58</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.07
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.41	0.41	0.05	0.36
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	<b>0.62</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.01	<b>0.70</b>
giant garter snake	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>4.19</b>
mourning dove	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
osprey	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
California brown pelican	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00
California condor	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
white-tailed kite	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
fulvous whistling-duck	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>16.21</b>	<b>16.21</b>	0.14	<b>16.21</b>
purple martin	<b>11.56</b>	<b>11.56</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>9.86</b>
yellow rail	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.37	<b>1.73</b>
mule deer	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.81</b>	0.02	<b>1.81</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>10.73</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.09	<b>10.73</b>
southern sea otter	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.00
American badger	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	<b>0.86</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-160. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>9.81</b>	<b>9.81</b>	0.08	<b>9.81</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.68</b>	<b>8.68</b>	0.07	<b>8.67</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>7.66</b>	<b>7.66</b>	0.06	<b>7.66</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.17</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.30</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.30</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.18</b>	0.02	<b>2.18</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-161. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-35: Soil drench applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.05	<b>0.52</b>	0.02	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.08	<b>0.85</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-161. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.37	<b>3.67</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.37	<b>3.67</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.37	<b>3.67</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.98	<b>9.85</b>	<b>9.85</b>	0.98

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-162. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-41: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.22
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.14
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.23
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.27	0.27	0.01	0.27
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.61</b>	0.09	<b>1.58</b>
mourning dove	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.12</b>	0.16	<b>6.12</b>
purple martin	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.77</b>	0.18	<b>3.72</b>
yellow rail	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.03	<b>0.59</b>
mule deer	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.28
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.69</b>	0.04	<b>1.69</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
American badger	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04



Table PDCP-Eco-162. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.04	<b>1.55</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	0.04	<b>1.37</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.21</b>	0.03	<b>1.21</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.36	0.20	0.36	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.36	0.20	0.36	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.36	0.20	0.36	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-163. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-42: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.33	0.32	0.01	0.32
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	<b>1.23</b>
purple martin	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.02	<b>0.75</b>
yellow rail	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
mule deer	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03

Table PDCP-Eco-163. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31
southern grasshopper mouse	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-164. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-63: Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.12	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.13	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.87</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.17	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.05	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.08	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-164. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>3.77</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>3.77</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>3.77</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.65	0.65	0.07

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-165. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-01: Soil injection of Admire Pro at 0.5 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	<b>1.66</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.46	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.64</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.32	<b>3.24</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	0.07	<b>0.66</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-166. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-02: Soil injection of Alias 4F at 5.12 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.70</b>	<b>16.94</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.29	<b>2.89</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.46	<b>4.61</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.08	<b>0.81</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.20	<b>2.04</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	<b>0.65</b>	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.07	<b>0.74</b>	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>16.77</b>	<b>167.26</b>	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.32</b>	<b>33.13</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>0.67</b>	<b>6.73</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.19	<b>1.90</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-167. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-34: Ground spray applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.58*</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	<b>0.58</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.07
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.41	0.41	0.05	0.36
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	<b>0.62</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.01	<b>0.70</b>
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.86</b>	0.04	<b>4.86</b>
purple martin	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.73</b>	0.27	<b>1.48</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.65</b>	0.30	<b>1.37</b>
mule deer	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
riparian brush rabbit	<b>10.73</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.09	<b>10.73</b>
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.68</b>	<b>8.68</b>	0.07	<b>8.67</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.05</b>	0.05	<b>6.05</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table Eco-PDCP-168. Chronic risk associated with Application Scenario PDCP-35: Soil drench applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-169. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-41: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.07*	0.07	0.00	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.14
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-170. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-42: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-171. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-63: Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.87</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.17	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.04	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.01	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-172. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-01: Soil injection of Admire Pro at 0.5 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	<b>1.66</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.46	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.50	<b>4.98</b>	0.05	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.11	<b>1.08</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.13	<b>1.26</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.64</b>	<b>16.38</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.32	<b>3.24</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	0.08	<b>0.82</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.08	<b>0.80</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-173. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-02: Soil injection of Alias 4F at 5.12 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.05	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.70</b>	<b>16.94</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.29	<b>2.89</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.46	<b>4.61</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.14	<b>1.43</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.20	<b>2.04</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.06</b>	<b>50.44</b>	0.11	0.01
mourning dove	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.00
osprey	<b>1.11</b>	<b>11.07</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.29</b>	<b>12.88</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.07	<b>0.74</b>	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.00
purple martin	<b>16.77</b>	<b>167.26</b>	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.32</b>	<b>33.13</b>	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>0.84</b>	<b>8.36</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.82</b>	<b>8.17</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.

Table PDCP-Eco-174. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-34: Ground spray applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre with No Foam B to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.58*</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.01	<b>0.58</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.07
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.41	0.41	0.05	0.36
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.01	<b>0.62</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.01	<b>0.70</b>
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>2.10</b>
mourning dove	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
osprey	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00
California brown pelican	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.05
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>10.53</b>	<b>10.53</b>	0.09	<b>10.53</b>
purple martin	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>5.67</b>
yellow rail	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.87</b>	0.34	<b>1.55</b>
mule deer	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	0.01	<b>0.93</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>10.73</b>	<b>10.73</b>	0.09	<b>10.73</b>
southern sea otter	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.00
American badger	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.91</b>	0.04	<b>4.91</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>8.68</b>	<b>8.68</b>	0.07	<b>8.67</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.06	<b>6.85</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-175. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-35: Soil drench applications of Merit 75 WSP at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 15 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 10% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.05	0.49	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 10% to Native Soil assumes drench application is made to potted plants and 10% leaches from pot or reaches native soil from overspray of the pot and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>3</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to 10% to Native Soil.



Table PDCP-Eco-176. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-41: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.15*	0.15	0.00	0.15
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.14
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.05	<b>0.79</b>
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.06</b>	0.08	<b>3.06</b>
purple martin	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.09	<b>1.86</b>
yellow rail	0.31	0.30	0.02	0.30
mule deer	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.02	<b>0.87</b>
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.02	<b>0.77</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.02	<b>0.69</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.02	<b>0.61</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-177. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-42: Ground spray applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04*	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
tricolored blackbird	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	<b>0.63</b>
purple martin	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.38
yellow rail	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
big free-tailed bat	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
southern grasshopper mouse	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-178. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-63: Soil drench applications of Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F at 0.0266 lb a.i./Acre to 130 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF)

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-Drench, 100% to Native Soil, No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>3</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.26	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.06	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.07	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.87</b>	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.17	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.04	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.04	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes drench application is to native soil and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> A drench application with 100% of the applied chemical assumed to reach native soil. No chemical residues move from the application site to water.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-179. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-54: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01	<b>0.64</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>406.06</b>	<b>406.06</b>	<b>406.06</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>83.25</b>	<b>83.25</b>	<b>83.51</b>	0.08
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>69.71</b>	<b>69.71</b>	<b>70.07</b>	0.41
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	<b>0.69</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.42	<b>0.79</b>
giant garter snake	<b>185.58</b>	<b>185.58</b>	<b>185.58</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.06
western pond turtle	<b>170.83</b>	<b>170.83</b>	<b>170.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.12	<b>0.86</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	<b>1.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	<b>1.17</b>
tidewater goby	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
delta smelt	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Sacramento splittail	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
arroyo chub	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
desert pupfish	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.18	0.07	0.18	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1538.37</b>	<b>1538.37</b>	<b>1538.01</b>	<b>4.67</b>
mourning dove	0.45	0.45	0.06	0.45
osprey	<b>2367.48</b>	<b>2367.48</b>	<b>2367.48</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2762.28</b>	<b>2762.28</b>	<b>2762.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.41	0.41	0.09	0.35
white-tailed kite	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.09	<b>1.10</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>120.57</b>	<b>120.57</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>0.67</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>81.45</b>	<b>81.45</b>	<b>81.28</b>	0.20
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>18.97</b>	<b>18.97</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>18.06</b>
purple martin	<b>2576.48</b>	<b>2576.48</b>	<b>2565.56</b>	<b>11.00</b>
yellow rail	<b>3695.54</b>	<b>3695.54</b>	<b>3689.07</b>	<b>6.53</b>
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.20	0.20	0.03	0.20
southern sea otter	<b>11.69</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>11.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>10.17</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>10.17</b>	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Table PDCP-Eco-179. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
southern grasshopper mouse	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.23	0.09	0.23	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.23	0.09	0.23	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.23	0.09	0.23	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.23	0.09	0.23	0.00
mimic tryonia	No TRV		No TRV	No TRV
black abalone	No TRV		No TRV	No TRV
earthworm	No TRV		No TRV	No TRV
honey bee (contact)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-180. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-55: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01	<b>0.65</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>406.06</b>	<b>277.17</b>	<b>406.06</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>84.13</b>	<b>66.53</b>	<b>83.17</b>	<b>0.97</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>71.67</b>	<b>71.67</b>	<b>69.32</b>	<b>2.37</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.01	<b>0.69</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.84</b>	0.02	<b>1.85</b>
giant garter snake	<b>185.59</b>	<b>185.53</b>	<b>185.58</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.61</b>	0.50	<b>0.55</b>	0.06
western pond turtle	<b>170.83</b>	<b>122.67</b>	<b>170.82</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.01	<b>0.86</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.34</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	<b>1.07</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	<b>1.17</b>
tidewater goby	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
delta smelt	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1549.24</b>	<b>1549.24</b>	<b>1533.82</b>	<b>15.57</b>
mourning dove	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45
osprey	<b>2367.48</b>	<b>2367.48</b>	<b>2367.48</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2762.28</b>	<b>2703.83</b>	<b>2762.28</b>	0.00
California condor	0.41	0.40	0.06	0.35
white-tailed kite	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.01	<b>1.10</b>
Cooper's hawk	<b>120.74</b>	<b>96.45</b>	<b>119.91</b>	<b>0.84</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>81.45</b>	<b>47.06</b>	<b>81.25</b>	0.20
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>18.97</b>	<b>18.85</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>18.14</b>
purple martin	<b>2576.48</b>	<b>2576.48</b>	<b>2565.56</b>	<b>11.05</b>
yellow rail	<b>3695.54</b>	<b>2134.25</b>	<b>3689.06</b>	<b>6.56</b>
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
southern sea otter	<b>11.69</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>11.69</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>10.17</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>10.17</b>	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
big free-tailed bat	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18

Table PDCP-Eco-180. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
mimic tryonia	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
black abalone	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
honey bee (contact)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-181. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-54: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	19.30	19.29	2.70	19.29
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	12185.92	12185.91	12185.92	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	2497.99	2497.99	2506.32	2.19
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	2091.89	2091.89	2104.12	12.16
terrestrial arroyo toad	20.73	20.72	2.90	20.72
terrestrial western spadefoot	23.58	23.58	15.52	23.57
giant garter snake	5562.76	5562.76	5562.76	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	5110.82	5110.81	5110.82	0.00
desert tortoise	25.74	25.74	3.60	25.74
East Pacific green sea turtle	220.13	220.13	220.13	0.00
western fence lizard	31.87	31.87	4.46	31.87
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	35.01	35.01	4.90	35.01
tidewater goby				
delta smelt				
Sacramento splittail	11.18	4.09	11.18	0.00
arroyo chub	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
desert pupfish	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
Chinook salmon	9.91	3.62	9.91	0.00
tricolored blackbird	46166.92	46166.91	46171.82	140.29
mourning dove	13.56	13.56	1.90	13.56
osprey	71048.73	71048.73	71048.73	0.00
California brown pelican	82896.76	82896.76	82896.76	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	2444.22	2444.22	2439.17	5.87
western yellow-billed cuckoo	541.82	541.82	75.76	541.82
purple martin	77320.76	77320.75	77036.70	330.23
yellow rail	110904.19	110904.18	110735.62	195.97
mule deer	9.74	9.74	1.36	9.74
riparian brush rabbit	57.75	57.75	8.08	57.75
southern sea otter	3464.26	3464.26	3464.26	0.00
southwestern river otter	2953.22	2953.22	2953.22	0.00
American badger	1.29	1.29	0.18	1.29
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	4.64	4.64	0.65	4.64



Table PDCP-Eco-181. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>52.88</b>	<b>52.88</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>52.88</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>46.74</b>	<b>46.74</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>46.74</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>41.27</b>	<b>41.27</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>41.27</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>12.25</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>12.25</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>12.25</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>12.25</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>12.25</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>12.25</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>12.25</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>12.25</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
black abalone	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-182. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-55: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>12.78</b>	<b>12.78</b>	0.11	<b>12.78</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>8708.82</b>	<b>6119.42</b>	<b>8708.82</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2046.18</b>	<b>1717.13</b>	<b>2021.25</b>	<b>25.15</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2140.43</b>	<b>2017.90</b>	<b>2080.22</b>	<b>60.71</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>13.73</b>	<b>13.73</b>	0.11	<b>13.73</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>43.97</b>	<b>43.97</b>	0.37	<b>43.96</b>
giant garter snake	<b>5562.76</b>	<b>5562.76</b>	<b>5562.76</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>3814.55</b>	<b>2875.98</b>	<b>3814.55</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>17.06</b>	<b>17.06</b>	0.14	<b>17.06</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>220.13</b>	<b>207.16</b>	<b>220.13</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>21.11</b>	<b>21.11</b>	0.18	<b>21.11</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>23.20</b>	<b>23.20</b>	0.19	<b>23.20</b>
tidewater goby	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
delta smelt	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.67</b>	0.38	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>0.59</b>	0.34	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>46410.90</b>	<b>43699.05</b>	<b>46029.81</b>	<b>384.28</b>
mourning dove	<b>8.99</b>	<b>8.99</b>	0.07	<b>8.99</b>
osprey	<b>71048.73</b>	<b>71048.73</b>	<b>71048.73</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>81319.87</b>	<b>80226.94</b>	<b>81319.86</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1514.57</b>	<b>871.62</b>	<b>1510.71</b>	<b>3.89</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>359.01</b>	<b>359.01</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>359.01</b>
purple martin	<b>77209.33</b>	<b>72673.13</b>	<b>76992.34</b>	<b>218.81</b>
yellow rail	<b>68719.29</b>	<b>39527.50</b>	<b>68590.52</b>	<b>129.85</b>
mule deer	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.45</b>	0.05	<b>6.45</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>38.27</b>	<b>38.27</b>	0.32	<b>38.27</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2146.29</b>	<b>1232.83</b>	<b>2146.29</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2953.22</b>	<b>2828.93</b>	<b>2953.22</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.01	<b>0.85</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.08</b>	0.03	<b>3.08</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-182. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>35.04</b>	<b>35.04</b>	0.29	<b>35.04</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>30.97</b>	<b>30.97</b>	0.26	<b>30.97</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>27.35</b>	<b>27.35</b>	0.23	<b>27.35</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.75</i>	0.43	<i>0.75</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<i>0.75</i>	0.43	<i>0.75</i>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<i>0.75</i>	0.43	<i>0.75</i>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<i>0.75</i>	0.43	<i>0.75</i>	0.00
mimic tryonia	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
black abalone	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-183. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-54: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>6.64</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<i>0.93</i>	<b>6.64</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1047.99</b>	<b>1047.99</b>	<b>1047.99</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1074.14</b>	<b>1074.14</b>	<b>1077.72</b>	<i>0.94</i>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2091.89</b>	<b>2091.89</b>	<b>2104.12</b>	<b>12.16</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>11.88</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>11.88</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>2.03</b>
giant garter snake	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.45</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>293.02</b>	<b>293.02</b>	<b>293.02</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>31.87</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>31.87</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.01</b>	0.42	<b>3.01</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
mourning dove	0.47	0.47	0.07	0.47
osprey	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>210.20</b>	<b>210.20</b>	<b>209.77</b>	<i>0.51</i>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.13	<i>0.93</i>
purple martin	<b>66.50</b>	<b>66.50</b>	<b>66.25</b>	0.28
yellow rail	<b>501.99</b>	<b>501.99</b>	<b>501.22</b>	<i>0.89</i>
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.28	<b>1.99</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.54</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.07	<i>0.53</i>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.09	<i>0.61</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.19	0.19	0.03	0.19

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-184. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-55: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>12.78</b>	<b>12.78</b>	0.11	<b>12.78</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6531.62</b>	<b>4589.57</b>	<b>6531.62</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2046.18</b>	<b>1717.13</b>	<b>2021.25</b>	<b>25.15</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2140.43</b>	<b>2017.90</b>	<b>2080.22</b>	<b>60.71</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>13.73</b>	<b>13.73</b>	0.11	<b>13.73</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>32.97</b>	<b>32.97</b>	0.27	<b>32.97</b>
giant garter snake	<b>12.64</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>12.64</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1907.27</b>	<b>1437.99</b>	<b>1907.27</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>21.11</b>	<b>21.11</b>	0.18	<b>21.11</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>17.40</b>	<b>17.40</b>	0.14	<b>17.40</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.73</b>	0.01
mourning dove	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.70</b>	0.02	<b>2.70</b>
osprey	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00
California brown pelican	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1135.93</b>	<b>653.72</b>	<b>1133.03</b>	<b>2.92</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.39</b>	0.04	<b>5.39</b>
purple martin	<b>579.07</b>	<b>545.05</b>	<b>577.44</b>	<b>1.64</b>
yellow rail	<b>2712.60</b>	<b>1560.30</b>	<b>2707.52</b>	<b>5.13</b>
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.48</b>	<b>11.48</b>	0.10	<b>11.48</b>
southern sea otter	<b>8.34</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>8.34</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.24</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.08</b>	0.03	<b>3.08</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.52</b>	0.03	<b>3.52</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.01	<b>1.08</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-185. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-54: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>12.97</b>	<b>12.97</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>12.96</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6616.95</b>	<b>6616.95</b>	<b>6616.95</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1786.06</b>	<b>1786.06</b>	<b>1792.02</b>	<b>1.57</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2091.89</b>	<b>2091.89</b>	<b>2104.12</b>	<b>12.16</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>16.30</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>16.30</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>12.80</b>	<b>12.80</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>12.80</b>
giant garter snake	<b>2782.11</b>	<b>2782.11</b>	<b>2782.11</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2701.92</b>	<b>2701.92</b>	<b>2701.92</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>12.88</b>	<b>12.88</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>12.88</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>110.06</b>	<b>110.06</b>	<b>110.06</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>31.87</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>31.87</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>19.01</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>23083.56</b>	<b>23083.56</b>	<b>23086.01</b>	<b>70.15</b>
mourning dove	<b>7.01</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>7.01</b>
osprey	<b>35524.38</b>	<b>35524.38</b>	<b>35524.38</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>41448.39</b>	<b>41448.39</b>	<b>41448.39</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1327.21</b>	<b>1327.21</b>	<b>1324.47</b>	<b>3.19</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>271.38</b>	<b>271.38</b>	<b>37.95</b>	<b>271.38</b>
purple martin	<b>38693.63</b>	<b>38693.62</b>	<b>38551.48</b>	<b>165.26</b>
yellow rail	<b>55703.09</b>	<b>55703.09</b>	<b>55618.42</b>	<b>98.43</b>
mule deer	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>4.87</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>29.87</b>	<b>29.87</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>29.87</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1732.90</b>	<b>1732.90</b>	<b>1732.90</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1476.74</b>	<b>1476.74</b>	<b>1476.74</b>	0.00
American badger	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.09	<b>0.64</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>	0.36	<b>2.59</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>26.44</b>	<b>26.44</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>26.44</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>23.68</b>	<b>23.68</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>23.68</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>20.73</b>	<b>20.73</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>20.73</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-186. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-55: Ground spray applications of Triact 70 at 5.6 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>12.78</b>	<b>12.78</b>	0.11	<b>12.78</b>
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>7620.22</b>	<b>5354.50</b>	<b>7620.22</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2046.18</b>	<b>1717.13</b>	<b>2021.25</b>	<b>25.15</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2140.43</b>	<b>2017.90</b>	<b>2080.22</b>	<b>60.71</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>13.73</b>	<b>13.73</b>	0.11	<b>13.73</b>
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>38.47</b>	<b>38.47</b>	0.32	<b>38.47</b>
giant garter snake	<b>2787.70</b>	<b>2787.70</b>	<b>2787.70</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2860.91</b>	<b>2156.98</b>	<b>2860.91</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>8.58</b>	<b>8.58</b>	0.07	<b>8.58</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>110.07</b>	<b>103.58</b>	<b>110.07</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>21.11</b>	<b>21.11</b>	0.18	<b>21.11</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>20.30</b>	<b>20.30</b>	0.17	<b>20.30</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>23206.32</b>	<b>21850.35</b>	<b>23015.77</b>	<b>192.15</b>
mourning dove	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.84</b>	0.05	<b>5.84</b>
osprey	<b>35524.54</b>	<b>35524.54</b>	<b>35524.54</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>40660.03</b>	<b>40113.57</b>	<b>40660.03</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1325.25</b>	<b>762.67</b>	<b>1321.87</b>	<b>3.41</b>
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>182.20</b>	<b>182.20</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>182.20</b>
purple martin	<b>38894.20</b>	<b>36609.09</b>	<b>38784.89</b>	<b>110.22</b>
yellow rail	<b>35715.94</b>	<b>20543.90</b>	<b>35649.02</b>	<b>67.49</b>
mule deer	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.23</b>	0.03	<b>3.23</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.87</b>	<b>24.87</b>	0.21	<b>24.87</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1077.32</b>	<b>618.81</b>	<b>1077.32</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1477.73</b>	<b>1415.54</b>	<b>1477.73</b>	0.00
American badger	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.43
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.08</b>	0.03	<b>3.08</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>17.52</b>	<b>17.52</b>	0.15	<b>17.52</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>17.25</b>	<b>17.25</b>	0.14	<b>17.25</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>14.21</b>	<b>14.21</b>	0.12	<b>14.21</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-187. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-11: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>9.73</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>9.73</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.74</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>3.11</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>4071.39</b>	<b>4070.85</b>	<b>4071.39</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>14.14</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>14.14</b>	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>105.29</b>	<b>74.32</b>	<b>104.38</b>	<b>0.93</b>
western pond turtle	<b>1639.07</b>	<b>1367.69</b>	<b>1639.07</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.02	<b>0.67</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>98.99</b>	<b>68.87</b>	<b>98.99</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.01	<b>0.83</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	<b>0.91</b>
tidewater goby	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>3.61</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.39	0.27	0.39	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>3.61</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.39	0.27	0.39	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>3.61</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>68.83</b>	<b>47.89</b>	<b>68.83</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>172.83</b>	<b>172.83</b>	<b>172.83</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>193.91</b>	<b>193.20</b>	<b>193.91</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>3.79</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>3.79</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.38</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05
purple martin	<b>115.14</b>	<b>80.12</b>	<b>115.11</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>62.67</b>	<b>43.58</b>	<b>62.65</b>	0.02
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	<b>46.10</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>46.10</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>116.57</b>	<b>92.42</b>	<b>116.57</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01



Table PDCP-Eco-187. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>18.05</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>18.05</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>236.22</b>	<b>165.36</b>	<b>236.22</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>26.37</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>26.37</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>26.37</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>26.37</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>
honey bee (oral)	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>	<b>No TRV</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-188. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-12: Airblast sprayer applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>2.70</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>2.70</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>3.23</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>3.23</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.87</b>	0.42	<b>0.86</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>4070.10</b>	<b>2658.32</b>	<b>4070.10</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>8.82</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>8.81</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>31.81</b>	<b>16.10</b>	<b>30.88</b>	<b>0.94</b>
western pond turtle	<b>995.20</b>	<b>606.23</b>	<b>995.19</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	<b>0.67</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>27.49</b>	<b>13.09</b>	<b>27.49</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.01	<b>0.83</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	<b>0.91</b>
tidewater goby	0.42	0.20	0.42	0.00
delta smelt	0.42	0.20	0.42	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.01</b>	0.48	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.01</b>	0.48	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.01</b>	0.48	<b>1.01</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>19.15</b>	<b>9.14</b>	<b>19.12</b>	0.04
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>172.83</b>	<b>112.88</b>	<b>172.83</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>192.21</b>	<b>125.43</b>	<b>192.21</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.38	0.18	0.38	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05
purple martin	<b>32.00</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>31.97</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>17.40</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>17.38</b>	0.02
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	<b>11.11</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>11.11</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>49.74</b>	<b>29.82</b>	<b>49.74</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07

Table PDCP-Eco-188.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>5.07</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>5.07</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>66.34</b>	<b>31.57</b>	<b>66.34</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>7.41</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>7.41</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>7.41</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
honey bee (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>
honey bee (oral)				
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)				
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-189. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-13: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.64</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>2.65</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>2.65</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>0.53</b>	0.27	<b>0.52</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>3391.06</b>	<b>1704.22</b>	<b>3391.06</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>6.89</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>6.88</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>20.28</b>	<b>10.66</b>	<b>19.35</b>	<b>0.94</b>
western pond turtle	<b>773.32</b>	<b>388.65</b>	<b>773.32</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.01	<b>0.67</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>16.70</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>16.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.01	<b>0.83</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	<b>0.91</b>
tidewater goby	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.00
delta smelt	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.62</b>	0.31	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.62</b>	0.31	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>0.62</b>	0.31	<b>0.62</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>11.65</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>11.61</b>	0.04
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>144.00</b>	<b>72.37</b>	<b>144.00</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>160.00</b>	<b>80.41</b>	<b>160.00</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>0.65</b>	0.33	<b>0.65</b>	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.23	0.12	0.23	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.05
purple martin	<b>19.45</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>19.42</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>10.58</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>10.56</b>	0.02
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
southern sea otter	<b>7.13</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>7.13</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>37.53</b>	<b>20.08</b>	<b>37.53</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07

Table PDCP-Eco-189. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>3.08</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>3.08</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>40.28</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>40.28</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.50</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.50</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>4.50</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09
honey bee (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>56.25</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.47	<b>56.25</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-190. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-11: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>160.35</b>	<b>60.14</b>	<b>160.35</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>72.36</b>	<b>65.08</b>	<b>72.37</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>51.27</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>51.29</b>	0.02
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>81884.77</b>	<b>81197.80</b>	<b>81884.18</b>	<b>0.95</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>4843.06</b>	<b>4543.52</b>	<b>4841.12</b>	<b>2.14</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>7.10</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>7.04</b>	0.07
western pond turtle	<b>29395.10</b>	<b>20301.30</b>	<b>29395.08</b>	0.02
desert tortoise	<b>13.35</b>	<b>13.35</b>	0.43	<b>13.35</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>1619.39</b>	<b>607.36</b>	<b>1619.39</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>16.53</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>18.16</b>	<b>18.16</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>18.16</b>
tidewater goby	<b>13.31</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>13.31</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>13.31</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>13.31</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>32.46</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>32.46</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1.73</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>32.46</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>32.46</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1.73</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>32.46</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>32.46</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1134.55</b>	<b>425.67</b>	<b>1134.48</b>	0.24
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
osprey	<b>3456.52</b>	<b>3456.52</b>	<b>3456.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3869.95</b>	<b>3845.78</b>	<b>3869.95</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>	0.03
white-tailed kite	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
Cooper's hawk	<b>50.06</b>	<b>26.40</b>	<b>50.02</b>	0.04
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>22.76</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>22.75</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>28.75</b>	<b>27.85</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>0.95</b>
purple martin	<b>1897.97</b>	<b>712.19</b>	<b>1897.41</b>	<b>0.57</b>
yellow rail	<b>1033.24</b>	<b>387.70</b>	<b>1032.91</b>	0.34
mule deer	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.71</b>	0.19	<b>5.71</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>33.87</b>	<b>33.87</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>33.87</b>
southern sea otter	<b>11186.92</b>	<b>4191.74</b>	<b>11186.92</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>32231.20</b>	<b>20709.03</b>	<b>32231.14</b>	0.07
American badger	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>	0.05	<b>1.46</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.72</b>	0.09	<b>2.72</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-190. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>31.01</b>	<b>31.01</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>31.01</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>27.41</b>	<b>27.41</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>27.41</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>24.20</b>	<b>24.20</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>24.20</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>12.17</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>12.17</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1941.81</b>	<b>728.91</b>	<b>1941.81</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>216.79</b>	<b>81.38</b>	<b>216.79</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>216.79</b>	<b>81.38</b>	<b>216.79</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.30	0.11	0.30	0.00
black abalone	0.30	0.11	0.30	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-191. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-12: Airblast sprayer applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>10.76</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>10.76</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>17.38</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>17.34</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.09
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>22115.16</b>	<b>13854.37</b>	<b>22114.05</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1223.00</b>	<b>766.47</b>	<b>1222.13</b>	<b>0.87</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>5025.88</b>	<b>3148.48</b>	<b>5025.87</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	<b>3.28</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>108.66</b>	<b>68.08</b>	<b>108.66</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	<b>4.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.46</b>	0.04	<b>4.46</b>
tidewater goby	<b>0.51</b>	0.32	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.51</b>	0.32	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>76.63</b>	<b>48.20</b>	<b>76.12</b>	<b>0.52</b>
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>943.04</b>	<b>590.76</b>	<b>943.04</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1047.87</b>	<b>656.44</b>	<b>1047.87</b>	0.00
California condor	0.46	0.29	0.46	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	<b>5.87</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>5.86</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.52</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>7.29</b>	0.24
purple martin	<b>127.46</b>	<b>79.90</b>	<b>127.32</b>	0.14
yellow rail	<b>69.34</b>	<b>43.48</b>	<b>69.26</b>	0.08
mule deer	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.01	<b>1.42</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	0.07	<b>8.41</b>
southern sea otter	<b>764.58</b>	<b>477.07</b>	<b>764.58</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5037.15</b>	<b>3150.65</b>	<b>5037.11</b>	0.04
American badger	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	<b>0.68</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-191. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.70</b>	<b>7.70</b>	0.06	<b>7.70</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>	0.06	<b>6.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.01</b>	0.05	<b>6.01</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.82</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>131.29</b>	<b>82.23</b>	<b>131.29</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>14.66</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>14.66</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>14.66</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>14.66</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-192. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-13: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>7.83</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>7.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>12.66</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>12.63</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.09
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>16099.51</b>	<b>9619.75</b>	<b>16098.40</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>890.55</b>	<b>532.45</b>	<b>889.68</b>	<b>0.87</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.02
western pond turtle	<b>3658.72</b>	<b>2186.13</b>	<b>3658.71</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.28</b>	0.03	<b>3.28</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>79.11</b>	<b>47.27</b>	<b>79.11</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	<b>4.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.46</b>	0.04	<b>4.46</b>
tidewater goby	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.00
delta smelt	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.90</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>55.93</b>	<b>33.63</b>	<b>55.41</b>	<b>0.52</b>
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>686.50</b>	<b>410.18</b>	<b>686.50</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>762.82</b>	<b>455.78</b>	<b>762.82</b>	0.00
California condor	0.34	0.21	0.33	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	<b>4.28</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>4.26</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.11</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.54</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>5.31</b>	0.24
purple martin	<b>92.83</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>92.69</b>	0.14
yellow rail	<b>50.51</b>	<b>30.22</b>	<b>50.42</b>	0.08
mule deer	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	0.01	<b>1.42</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>8.41</b>	<b>8.41</b>	0.07	<b>8.41</b>
southern sea otter	<b>554.98</b>	<b>332.51</b>	<b>554.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3662.79</b>	<b>2190.72</b>	<b>3662.75</b>	0.04
American badger	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	<b>0.68</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-192. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.70</b>	<b>7.70</b>	0.06	<b>7.70</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>	0.06	<b>6.80</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.01</b>	0.05	<b>6.01</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>0.60</i>	0.36	<i>0.60</i>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>95.57</b>	<b>57.07</b>	<b>95.57</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>10.67</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>10.67</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>10.67</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>10.67</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-193. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-11: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>13.79</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>13.79</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>31.11</b>	<b>27.98</b>	<b>31.12</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>51.27</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>51.29</b>	0.02
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>21.34</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>21.34</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>23.14</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>23.13</b>	0.01
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1685.32</b>	<b>1163.94</b>	<b>1685.32</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>16.53</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>	0.05	<b>1.56</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.96</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.96</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1.63</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>4.68</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>4.68</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.04	<b>1.17</b>
southern sea otter	<b>4.98</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>4.98</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.81</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.31	0.31	0.01	0.31
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.36	0.36	0.01	0.36
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-194. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-12: Airblast sprayer applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>8.07</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>8.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>17.38</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>17.34</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.09
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>50.26</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>50.26</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>50.96</b>	<b>31.94</b>	<b>50.92</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2512.94</b>	<b>1574.24</b>	<b>2512.93</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	<b>4.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.35</b>	0.03	<b>3.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>2.73</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.02	<b>2.52</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.97</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3.82</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>3.82</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	<b>0.68</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.01	<b>0.77</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-195. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-13: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>5.87</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>5.87</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>12.66</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>12.63</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.09
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
giant garter snake	<b>36.59</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>36.59</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>37.11</b>	<b>22.19</b>	<b>37.07</b>	0.04
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>1829.36</b>	<b>1093.06</b>	<b>1829.36</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	<b>4.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.35</b>	0.03	<b>3.35</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.83</b>	0.50	<b>0.83</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.70</b>	0.42	<b>0.70</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.02	<b>2.52</b>
southern sea otter	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.78</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	<b>0.68</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	0.01	<b>0.77</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-196. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-11: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>87.07</b>	<b>32.65</b>	<b>87.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>51.74</b>	<b>46.53</b>	<b>51.74</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>51.27</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>51.29</b>	0.02
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>40953.05</b>	<b>40609.48</b>	<b>40952.76</b>	0.48
Alameda whipsnake	<b>2433.10</b>	<b>2282.61</b>	<b>2432.12</b>	<b>1.07</b>
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>3.56</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>3.53</b>	0.03
western pond turtle	<b>15540.21</b>	<b>10732.62</b>	<b>15540.20</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.68</b>	0.21	<b>6.68</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>809.70</b>	<b>303.68</b>	<b>809.70</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>16.53</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>16.53</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>9.86</b>	<b>9.86</b>	0.32	<b>9.86</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>567.28</b>	<b>212.83</b>	<b>567.24</b>	0.12
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>1728.26</b>	<b>1728.26</b>	<b>1728.26</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1934.98</b>	<b>1922.89</b>	<b>1934.98</b>	0.00
California condor	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.01
white-tailed kite	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
Cooper's hawk	<b>25.03</b>	<b>13.20</b>	<b>25.01</b>	0.02
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>12.36</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>12.35</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>14.40</b>	<b>13.95</b>	<b>13.94</b>	0.48
purple martin	<b>949.80</b>	<b>356.40</b>	<b>949.52</b>	0.29
yellow rail	<b>518.96</b>	<b>194.73</b>	<b>518.79</b>	0.17
mule deer	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.86</b>	0.09	<b>2.86</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>17.52</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>17.52</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5595.95</b>	<b>2096.81</b>	<b>5595.95</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>16117.00</b>	<b>10355.42</b>	<b>16116.97</b>	0.03
American badger	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.02	<b>0.73</b>
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.05	<b>1.52</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>15.51</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>15.51</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>13.89</b>	<b>13.89</b>	0.45	<b>13.89</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>12.16</b>	<b>12.16</b>	0.40	<b>12.16</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-197. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-12: Airblast sprayer applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>9.41</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>9.41</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>17.38</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>17.34</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>3.44</b>	0.09
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>11082.71</b>	<b>6942.93</b>	<b>11082.16</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>636.98</b>	<b>399.20</b>	<b>636.53</b>	0.45
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.70</b>	0.44	<b>0.69</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>3769.41</b>	<b>2361.36</b>	<b>3769.40</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.65</b>	0.01	<b>1.65</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>54.33</b>	<b>34.04</b>	<b>54.33</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	<b>4.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.03	<b>3.91</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>38.32</b>	<b>24.10</b>	<b>38.06</b>	0.26
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>471.52</b>	<b>295.38</b>	<b>471.52</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>523.94</b>	<b>328.22</b>	<b>523.94</b>	0.00
California condor	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>2.94</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>2.93</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.33</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.82</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>3.70</b>	0.12
purple martin	<b>64.21</b>	<b>40.25</b>	<b>64.14</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>36.04</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>36.00</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.01	<b>0.71</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.46</b>	0.05	<b>5.46</b>
southern sea otter	<b>383.78</b>	<b>239.46</b>	<b>383.78</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2520.49</b>	<b>1576.52</b>	<b>2520.47</b>	0.02
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	<b>0.68</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.85</b>	0.03	<b>3.85</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.79</b>	0.03	<b>3.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.12</b>	0.03	<b>3.12</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-198. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-13: Ground spray applications of Astro at 0.2 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6.85</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>12.66</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>12.63</b>	0.04
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>2.50</b>	0.09
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
giant garter snake	<b>8068.05</b>	<b>4820.81</b>	<b>8067.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Alameda whipsnake	<b>463.83</b>	<b>277.32</b>	<b>463.38</b>	0.45
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>0.51</b>	0.31	<b>0.50</b>	0.01
western pond turtle	<b>2744.04</b>	<b>1639.60</b>	<b>2744.03</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.65</b>	0.01	<b>1.65</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>39.55</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>39.55</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	<b>4.06</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.03	<b>3.91</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>27.97</b>	<b>16.82</b>	<b>27.71</b>	0.26
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>343.25</b>	<b>205.09</b>	<b>343.25</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>381.41</b>	<b>227.89</b>	<b>381.41</b>	0.00
California condor	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>2.13</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.81</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.69</b>	0.12
purple martin	<b>46.76</b>	<b>27.97</b>	<b>46.69</b>	0.07
yellow rail	<b>26.25</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>26.21</b>	0.04
mule deer	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.01	<b>0.71</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.46</b>	0.05	<b>5.46</b>
southern sea otter	<b>278.57</b>	<b>166.90</b>	<b>278.57</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1832.79</b>	<b>1096.19</b>	<b>1832.77</b>	0.02
American badger	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	<b>0.68</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.85</b>	0.03	<b>3.85</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.79</b>	0.03	<b>3.79</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.12</b>	0.03	<b>3.12</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-199. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-40: Airblast sprayer applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 at 0.049 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres to production citrus.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.98</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.10</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.00
yellow rail	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
southern sea otter	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-199.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b><i>0.61</i></b>	<b><i>0.60</i></b>	<b><i>0.61</i></b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b><i>0.61</i></b>	<b><i>0.60</i></b>	<b><i>0.61</i></b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b><i>0.61</i></b>	<b><i>0.60</i></b>	<b><i>0.61</i></b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
earthworm	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
honey bee (contact)	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.03</b>	0.12	<b>15.03</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.03</b>	0.12	<b>15.03</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.03</b>	0.12	<b>15.03</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-200. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-40: Airblast sprayer applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 at 0.049 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres to production citrus without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.10*	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.37	0.27	0.37	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
delta smelt	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>4.64</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>4.64</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>5.18</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>5.18</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.57</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.32	0.24	0.32	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.15</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table PDCP-Eco-200. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.43</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
black abalone	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-201. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-40: Airblast sprayer applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 at 0.049 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres to production citrus incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-202. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-40: Airblast sprayer applications of PyGanic Crop Protection EC 1.4 at 0.049 lb a.i./Acre to 20 acres to production citrus incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.19	0.14	0.19	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.47	0.34	0.47	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.59</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.89</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.18	0.13	0.18	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.59</b>	0.43	<b>0.59</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-203. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-32: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflo at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>4.74</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>4.74</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>7.99</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>7.97</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.52</b>	0.04
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
giant garter snake	<b>10213.27</b>	<b>4705.73</b>	<b>10213.26</b>	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	<b>20.59</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>20.57</b>	0.03
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>3.03</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>2.83</b>	0.20
western pond turtle	<b>2310.30</b>	<b>1063.95</b>	<b>2310.29</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.02	<b>2.87</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>48.31</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>48.31</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.03	<b>3.55</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.03	<b>3.91</b>
tidewater goby	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.00
delta smelt	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
arroyo chub	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
desert pupfish	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>33.86</b>	<b>15.68</b>	<b>33.63</b>	0.23
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>434.24</b>	<b>200.07</b>	<b>434.24</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>482.46</b>	<b>222.29</b>	<b>482.46</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>0.67</b>	0.31	<b>0.67</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.35	0.30	0.11	0.25
purple martin	<b>56.40</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>56.25</b>	0.15
yellow rail	<b>30.57</b>	<b>14.10</b>	<b>30.48</b>	0.09
mule deer	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.00	<b>0.60</b>
southern sea otter	<b>23.92</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>23.92</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>168.71</b>	<b>77.69</b>	<b>168.71</b>	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	<b>0.55</b>



Table PDCP-Eco-203. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.49
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.43
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>5.98</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>5.98</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>73.08</b>	<b>33.57</b>	<b>73.08</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>4.24</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>4.24</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>4.24</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>4.24</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.00
black abalone	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.00
earthworm	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
honey bee (contact)	<b>36.72</b>	<b>36.72</b>	0.30	<b>36.72</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>36.72</b>	<b>36.72</b>	0.30	<b>36.72</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>36.72</b>	<b>36.72</b>	0.30	<b>36.72</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-204. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-33: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflo at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>20.58</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>20.58</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>9.12</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>9.12</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>6.60</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>6.60</b>	0.01
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
giant garter snake	<b>10216.18</b>	<b>10214.91</b>	<b>10216.18</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>32.59</b>	<b>27.34</b>	<b>32.57</b>	0.02
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>11.38</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>11.18</b>	0.20
western pond turtle	<b>3758.82</b>	<b>3124.84</b>	<b>3758.81</b>	0.01
desert tortoise	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.04	<b>2.87</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>209.73</b>	<b>139.07</b>	<b>209.73</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.55</b>	0.03	<b>3.55</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.03	<b>3.91</b>
tidewater goby	<b>0.52</b>	0.35	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>0.52</b>	0.35	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
arroyo chub	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
desert pupfish	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>146.06</b>	<b>96.87</b>	<b>146.02</b>	0.06
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>434.24</b>	<b>434.24</b>	<b>434.24</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>486.27</b>	<b>484.60</b>	<b>486.27</b>	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Cooper's hawk	<b>8.04</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>8.03</b>	0.01
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>2.92</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.91</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.37	0.36	0.12	0.25
purple martin	<b>244.36</b>	<b>162.08</b>	<b>244.21</b>	0.15
yellow rail	<b>132.34</b>	<b>87.80</b>	<b>132.25</b>	0.09
mule deer	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	0.01	<b>0.60</b>
southern sea otter	<b>103.77</b>	<b>68.82</b>	<b>103.77</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>300.34</b>	<b>242.72</b>	<b>300.34</b>	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05

Table PDCP-Eco-204. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	<b>0.55</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.49
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.43
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>25.43</b>	<b>17.04</b>	<b>25.43</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>310.86</b>	<b>208.24</b>	<b>310.86</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>18.05</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>18.05</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>18.05</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>18.05</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.47	0.31	0.47	0.00
black abalone	0.47	0.31	0.47	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
honey bee (contact)	<b>36.72</b>	<b>36.72</b>	0.30	<b>36.72</b>
honey bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>36.72</b>	<b>36.72</b>	0.30	<b>36.72</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>36.72</b>	<b>36.72</b>	0.30	<b>36.72</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-205. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-32: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflow at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>13.19</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>13.19</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>22.33</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>22.15</b>	0.18
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>4.63</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>4.23</b>	0.40
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23
giant garter snake	<b>27857.63</b>	<b>15779.01</b>	<b>27857.63</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>6296.34</b>	<b>3566.21</b>	<b>6296.34</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.53</b>	0.04	<b>4.53</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>131.91</b>	<b>74.70</b>	<b>131.91</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	<b>5.60</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.16</b>	0.05	<b>6.16</b>
tidewater goby	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
delta smelt	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
arroyo chub	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
desert pupfish	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>95.81</b>	<b>55.24</b>	<b>93.57</b>	<b>2.26</b>
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>1206.87</b>	<b>683.59</b>	<b>1206.87</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1340.90</b>	<b>759.50</b>	<b>1340.90</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.87</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.37
purple martin	<b>156.72</b>	<b>88.85</b>	<b>156.49</b>	0.22
yellow rail	<b>84.90</b>	<b>48.14</b>	<b>84.77</b>	0.13
mule deer	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	<b>0.91</b>
southern sea otter	<b>57.87</b>	<b>32.77</b>	<b>57.87</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>406.22</b>	<b>230.08</b>	<b>406.22</b>	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36

Table PDCP-Eco-205. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>4.13</b>	<b>4.13</b>	0.03	<b>4.13</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.65</b>	0.03	<b>3.65</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.23</b>	0.03	<b>3.23</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>8.22</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>8.22</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>100.52</b>	<b>56.96</b>	<b>100.52</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>5.84</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>5.84</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>5.84</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>5.84</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.00
black abalone	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-206. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-33: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflow at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>425.31</b>	<b>149.70</b>	<b>425.31</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>183.37</b>	<b>163.40</b>	<b>183.38</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>136.45</b>	<b>48.10</b>	<b>136.41</b>	0.12
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.21
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.24	0.24	0.05	0.24
giant garter snake	<b>200465.47</b>	<b>200465.47</b>	<b>200465.47</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>74801.15</b>	<b>50198.61</b>	<b>74801.15</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>56.39</b>	<b>56.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>56.39</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>4253.92</b>	<b>1497.29</b>	<b>4253.92</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>69.81</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>69.80</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>76.69</b>	<b>76.69</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>76.69</b>
tidewater goby	<b>5.75</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>5.75</b>	0.00
delta smelt	<b>5.75</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>5.75</b>	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>4.85</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>4.85</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>4.85</b>	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.44</b>	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3018.39</b>	<b>1063.32</b>	<b>3017.45</b>	<b>1.41</b>
mourning dove	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14
osprey	<b>8684.73</b>	<b>8684.73</b>	<b>8684.73</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>9728.66</b>	<b>9662.35</b>	<b>9728.66</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>60.25</b>	<b>21.25</b>	<b>60.19</b>	0.06
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.44</b>	0.05	<b>5.44</b>
purple martin	<b>5049.94</b>	<b>1779.62</b>	<b>5046.66</b>	<b>3.31</b>
yellow rail	<b>2734.89</b>	<b>963.89</b>	<b>2732.95</b>	<b>1.97</b>
mule deer	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.94</b>	0.02	<b>1.94</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>11.47</b>	<b>11.47</b>	0.12	<b>11.47</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1865.64</b>	<b>656.66</b>	<b>1865.64</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5266.55</b>	<b>3311.80</b>	<b>5266.55</b>	0.00
American badger	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.53</b>	0.05	<b>4.53</b>

Table PDCP-Eco-206. Continued.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
big free-tailed bat	<b>51.60</b>	<b>51.60</b>	<b><i>0.54</i></b>	<b>51.60</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>45.61</b>	<b>45.61</b>	0.47	<b>45.61</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>40.27</b>	<b>40.27</b>	0.42	<b>40.27</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>263.02</b>	<b>92.54</b>	<b>263.02</b>	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>3214.66</b>	<b>1131.00</b>	<b>3214.66</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>186.66</b>	<b>65.67</b>	<b>186.66</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>186.66</b>	<b>65.67</b>	<b>186.66</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>4.82</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>4.82</b>	0.00
black abalone	<b>4.82</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>4.82</b>	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-207. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-32: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflow at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>9.89</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>9.89</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>22.33</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>22.15</b>	0.18
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>4.63</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>4.23</b>	0.40
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17
giant garter snake	<b>63.31</b>	<b>35.86</b>	<b>63.31</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>3148.17</b>	<b>1783.11</b>	<b>3148.17</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	<b>5.60</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.62</b>	0.04	<b>4.62</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
purple martin	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.35</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>3.35</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27
southern sea otter	0.22	0.13	0.22	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.31	0.17	0.31	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.42
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.



Table PDCP-Eco-208. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-33: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflow at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>36.58</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>36.58</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>78.85</b>	<b>70.26</b>	<b>78.85</b>	0.01
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>136.45</b>	<b>48.10</b>	<b>136.41</b>	0.12
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
giant garter snake	<b>52.24</b>	<b>52.24</b>	<b>52.24</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>4288.60</b>	<b>2878.05</b>	<b>4288.60</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>69.81</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>69.80</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.60</b>	0.07	<b>6.60</b>
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>5.18</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>5.18</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
purple martin	<b>4.34</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>4.34</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>12.38</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>12.37</b>	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.39
southern sea otter	<b>0.83</b>	0.29	<b>0.83</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.46	0.29	0.46	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.01	<b>0.52</b>
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.01	<b>0.59</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-209. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-32: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflo at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 0.75 acres to nursery stock plants incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>11.54</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>11.54</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>22.33</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>22.15</b>	0.18
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>4.63</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>4.23</b>	0.40
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
giant garter snake	<b>13960.47</b>	<b>7907.43</b>	<b>13960.47</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>4722.26</b>	<b>2674.66</b>	<b>4722.26</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.28</b>	0.02	<b>2.28</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>65.96</b>	<b>37.35</b>	<b>65.96</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>	0.05	<b>5.60</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.39</b>	0.04	<b>5.39</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>47.91</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>46.79</b>	<b>1.13</b>
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
osprey	<b>603.44</b>	<b>341.80</b>	<b>603.44</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>670.45</b>	<b>379.75</b>	<b>670.45</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.63</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19
purple martin	<b>78.95</b>	<b>44.76</b>	<b>78.83</b>	0.11
yellow rail	<b>44.13</b>	<b>25.02</b>	<b>44.06</b>	0.07
mule deer	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.59</b>	0.00	<b>0.59</b>
southern sea otter	<b>29.05</b>	<b>16.45</b>	<b>29.05</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>203.26</b>	<b>115.13</b>	<b>203.26</b>	0.00
American badger	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.36
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.07</b>	0.02	<b>2.07</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.03</b>	0.02	<b>2.03</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.68</b>	0.01	<b>1.68</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

Table PDCP-Eco-210. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PDCP-33: Ground spray applications of Mavrik Aquaflow at 0.34 lb a.i./Acre to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup> to plants immediately prior to shipping on a nursery loading dock incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>230.94</b>	<b>81.29</b>	<b>230.94</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>131.11</b>	<b>116.83</b>	<b>131.12</b>	0.02
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>136.45</b>	<b>48.10</b>	<b>136.41</b>	0.12
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.13
giant garter snake	<b>100258.86</b>	<b>100258.86</b>	<b>100258.86</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>39544.88</b>	<b>26538.33</b>	<b>39544.88</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>28.22</b>	<b>28.22</b>	0.29	<b>28.22</b>
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>2126.96</b>	<b>748.64</b>	<b>2126.96</b>	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>69.81</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>69.80</b>
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>41.64</b>	<b>41.64</b>	0.43	<b>41.64</b>
tricolored blackbird	<b>1509.20</b>	<b>531.66</b>	<b>1508.73</b>	<b>0.70</b>
mourning dove	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07
osprey	<b>4342.37</b>	<b>4342.37</b>	<b>4342.37</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>4864.33</b>	<b>4831.18</b>	<b>4864.33</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>32.72</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>32.68</b>	0.03
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.72</b>	0.02	<b>2.72</b>
purple martin	<b>2527.14</b>	<b>890.57</b>	<b>2525.50</b>	<b>1.66</b>
yellow rail	<b>1373.64</b>	<b>484.12</b>	<b>1372.66</b>	<b>0.99</b>
mule deer	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.01	<b>0.97</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.93</b>	0.06	<b>5.93</b>
southern sea otter	<b>933.23</b>	<b>328.47</b>	<b>933.23</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2633.50</b>	<b>1656.05</b>	<b>2633.50</b>	0.00
American badger	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.03	<b>2.52</b>
big free-tailed bat	<b>25.80</b>	<b>25.80</b>	0.27	<b>25.80</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>23.10</b>	<b>23.10</b>	0.24	<b>23.10</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.23</b>	0.21	<b>20.23</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes the terrestrial receptors receive exposure to the full application rate and no buffer exists between application site and surface water.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes 25 ft. buffer exists between surface water and the application site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no buffer exists between application site and surface water, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to residues that drift to an area 25 ft. from the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes there is no water near enough for run-off from the site, and terrestrial receptors are exposed to the full application rate.

## Table EGVM-Eco-1. to EGVM-Eco-16

Table EGVM-Eco-1. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.20875 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table EGVM-Eco-1. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.80</b>	0.25	<b>1.80</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>0.50</b>	0.07	<b>0.50</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.44	0.06	0.44	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.44	0.06	0.44	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	0.01	<b>1.30</b>	0.01
honeybee (contact)	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.61</b>	0.01	<b>0.61</b>	0.01
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-2. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.20875 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
tidewater goby	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.31	0.23	0.09	0.22	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.01	<b>0.83</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.16	<b>0.51</b>	0.00
yellow rail	0.39	0.31	0.09	0.30	0.00
mule deer	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table EGVM-Eco-2. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.66</b>	0.24	<b>1.66</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>4.62</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>4.62</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>4.07</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>4.07</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>4.07</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-3. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.20875 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.



Table EGVM-Eco-4. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.20875 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.03*	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00
purple martin	0.33	0.26	0.08	0.25	0.00
yellow rail	0.20	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.00
mule deer	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-5. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-01: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.20	0.07	0.07	0.19	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>5.11</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>5.11</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>9.75</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>9.74</b>	0.00	0.00

Table EGVM-Eco-5. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.00</b>	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.55</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.55</b>	0.01
honeybee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.40</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.40</b>	0.01
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-6. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-01: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.51</b>	0.18	0.18	<b>0.51</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
giant garter snake	0.29	0.10	0.10	0.29	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.21	0.07	0.07	0.21	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>3.97</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
osprey	<b>3.66</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>3.66</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>4.19</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>4.19</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.10</b>	0.02
purple martin	<b>7.00</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>4.17</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.33</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.33</b>	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>13.82</b>	<b>13.82</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>13.82</b>	0.11

Table EGVM-6. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
southern sea otter	<b>6.71</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>6.71</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>12.60</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>12.60</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>12.66</b>	<b>12.66</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>12.66</b>	0.11
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>11.19</b>	<b>11.19</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>11.19</b>	0.09
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.88</b>	<b>9.88</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.88</b>	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>0.58</b>	0.20	0.20	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>0.58</b>	0.20	0.20	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-7. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-01: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05*	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.95</b>	0.01
southern sea otter	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-8. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-01: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.06*	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
giant garter snake	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.71</b>	0.28	0.00
mourning dove	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
osprey	<b>1.83</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.09</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>2.09</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.05</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>3.51</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.64</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>2.10</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.38	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.17</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.39</b>	0.06
southern sea otter	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>3.36</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>6.30</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>6.30</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.33</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>6.33</b>	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.74</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.74</b>	0.05
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.98</b>	0.04

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table EGVM-Eco-9. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-02: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.06604 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.02	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00



Table EGVM-9. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.02	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>178.31</b>	<b>1.48</b>
honeybee (oral)	<b>133.84</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>178.31</b>	<b>1.48</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>133.84</b>	<b>1.11</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>178.31</b>	<b>1.48</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

Table EGVM-Eco-10. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-03: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.0469 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.01
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.01	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01
yellow rail	0.01	0.01
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00

Table EGVM-10. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.02	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>126.63</b>	<b>1.05</b>
honeybee (oral)	<b>95.05</b>	<b>0.79</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>126.63</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>95.05</b>	<b>0.79</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>126.63</b>	<b>1.05</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

Table EGVM-Eco-11. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-02: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.06604 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.02
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.01
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.19	0.10
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.11	0.11
California brown pelican	0.13	0.13
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.31	0.00
purple martin	0.36	0.17
yellow rail	0.21	0.10
mule deer	<b>0.76</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.48</b>	0.04
southern sea otter	0.16	0.16
southwestern river otter	0.31	0.31

Table EGVM-11. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.04	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.15	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.71</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.51</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.33</b>	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.03	0.03
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.03	0.03
Shasta crayfish	0.03	0.03
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01
black abalone	0.01	0.01
earthworm	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

Table EGVM-Eco-12. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-03: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.0469 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.13	0.07
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.08	0.08
California brown pelican	0.09	0.09
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.22	0.00
purple martin	0.25	0.12
yellow rail	0.15	0.07
mule deer	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>3.18</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.11	0.11
southwestern river otter	0.22	0.22

Table EGVM-12. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.03	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.11	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.21</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.07</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.95</b>	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.02	0.02
Tomaes isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.02	0.02
Shasta crayfish	0.02	0.02
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01
black abalone	0.01	0.01
earthworm	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

Table EGVM-Eco-13. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-02: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.06604 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.31	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.04	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.



Table EGVM-Eco-14. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-03: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.0469 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.22	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.02	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.03	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

Table EGVM-Eco-15. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-02: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.06604 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.09	0.05
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.05	0.05
California brown pelican	0.06	0.06
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.15	0.00
purple martin	0.18	0.09
yellow rail	0.11	0.05
mule deer	0.38	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>2.39</b>	0.02
southern sea otter	0.08	0.08
southwestern river otter	0.15	0.15
American badger	0.02	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.09	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.85</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.78</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.67</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

Table EGVM-Eco-16. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario EGVM-03: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.0469 lb a.i./Acre to 7500 sq. ft. in a nursery incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.07	0.04
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.04	0.04
California brown pelican	0.04	0.04
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.11	0.00
purple martin	0.13	0.06
yellow rail	0.08	0.04
mule deer	0.27	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.70</b>	0.01
southern sea otter	0.06	0.06
southwestern river otter	0.11	0.11
American badger	0.02	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.07	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.61</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.48	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

## Table LBAM-Eco-1. to LBAM-Eco-20.

Table LBAM-Eco-1. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.0261 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.19	0.10	0.00	0.19	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>52.70</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>52.70</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>13.52</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.70</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>15.11</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.21	0.10	0.00	0.21	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>3.46</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.23</b>
giant garter snake	<b>24.09</b>	<b>12.04</b>	<b>24.09</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>22.17</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>22.17</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>0.82</b>	0.38	0.01	<b>0.82</b>	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>7.79</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>7.79</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.32	0.16	0.00	0.32	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.35	0.17	0.00	0.35	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>233.74</b>	<b>116.86</b>	<b>232.23</b>	<b>34.69</b>	<b>33.19</b>
mourning dove	0.43	0.20	0.00	0.43	0.00
osprey	<b>307.25</b>	<b>153.62</b>	<b>307.25</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>358.49</b>	<b>179.24</b>	<b>358.49</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.24	0.12	0.01	0.23	0.00
white-tailed kite	<b>0.74</b>	0.35	0.01	<b>0.74</b>	0.01
Cooper's hawk	<b>16.39</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.51</b>
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>10.73</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>10.55</b>	0.19	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>6.37</b>	<b>3.15</b>	0.17	<b>6.25</b>	0.05
purple martin	<b>336.23</b>	<b>168.12</b>	<b>332.97</b>	<b>3.29</b>	0.03
yellow rail	<b>480.74</b>	<b>240.37</b>	<b>478.77</b>	<b>1.99</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>20.91</b>	<b>9.85</b>	0.17	<b>20.91</b>	0.17
riparian brush rabbit	<b>124.33</b>	<b>58.53</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>124.33</b>	<b>1.03</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1015.17</b>	<b>507.59</b>	<b>1015.17</b>	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-1. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
southwestern river otter	<b>883.14</b>	<b>441.57</b>	<b>883.01</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.55</b>
American badger	<b>2.20</b>	<b>1.07</b>	0.02	<b>2.20</b>	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>5.41</b>	<b>2.61</b>	0.05	<b>5.41</b>	0.04
big free-tailed bat	<b>35.67</b>	<b>17.84</b>	0.30	<b>35.67</b>	0.30
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>38.43</b>	<b>18.93</b>	0.32	<b>38.43</b>	0.32
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>66.37</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>66.37</b>	<b>0.55</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>3.79</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>3.79</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>2.87</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>2.87</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2.52</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2.52</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>2.52</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.33	0.16	0.33	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.33	0.16	0.33	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>1.83</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.83</b>	0.02
honeybee (oral)	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>1.83</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.83</b>	0.02
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.00
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>1.83</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.02	<b>1.83</b>	0.02

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-2. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.0261 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>8.80</b>	<b>4.21</b>	0.07	<b>8.80</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1053.95</b>	<b>526.98</b>	<b>1053.95</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>270.82</b>	<b>135.39</b>	<b>269.83</b>	<b>54.96</b>	<b>53.97</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>305.34</b>	<b>152.55</b>	<b>299.84</b>	<b>125.47</b>	<b>119.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>9.46</b>	<b>4.52</b>	0.08	<b>9.45</b>	0.08
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>75.31</b>	<b>37.42</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>75.31</b>	<b>64.64</b>
giant garter snake	<b>481.12</b>	<b>240.56</b>	<b>481.12</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>442.03</b>	<b>221.02</b>	<b>442.03</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>11.75</b>	<b>5.61</b>	0.10	<b>11.75</b>	0.10
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>104.71</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>104.71</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>14.54</b>	<b>6.95</b>	0.12	<b>14.54</b>	0.12
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>15.97</b>	<b>7.63</b>	0.13	<b>15.97</b>	0.13
tidewater goby	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>4708.33</b>	<b>2352.74</b>	<b>4644.85</b>	<b>727.48</b>	<b>664.00</b>
mourning dove	<b>6.19</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.05	<b>6.19</b>	0.05
osprey	<b>6144.99</b>	<b>3072.49</b>	<b>6144.99</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>7169.72</b>	<b>3584.86</b>	<b>7169.72</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>213.57</b>	<b>106.73</b>	<b>210.91</b>	<b>2.68</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>247.23</b>	<b>118.12</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>247.23</b>	<b>2.05</b>
purple martin	<b>6809.60</b>	<b>3401.45</b>	<b>6660.17</b>	<b>150.68</b>	<b>1.25</b>
yellow rail	<b>9664.51</b>	<b>4830.26</b>	<b>9575.83</b>	<b>89.42</b>	<b>0.74</b>
mule deer	<b>65.76</b>	<b>31.42</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>65.76</b>	<b>0.55</b>
riparian brush rabbit	<b>389.87</b>	<b>186.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>389.87</b>	<b>3.24</b>
southern sea otter	<b>10659.28</b>	<b>5329.64</b>	<b>10659.28</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>9086.82</b>	<b>4543.41</b>	<b>9086.82</b>	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-2. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
American badger	<b>20.89</b>	<b>9.98</b>	0.17	<b>20.89</b>	0.17
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.33</b>	<b>14.97</b>	0.26	<b>31.33</b>	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>356.93</b>	<b>170.53</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>356.93</b>	<b>2.96</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>315.50</b>	<b>150.74</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>315.50</b>	<b>2.62</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>278.56</b>	<b>133.08</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>278.56</b>	<b>2.31</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>53.11</b>	<b>23.87</b>	<b>53.11</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>55.04</b>	<b>24.76</b>	<b>55.04</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>52.09</b>	<b>23.39</b>	<b>52.09</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>52.09</b>	<b>23.39</b>	<b>52.09</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>3.02</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.02</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>3.02</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.02</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-3. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.0261 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>8.80*</b>	<b>4.21</b>	0.07	<b>8.80</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1053.95</b>	<b>526.98</b>	<b>1053.95</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>270.82</b>	<b>135.39</b>	<b>269.83</b>	<b>54.96</b>	<b>53.97</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>305.34</b>	<b>152.55</b>	<b>299.84</b>	<b>125.47</b>	<b>119.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>9.46</b>	<b>4.52</b>	0.08	<b>9.45</b>	0.08
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>75.31</b>	<b>37.42</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>75.31</b>	<b>64.64</b>
giant garter snake	<b>14.58</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>14.58</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>442.03</b>	<b>221.02</b>	<b>442.03</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.02</b>	0.49	0.01	<b>1.02</b>	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>14.54</b>	<b>6.95</b>	0.12	<b>14.54</b>	0.12
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>15.97</b>	<b>7.63</b>	0.13	<b>15.97</b>	0.13
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>2.32</b>	0.36	0.33
mourning dove	<b>6.19</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.05	<b>6.19</b>	0.05
osprey	0.41	0.20	0.41	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.23	0.12	0.23	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>213.57</b>	<b>106.73</b>	<b>210.91</b>	<b>2.68</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>49.45</b>	<b>23.62</b>	0.41	<b>49.45</b>	0.41
purple martin	<b>680.96</b>	<b>340.14</b>	<b>666.02</b>	<b>15.07</b>	0.13
yellow rail	<b>5086.58</b>	<b>2542.24</b>	<b>5039.91</b>	<b>47.06</b>	0.39
mule deer	<b>1.03</b>	0.49	0.01	<b>1.03</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>389.87</b>	<b>186.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>389.87</b>	<b>3.24</b>
southern sea otter	<b>552.29</b>	<b>276.15</b>	<b>552.29</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>91.97</b>	<b>45.99</b>	<b>91.97</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.42	0.20	0.00	0.42	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.33</b>	<b>14.97</b>	0.26	<b>31.33</b>	0.26
big free-tailed bat	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>315.50</b>	<b>150.74</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>315.50</b>	<b>2.62</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>146.61</b>	<b>70.04</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>146.61</b>	<b>1.22</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.



Table LBAM-Eco-4. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-04: Foliar applications of DuPont Acelepryn at 0.0261 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>5</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>8.80*</b>	<b>4.21</b>	0.07	<b>8.80</b>	0.07
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1053.95</b>	<b>526.98</b>	<b>1053.95</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>270.82</b>	<b>135.39</b>	<b>269.83</b>	<b>54.96</b>	<b>53.97</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>305.34</b>	<b>152.55</b>	<b>299.84</b>	<b>125.47</b>	<b>119.96</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>9.46</b>	<b>4.52</b>	0.08	<b>9.45</b>	0.08
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>75.31</b>	<b>37.42</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>75.31</b>	<b>64.64</b>
giant garter snake	<b>247.85</b>	<b>123.93</b>	<b>247.85</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>442.03</b>	<b>221.02</b>	<b>442.03</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>6.38</b>	<b>3.05</b>	0.05	<b>6.38</b>	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>52.36</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>52.36</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>14.54</b>	<b>6.95</b>	0.12	<b>14.54</b>	0.12
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>15.97</b>	<b>7.63</b>	0.13	<b>15.97</b>	0.13
tricolored blackbird	<b>2355.34</b>	<b>1176.96</b>	<b>2323.58</b>	<b>363.92</b>	<b>332.16</b>
mourning dove	<b>6.19</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.05	<b>6.19</b>	0.05
osprey	<b>3072.70</b>	<b>1536.35</b>	<b>3072.70</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3584.98</b>	<b>1792.49</b>	<b>3584.98</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>213.57</b>	<b>106.73</b>	<b>210.91</b>	<b>2.68</b>	0.02
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>148.34</b>	<b>70.87</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>148.34</b>	<b>1.23</b>
purple martin	<b>3745.28</b>	<b>1870.80</b>	<b>3663.10</b>	<b>82.87</b>	<b>0.69</b>
yellow rail	<b>7375.55</b>	<b>3686.25</b>	<b>7307.87</b>	<b>68.24</b>	<b>0.57</b>
mule deer	<b>33.39</b>	<b>15.95</b>	0.28	<b>33.39</b>	0.28
riparian brush rabbit	<b>389.87</b>	<b>186.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>389.87</b>	<b>3.24</b>
southern sea otter	<b>5605.78</b>	<b>2802.89</b>	<b>5605.78</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>4589.40</b>	<b>2294.70</b>	<b>4589.40</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	<b>10.65</b>	<b>5.09</b>	0.09	<b>10.65</b>	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>31.33</b>	<b>14.97</b>	0.26	<b>31.33</b>	0.26
big free-tailed bat	<b>178.49</b>	<b>85.27</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>178.49</b>	<b>1.48</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>315.50</b>	<b>150.74</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>315.50</b>	<b>2.62</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>212.58</b>	<b>101.56</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>212.58</b>	<b>1.76</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 100 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-5. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-07: Foliar applications of Scimitar GC at 0.0344 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a small, medium, and most large nurseries.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>20.40*</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>28.86</b>	<b>28.81</b>	<b>28.81</b>	<b>28.86</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>8.48</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>8.37</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	<b>2094.28</b>	<b>2094.27</b>	<b>2094.27</b>	<b>2094.28</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.45</b>	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.44</b>	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>625.11</b>	<b>620.45</b>	<b>620.45</b>	<b>625.11</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>29.66</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>29.66</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
tidewater goby	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>11.38</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.38</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>11.38</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.38</b>	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>20.40</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.40</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>11.38</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.38</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>134.72</b>	<b>134.36</b>	<b>133.58</b>	<b>133.94</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
osprey	<b>241.24</b>	<b>241.23</b>	<b>241.23</b>	<b>241.24</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>276.96</b>	<b>276.94</b>	<b>276.94</b>	<b>276.96</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>9.18</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.02</b>	0.41	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.63</b>	0.09	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>3.12</b>	0.03
purple martin	<b>197.96</b>	<b>197.35</b>	<b>195.70</b>	<b>196.31</b>	<b>1.66</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>256.57</b>	<b>256.24</b>	<b>255.24</b>	<b>255.57</b>	<b>1.00</b>	0.01
mule deer	<b>9.89</b>	<b>9.89</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.89</b>	0.08
riparian brush rabbit	<b>58.79</b>	<b>58.79</b>	0.49	0.49	<b>58.79</b>	0.49
southern sea otter	<b>799.55</b>	<b>793.67</b>	<b>793.67</b>	<b>799.55</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1524.67</b>	<b>1514.98</b>	<b>1514.92</b>	<b>1524.60</b>	0.34	0.28

Table LBAM-Eco-5. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.08</b>	0.01
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.63</b>	0.02
big free-tailed bat	<b>18.07</b>	<b>18.07</b>	0.15	0.15	<b>18.07</b>	0.15
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>19.14</b>	<b>19.14</b>	0.16	0.16	<b>19.14</b>	0.16
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>31.73</b>	<b>31.73</b>	0.26	0.26	<b>31.73</b>	0.26
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>49.31</b>	<b>48.30</b>	<b>48.30</b>	<b>49.31</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>90.61</b>	<b>88.77</b>	<b>88.77</b>	<b>90.61</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>109.37</b>	<b>107.15</b>	<b>107.15</b>	<b>109.37</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>109.37</b>	<b>107.15</b>	<b>107.15</b>	<b>109.37</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>10.16</b>	<b>10.16</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>10.16</b>	0.08
honeybee (oral)	<b>17.20</b>	<b>17.20</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>17.20</b>	0.14
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>10.16</b>	<b>10.16</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>10.16</b>	0.08
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>17.20</b>	<b>17.20</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>17.20</b>	0.14
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>10.16</b>	<b>10.16</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>10.16</b>	0.08

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-6. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-07: Foliar applications of Scimitar GC at 0.0344 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a small, medium, and most large nurseries without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	14.79*	13.90	13.90	14.79	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	14.79	13.90	13.90	14.79	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	14.79	13.90	13.90	14.79	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	14.79	13.90	13.90	14.79	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	14.79	13.90	13.90	14.79	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	14.79	13.90	13.90	14.79	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	4.21	4.21	0.04	0.04	4.21	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	532.23	532.11	532.11	532.23	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	142.70	142.54	142.03	142.19	27.49	26.99
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	154.30	154.27	151.56	151.60	62.68	59.98
terrestrial arroyo toad	4.52	4.52	0.04	0.04	4.52	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	37.46	37.46	32.32	32.32	37.46	32.32
giant garter snake	9569.05	9364.22	9364.22	9569.05	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	2412.98	2364.83	2364.83	2412.98	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	5.73	5.73	0.05	0.05	5.73	0.05
East Pacific green sea turtle	63.00	61.82	61.82	63.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	7.10	7.10	0.06	0.06	7.10	0.06
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	7.80	7.80	0.06	0.06	7.80	0.06
tidewater goby	1.64	1.54	1.54	1.64	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	1.64	1.54	1.54	1.64	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	8.25	7.76	7.76	8.25	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	14.80	13.92	13.92	14.80	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	8.25	7.76	7.76	8.25	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	14.80	13.92	13.92	14.80	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	8.25	7.76	7.76	8.25	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	2390.40	2389.56	2358.80	2359.64	362.76	331.99
mourning dove	2.96	2.96	0.02	0.02	2.96	0.02
osprey	3465.07	3456.43	3456.43	3465.07	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	4021.26	4011.66	4011.66	4021.26	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	107.47	107.46	106.18	106.20	1.28	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	118.29	118.29	0.98	0.98	118.29	0.98
purple martin	3463.82	3462.42	3390.92	3392.32	72.09	0.60
yellow rail	4864.14	4863.38	4820.95	4821.71	42.78	0.36
mule deer	31.60	31.60	0.26	0.26	31.60	0.26
riparian brush rabbit	187.37	187.37	1.56	1.56	187.37	1.56
southern sea otter	8723.40	8648.72	8648.72	8723.40	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	25144.97	24692.37	24692.37	25144.97	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-6. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	<b>10.04</b>	<b>10.04</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>10.04</b>	0.08
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>15.06</b>	<b>15.06</b>	0.13	0.13	<b>15.06</b>	0.12
big free-tailed bat	<b>171.57</b>	<b>171.57</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>171.57</b>	<b>1.42</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>151.66</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>133.90</b>	<b>133.90</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>133.90</b>	<b>1.11</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>75.65</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>75.65</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>118.32</b>	<b>114.67</b>	<b>114.67</b>	<b>118.32</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>137.70</b>	<b>133.63</b>	<b>133.63</b>	<b>137.70</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>137.70</b>	<b>133.63</b>	<b>133.63</b>	<b>137.70</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-7. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-07: Foliar applications of Scimitar GC at 0.0344 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a small, medium, and most large nurseries incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>4.21*</b>	<b>4.21</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.21</b>	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>532.23</b>	<b>532.11</b>	<b>532.11</b>	<b>532.23</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>142.70</b>	<b>142.54</b>	<b>142.03</b>	<b>142.19</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>26.99</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>154.30</b>	<b>154.27</b>	<b>151.56</b>	<b>151.60</b>	<b>62.68</b>	<b>59.98</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.52</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.52</b>	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>37.46</b>	<b>37.46</b>	<b>32.32</b>	<b>32.32</b>	<b>37.46</b>	<b>32.32</b>
giant garter snake	<b>289.97</b>	<b>283.76</b>	<b>283.76</b>	<b>289.97</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2412.98</b>	<b>2364.83</b>	<b>2364.83</b>	<b>2412.98</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>7.10</b>	<b>7.10</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.10</b>	0.06
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.80</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.80</b>	0.06
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.18</b>	0.18	0.17
mourning dove	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.96</b>	0.02
osprey	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>107.47</b>	<b>107.46</b>	<b>106.18</b>	<b>106.20</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>23.66</b>	<b>23.66</b>	0.20	0.20	<b>23.66</b>	0.20
purple martin	<b>346.38</b>	<b>346.24</b>	<b>339.09</b>	<b>339.23</b>	<b>7.21</b>	0.06
yellow rail	<b>2560.07</b>	<b>2559.67</b>	<b>2537.34</b>	<b>2537.74</b>	<b>22.52</b>	0.19
mule deer	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>187.37</b>	<b>187.37</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>187.37</b>	<b>1.56</b>
southern sea otter	<b>451.99</b>	<b>448.12</b>	<b>448.12</b>	<b>451.99</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>254.50</b>	<b>249.92</b>	<b>249.92</b>	<b>254.50</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>15.06</b>	<b>15.06</b>	0.13	0.13	<b>15.06</b>	0.12
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>151.66</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>70.47</b>	<b>70.47</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>70.47</b>	<b>0.58</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-8. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-07: Foliar applications of Scimitar GC at 0.0344 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a small, medium, and most large nurseries incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>4.21*</b>	<b>4.21</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.21</b>	0.03
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>532.23</b>	<b>532.11</b>	<b>532.11</b>	<b>532.23</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>142.70</b>	<b>142.54</b>	<b>142.03</b>	<b>142.19</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>26.99</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>154.30</b>	<b>154.27</b>	<b>151.56</b>	<b>151.60</b>	<b>62.68</b>	<b>59.98</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.52</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.52</b>	0.04
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>37.46</b>	<b>37.46</b>	<b>32.32</b>	<b>32.32</b>	<b>37.46</b>	<b>32.32</b>
giant garter snake	<b>4929.51</b>	<b>4823.99</b>	<b>4823.99</b>	<b>4929.51</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>2412.98</b>	<b>2364.83</b>	<b>2364.83</b>	<b>2412.98</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.12</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.12</b>	0.03
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>31.50</b>	<b>30.91</b>	<b>30.91</b>	<b>31.50</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>7.10</b>	<b>7.10</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.10</b>	0.06
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.80</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.80</b>	0.06
tricolored blackbird	<b>1195.80</b>	<b>1195.38</b>	<b>1179.99</b>	<b>1180.41</b>	<b>181.47</b>	<b>166.08</b>
mourning dove	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.96</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.96</b>	0.02
osprey	<b>1732.65</b>	<b>1728.33</b>	<b>1728.33</b>	<b>1732.65</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2010.70</b>	<b>2005.89</b>	<b>2005.89</b>	<b>2010.70</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>107.47</b>	<b>107.46</b>	<b>106.18</b>	<b>106.20</b>	<b>1.28</b>	0.01
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>70.97</b>	<b>70.97</b>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<b>70.97</b>	<i>0.59</i>
purple martin	<b>1905.10</b>	<b>1904.33</b>	<b>1865.01</b>	<b>1865.78</b>	<b>39.65</b>	0.33
yellow rail	<b>3712.11</b>	<b>3711.53</b>	<b>3679.15</b>	<b>3679.73</b>	<b>32.65</b>	0.27
mule deer	<b>16.05</b>	<b>16.05</b>	0.13	0.13	<b>16.05</b>	0.13
riparian brush rabbit	<b>187.37</b>	<b>187.37</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>187.37</b>	<b>1.56</b>
southern sea otter	<b>4587.69</b>	<b>4548.42</b>	<b>4548.42</b>	<b>4587.69</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>12699.74</b>	<b>12471.15</b>	<b>12471.15</b>	<b>12699.74</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.12</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>5.12</b>	0.04
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>15.06</b>	<b>15.06</b>	0.13	0.13	<b>15.06</b>	0.12
big free-tailed bat	<b>85.80</b>	<b>85.80</b>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<b>85.80</b>	<i>0.71</i>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>151.66</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>102.19</b>	<b>102.19</b>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<b>102.19</b>	<i>0.85</i>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-9. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-06: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>26.37</b>	<b>21.35</b>	<b>21.35</b>	<b>26.37</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>5.61</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.35</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.00</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.61</b>
giant garter snake	<b>6.93</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>6.93</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>10.15</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>10.15</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>116.60</b>	<b>116.58</b>	<b>116.21</b>	<b>116.24</b>	<b>16.96</b>	<b>16.59</b>
mourning dove	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
osprey	<b>88.31</b>	<b>52.19</b>	<b>52.19</b>	<b>88.31</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>106.86</b>	<b>64.54</b>	<b>64.54</b>	<b>106.86</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>8.10</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>8.03</b>	0.32	0.25
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>5.31</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>5.28</b>	0.04	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.04	0.06	<b>1.50</b>	0.01
purple martin	<b>167.51</b>	<b>167.47</b>	<b>166.65</b>	<b>166.69</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.01
yellow rail	<b>240.00</b>	<b>179.29</b>	<b>178.80</b>	<b>239.51</b>	0.50	0.00
mule deer	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.06</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>4.06</b>	0.03
riparian brush rabbit	<b>24.12</b>	<b>24.12</b>	0.20	0.20	<b>24.12</b>	0.20
southern sea otter	<b>513.19</b>	<b>383.49</b>	<b>383.49</b>	<b>513.19</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>399.56</b>	<b>367.52</b>	<b>367.49</b>	<b>399.52</b>	0.31	0.28



Table LBAM-Eco-9. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.17</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.09</b>	0.08
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>9.24</b>	<b>9.24</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.24</b>	0.08
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>13.72</b>	<b>13.72</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>13.72</b>	0.11
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
honeybee (contact)	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00
honeybee (oral)	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-10. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-06: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.70</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.70</b>	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>355.73</b>	<b>198.60</b>	<b>198.60</b>	<b>355.73</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>71.62</b>	<b>49.34</b>	<b>49.15</b>	<b>71.42</b>	<b>27.18</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>151.14</b>	<b>120.49</b>	<b>119.42</b>	<b>150.07</b>	<b>61.03</b>	<b>59.97</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>34.36</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>32.29</b>
giant garter snake	<b>61.92</b>	<b>30.93</b>	<b>30.93</b>	<b>61.92</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>124.31</b>	<b>66.73</b>	<b>66.73</b>	<b>124.31</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.27</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.27</b>	0.02
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>9.54</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>9.54</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.81</b>	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.09</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.09</b>	0.03
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2338.23</b>	<b>1659.93</b>	<b>1647.65</b>	<b>2325.95</b>	<b>344.11</b>	<b>331.84</b>
mourning dove	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.01
osprey	<b>790.88</b>	<b>395.03</b>	<b>395.03</b>	<b>790.88</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>978.10</b>	<b>488.43</b>	<b>488.43</b>	<b>978.10</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>60.21</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>59.70</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>47.81</b>	<b>47.81</b>	0.40	0.40	<b>47.81</b>	0.40
purple martin	<b>3364.78</b>	<b>2230.15</b>	<b>2201.26</b>	<b>3335.88</b>	<b>29.14</b>	0.24
yellow rail	<b>2727.52</b>	<b>1367.98</b>	<b>1350.83</b>	<b>2710.38</b>	<b>17.29</b>	0.14
mule deer	<b>13.17</b>	<b>13.17</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>13.17</b>	0.11
riparian brush rabbit	<b>78.08</b>	<b>78.08</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>78.08</b>	<b>0.65</b>
southern sea otter	<b>3020.31</b>	<b>1506.23</b>	<b>1506.23</b>	<b>3020.31</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3591.48</b>	<b>2317.17</b>	<b>2317.17</b>	<b>3591.47</b>	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-10. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.08</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>4.08</b>	0.03
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.01</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	0.05
big free-tailed bat	<b>71.49</b>	<b>71.49</b>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<b>71.49</b>	<i>0.59</i>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>63.20</b>	<b>63.20</b>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<b>63.20</b>	<i>0.52</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>55.79</b>	<b>55.79</b>	0.46	0.46	<b>55.79</b>	0.46
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>1.97</b>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>1.97</b>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>1.97</b>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1.97</b>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<b>1.97</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.64</i>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.64</i>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-11. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-06: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>1.70*</b>	<b>1.70</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.70</b>	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>355.73</b>	<b>198.60</b>	<b>198.60</b>	<b>355.73</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>71.62</b>	<b>49.34</b>	<b>49.15</b>	<b>71.42</b>	<b>27.18</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>151.14</b>	<b>120.49</b>	<b>119.42</b>	<b>150.07</b>	<b>61.03</b>	<b>59.97</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>34.36</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>32.29</b>
giant garter snake	<b>1.88</b>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>124.31</b>	<b>66.73</b>	<b>66.73</b>	<b>124.31</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.81</b>	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.09</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.09</b>	0.03
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.17</b>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<b>1.16</b>	0.17	0.17
mourning dove	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.01
osprey	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>60.21</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>59.70</b>	<i>0.52</i>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>9.56</b>	<b>9.56</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.56</b>	0.08
purple martin	<b>336.48</b>	<b>223.02</b>	<b>220.13</b>	<b>333.59</b>	<b>2.91</b>	0.02
yellow rail	<b>1435.54</b>	<b>719.99</b>	<b>710.96</b>	<b>1426.51</b>	<b>9.10</b>	0.08
mule deer	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>78.08</b>	<b>78.08</b>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<b>78.08</b>	<i>0.65</i>
southern sea otter	<b>156.49</b>	<b>78.04</b>	<b>78.04</b>	<b>156.49</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>36.35</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>36.35</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.01</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	0.05
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>63.20</b>	<b>63.20</b>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<b>63.20</b>	<i>0.52</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>29.37</b>	<b>29.37</b>	0.24	0.24	<b>29.37</b>	0.24

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-12. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-06: Foliar applications of Intrepid 2F at 0.25 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	<b>1.70*</b>	<b>1.70</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.70</b>	0.01
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>355.73</b>	<b>198.60</b>	<b>198.60</b>	<b>355.73</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>71.62</b>	<b>49.34</b>	<b>49.15</b>	<b>71.42</b>	<b>27.18</b>	<b>26.98</b>
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>151.14</b>	<b>120.49</b>	<b>119.42</b>	<b>150.07</b>	<b>61.03</b>	<b>59.97</b>
terrestrial arroyo toad	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.83</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>1.83</b>	0.02
terrestrial western spadefoot	<b>34.36</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>32.29</b>
giant garter snake	<b>31.90</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>31.90</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>124.31</b>	<b>66.73</b>	<b>66.73</b>	<b>124.31</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.23</b>	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>4.77</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>4.77</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.81</b>	0.02
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.09</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>3.09</b>	0.03
tricolored blackbird	<b>1169.70</b>	<b>830.38</b>	<b>824.24</b>	<b>1163.56</b>	<b>172.14</b>	<b>166.00</b>
mourning dove	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.20</b>	0.01
osprey	<b>395.47</b>	<b>197.53</b>	<b>197.53</b>	<b>395.47</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>489.06</b>	<b>244.22</b>	<b>244.22</b>	<b>489.06</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>60.21</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>59.70</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>28.69</b>	<b>28.69</b>	0.24	0.24	<b>28.69</b>	0.24
purple martin	<b>1850.63</b>	<b>1226.58</b>	<b>1210.69</b>	<b>1834.74</b>	<b>16.03</b>	0.13
yellow rail	<b>2081.53</b>	<b>1043.98</b>	<b>1030.90</b>	<b>2068.44</b>	<b>13.20</b>	0.11
mule deer	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.69</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>6.69</b>	0.06
riparian brush rabbit	<b>78.08</b>	<b>78.08</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>78.08</b>	<b>0.65</b>
southern sea otter	<b>1588.40</b>	<b>792.13</b>	<b>792.13</b>	<b>1588.40</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1813.91</b>	<b>1170.31</b>	<b>1170.31</b>	<b>1813.91</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.08</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.08</b>	0.02
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.01</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>6.01</b>	0.05
big free-tailed bat	<b>35.75</b>	<b>35.75</b>	0.30	0.30	<b>35.75</b>	0.30
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>63.20</b>	<b>63.20</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>63.20</b>	<b>0.52</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>42.58</b>	<b>42.58</b>	0.35	0.35	<b>42.58</b>	0.35

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-13. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-01: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
purple martin	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.00
yellow rail	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-13. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>337.50</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>
honeybee (oral)	<b>252.36</b>	<b>252.36</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>252.36</b>	<b>2.09</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>337.50</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>252.36</b>	<b>252.36</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>252.36</b>	<b>2.09</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>337.50</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-14. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-05: Foliar applications of Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control at 0.15 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
purple martin	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Table LBAM-Eco-14. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>405.00</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>3.36</b>
honeybee (oral)	<b>297.77</b>	<b>297.77</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>297.77</b>	<b>2.47</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>405.00</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>3.36</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>297.77</b>	<b>297.77</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>297.77</b>	<b>2.47</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>405.00</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>3.36</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-15. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-01: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.13	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.62</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.71</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.28	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0.17	0.00
mule deer	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.14</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.14</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>6.77</b>	0.06
southern sea otter	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-15. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.58</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.58</b>	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.28</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.28</b>	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.02</b>	0.02
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-16. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-05: Foliar applications of Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control at 0.15 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
purple martin	0.38	0.27	0.11	0.21	0.17	0.00
yellow rail	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.68</b>	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>4.01</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.38	0.19	0.19	0.38	0.00	0.00

Table LBAM-Eco-16. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.53</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.53</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.35</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.19</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.19</b>	0.01
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-17. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-01: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
purple martin	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.39	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.09	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>6.77</b>	0.06
southern sea otter	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.28</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.28</b>	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.06</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-18. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-05: Foliar applications of Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control at 0.15 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
purple martin	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
yellow rail	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>4.01</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.35</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.63</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table LBAM-Eco-19. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-01: Foliar applications of Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental at 0.125 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in small, medium, and most large nurseries incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02*	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
giant garter snake	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.29	0.06	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00
purple martin	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.49	<b>0.53</b>	0.15	0.00
yellow rail	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.53</b>	0.41	0.43	0.13	0.00
mule deer	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.58</b>	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>6.77</b>	0.06
southern sea otter	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.48	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.87</b>	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.29</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.28</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.28</b>	0.02
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.54</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.54</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.



Table LBAM-Eco-20. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario LBAM-05: Foliar applications of Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control at 0.15 lb a.i./Acre to 10 acres in a field crop setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01*	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
purple martin	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.00
yellow rail	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.00
mule deer	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>4.01</b>	<b>4.01</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>4.01</b>	0.03
southern sea otter	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.76</b>	0.01
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>1.35</b>	0.01
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.91</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

## Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1. to PD/EP-E-Eco-24.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-06: Foliar applications of Sevin SL at 1.02 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>26.16</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.24</b>	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
tidewater goby	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.07	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
purple martin	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.70</b>	0.15	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.09	0.00
mule deer	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.71</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.71</b>	0.02
riparian brush rabbit	<b>16.12</b>	<b>16.12</b>	0.14	0.14	<b>16.12</b>	0.13
southern sea otter	<b>10.10</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>10.10</b>	0.00	0.00

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-1. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
southwestern river otter	<b>18.68</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>18.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	0.03	0.00
American badger	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.88</b>	0.01
big free-tailed bat	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.71</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>7.71</b>	0.06
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.47</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.47</b>	0.06
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>9.49</b>	<b>9.49</b>	0.08	0.08	<b>9.48</b>	0.08
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>42.19</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>42.19</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>467.14</b>	<b>467.14</b>	<b>467.14</b>	<b>467.14</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>467.14</b>	<b>467.14</b>	<b>467.14</b>	<b>467.14</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>1376.84</b>	<b>1376.84</b>	<b>1376.84</b>	<b>1376.84</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>1006.15</b>	<b>1006.15</b>	<b>1006.15</b>	<b>1006.15</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>1006.15</b>	<b>1006.15</b>	<b>1006.15</b>	<b>1006.15</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>109554.38</b>	<b>109554.38</b>	<b>909.30</b>	<b>909.30</b>	<b>109554.38</b>	<b>909.30</b>
honeybee (contact)	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.30</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>5.30</b>	0.04
honeybee (oral)	<b>746.50</b>	<b>746.50</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>746.50</b>	<b>6.20</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>278.74</b>	<b>278.74</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>278.74</b>	<b>2.31</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)						
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>278.74</b>	<b>278.74</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>278.74</b>	<b>2.31</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-06: Foliar applications of Sevin SL at 1.02 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	<b>49.95</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.95</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	<b>49.95</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.95</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	<b>49.95</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.95</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>49.95</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.95</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	<b>49.95</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.95</b>	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	<b>49.95</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.95</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.82</b>	0.24	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.09</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.68</b>	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.52</b>	<b>9.52</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>9.51</b>	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>10.45</b>	<b>10.45</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>10.45</b>	0.09
tidewater goby	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.75</b>	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>1.84</b>	0.02
mourning dove	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
osprey	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.76</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.30</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.16</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>7.14</b>	0.06
purple martin	<b>10.47</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.33</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>60.11</b>	<b>60.11</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>60.11</b>	0.50
riparian brush rabbit	<b>356.37</b>	<b>356.37</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>356.37</b>	<b>2.96</b>

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-2. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
southern sea otter	<b>55.10</b>	<b>54.97</b>	<b>54.97</b>	<b>55.10</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>100.83</b>	<b>100.59</b>	<b>100.28</b>	<b>100.52</b>	0.31	0.00
American badger	<b>11.16</b>	<b>11.16</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>11.16</b>	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>28.65</b>	<b>28.65</b>	0.25	0.25	<b>28.64</b>	0.24
big free-tailed bat	<b>326.33</b>	<b>326.33</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>326.32</b>	<b>2.71</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>288.46</b>	<b>288.46</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>288.45</b>	<b>2.39</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>254.68</b>	<b>254.68</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>254.67</b>	<b>2.11</b>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>15.48</b>	<b>15.45</b>	<b>15.45</b>	<b>15.48</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>829.54</b>	<b>827.57</b>	<b>827.57</b>	<b>829.54</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>829.54</b>	<b>827.57</b>	<b>827.57</b>	<b>829.54</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2444.95</b>	<b>2439.16</b>	<b>2439.16</b>	<b>2444.95</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>448.34</b>	<b>448.34</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>448.34</b>	<b>3.72</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-3. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-06: Foliar applications of Sevin SL at 1.02 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.82</b>	0.24	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.09</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.68</b>	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.52</b>	<b>9.52</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>9.51</b>	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>10.45</b>	<b>10.45</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>10.45</b>	0.09
tricolored blackbird	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.00
mourning dove	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.16</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>7.14</b>	0.06
purple martin	<b>10.47</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.33</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>46.68</b>	<b>46.68</b>	0.39	0.39	<b>46.68</b>	0.39
riparian brush rabbit	<b>356.37</b>	<b>356.37</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>356.37</b>	<b>2.96</b>
southern sea otter	<b>55.10</b>	<b>54.97</b>	<b>54.97</b>	<b>55.10</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>50.72</b>	<b>50.60</b>	<b>50.44</b>	<b>50.56</b>	0.16	0.00
American badger	<b>11.10</b>	<b>11.10</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>11.09</b>	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>28.65</b>	<b>28.65</b>	0.25	0.25	<b>28.64</b>	0.24
big free-tailed bat	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.19</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.19</b>	0.02
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>288.46</b>	<b>288.46</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>288.45</b>	<b>2.39</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>254.68</b>	<b>254.68</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>254.67</b>	<b>2.11</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-4. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-06: Foliar applications of Sevin SL at 1.02 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.82</b>	0.24	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.09</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.68</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>7.68</b>	0.06
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<b>9.52</b>	<b>9.52</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>9.51</b>	0.08
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<b>10.45</b>	<b>10.45</b>	0.09	0.09	<b>10.45</b>	0.09
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.01
mourning dove	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
osprey	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.16</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.16</b>	0.07	0.07	<b>7.14</b>	0.06
purple martin	<b>10.47</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.33</b>	0.04
yellow rail	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.02
mule deer	<b>53.40</b>	<b>53.40</b>	0.45	0.45	<b>53.39</b>	0.44
riparian brush rabbit	<b>356.37</b>	<b>356.37</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>356.37</b>	<b>2.96</b>
southern sea otter	<b>55.10</b>	<b>54.97</b>	<b>54.97</b>	<b>55.10</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>75.77</b>	<b>75.59</b>	<b>75.36</b>	<b>75.54</b>	0.24	0.00
American badger	<b>11.13</b>	<b>11.13</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>11.12</b>	0.09
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>28.65</b>	<b>28.65</b>	0.25	0.25	<b>28.64</b>	0.24
big free-tailed bat	<b>164.26</b>	<b>164.26</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>164.26</b>	<b>1.36</b>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>288.46</b>	<b>288.46</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>288.45</b>	<b>2.39</b>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>254.68</b>	<b>254.68</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>254.67</b>	<b>2.11</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-07: Foliar applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.06875 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	812.45	812.45	812.45	812.45	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	747.84	747.84	747.83	747.83	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	32.11	32.11	32.11	32.11	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
tidewater goby	19.33	19.33	19.33	19.33	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	19.33	19.33	19.33	19.33	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	125.65	125.65	125.65	125.65	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	125.65	125.65	125.65	125.65	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	22.40	22.40	22.39	22.39	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	34.57	34.57	34.57	34.57	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
purple martin	37.46	37.46	37.46	37.46	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	53.86	53.86	53.86	53.86	0.00	0.00
mule deer	1.17	1.17	0.01	0.01	1.17	0.01
riparian brush rabbit	6.97	6.97	0.06	0.06	6.97	0.06
southern sea otter	31493.31	31493.31	31493.31	31493.31	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	27376.25	27376.25	27376.21	27376.21	0.04	0.00



Table PD/EP-E-Eco-5. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.53</b>	0.00
big free-tailed bat	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.91</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.91</b>	0.05
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.30</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>5.30</b>	0.04
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.04	0.04	<b>4.84</b>	0.04
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>102.78</b>	<b>102.78</b>	<b>102.78</b>	<b>102.78</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>88175.44</b>	<b>88171.93</b>	<b>88171.93</b>	<b>88175.44</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>2956.47</b>	<b>2956.35</b>	<b>2956.35</b>	<b>2956.47</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>2956.47</b>	<b>2956.35</b>	<b>2956.35</b>	<b>2956.47</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>186.84</b>	<b>186.83</b>	<b>186.83</b>	<b>186.84</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>186.84</b>	<b>186.83</b>	<b>186.83</b>	<b>186.84</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.57</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>2.57</b>	0.02
honeybee (contact)	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>	0.06	0.06	<b>6.85</b>	0.06
honeybee (oral)						
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>27.30</b>	<b>27.30</b>	0.23	0.23	<b>27.30</b>	0.23
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)						
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>27.30</b>	<b>27.30</b>	0.23	0.23	<b>27.30</b>	0.23

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-07: Foliar applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.06875 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	177.76	177.76	177.76	177.76	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	36.42	36.42	36.41	36.41	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	30.36	30.36	30.34	30.34	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	25814.70	25814.70	25814.47	25814.47	0.23	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	1850.19	1850.19	1850.02	1850.02	0.18	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	80.32	80.32	80.25	80.25	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	22651.50	22651.50	22651.50	22651.50	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.65	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.65	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	973.57	973.57	973.57	973.57	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.81	0.81	0.02	0.02	0.80	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.89	0.89	0.01	0.01	0.88	0.01
tidewater goby	181.13	180.74	180.74	181.13	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	181.13	180.74	180.74	181.13	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	32.35	32.28	32.28	32.35	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	32.35	32.28	32.28	32.35	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	452.83	451.85	451.85	452.83	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	671.53	671.53	671.42	671.42	0.10	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	1036.44	1036.44	1036.44	1036.44	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	1209.27	1209.27	1209.27	1209.27	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	40.44	40.44	40.44	40.44	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	35.57	35.57	35.57	35.57	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	9.51	9.51	9.46	9.46	0.05	0.00
purple martin	1123.14	1123.14	1123.12	1123.12	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	1615.00	1615.00	1614.98	1614.98	0.02	0.00
mule deer	15.21	15.21	0.14	0.14	15.19	0.13
riparian brush rabbit	90.08	90.08	0.77	0.77	90.06	0.75

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-6. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
southern sea otter	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>817292.38</b>	<b>817292.38</b>	<b>817291.92</b>	<b>817291.92</b>	0.46	0.00
American badger	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.92</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>3.90</b>	0.03
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.28</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>7.24</b>	0.06
big free-tailed bat	<b>82.50</b>	<b>82.50</b>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<b>82.46</b>	<i>0.68</i>
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>72.93</b>	<b>72.93</b>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<b>72.89</b>	<i>0.61</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>64.39</b>	<b>64.39</b>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<b>64.36</b>	<i>0.53</i>
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<b>293.60</b>	<b>293.33</b>	<b>293.33</b>	<b>293.60</b>	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>251873.68</b>	<b>251649.12</b>	<b>251649.12</b>	<b>251873.68</b>	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>8445.18</b>	<b>8437.65</b>	<b>8437.65</b>	<b>8445.18</b>	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>8445.18</b>	<b>8437.65</b>	<b>8437.65</b>	<b>8445.18</b>	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	<b>533.71</b>	<b>533.23</b>	<b>533.23</b>	<b>533.71</b>	0.00	0.00
black abalone	<b>533.71</b>	<b>533.23</b>	<b>533.23</b>	<b>533.71</b>	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-7. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-07: Foliar applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.06875 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>177.76</b>	<b>177.76</b>	<b>177.76</b>	<b>177.76</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>36.42</b>	<b>36.42</b>	<b>36.41</b>	<b>36.41</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>30.36</b>	<b>30.36</b>	<b>30.34</b>	<b>30.34</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>25814.70</b>	<b>25814.70</b>	<b>25814.47</b>	<b>25814.47</b>	0.23	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1850.19</b>	<b>1850.19</b>	<b>1850.02</b>	<b>1850.02</b>	0.18	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>80.32</b>	<b>80.32</b>	<b>80.25</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>22651.50</b>	<b>22651.50</b>	<b>22651.50</b>	<b>22651.50</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.84</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.81</i>	0.02	0.02	<b>0.80</b>	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.88</b>	0.01
tricolored blackbird	<b>16.69</b>	<b>16.69</b>	<b>16.68</b>	<b>16.68</b>	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.43</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.39</b>	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>35.57</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>35.57</b>	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>9.46</b>	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>1123.14</b>	<b>1123.14</b>	<b>1123.12</b>	<b>1123.12</b>	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1615.00</b>	<b>1615.00</b>	<b>1614.98</b>	<b>1614.98</b>	0.02	0.00
mule deer	<b>11.81</b>	<b>11.81</b>	0.11	0.11	<b>11.80</b>	0.10
riparian brush rabbit	<b>90.08</b>	<b>90.08</b>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<b>90.06</b>	<i>0.75</i>
southern sea otter	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>411127.85</b>	<b>411127.85</b>	<b>411127.62</b>	<b>411127.62</b>	0.23	0.00
American badger	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.90</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>3.88</b>	0.03
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.28</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>7.24</b>	0.06
big free-tailed bat	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.55</i>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>72.93</b>	<b>72.93</b>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<b>72.89</b>	<i>0.61</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>64.39</b>	<b>64.39</b>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<b>64.36</b>	<i>0.53</i>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-8. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-07: Foliar applications of Tempo SC Ultra at 0.06875 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>177.76</b>	<b>177.76</b>	<b>177.76</b>	<b>177.76</b>	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>36.42</b>	<b>36.42</b>	<b>36.41</b>	<b>36.41</b>	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>30.36</b>	<b>30.36</b>	<b>30.34</b>	<b>30.34</b>	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>25814.70</b>	<b>25814.70</b>	<b>25814.47</b>	<b>25814.47</b>	0.23	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	<b>1850.19</b>	<b>1850.19</b>	<b>1850.02</b>	<b>1850.02</b>	0.18	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	<b>80.32</b>	<b>80.32</b>	<b>80.25</b>	<b>80.25</b>	0.07	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>22651.50</b>	<b>22651.50</b>	<b>22651.50</b>	<b>22651.50</b>	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.65</b>	0.01
East Pacific green sea turtle	<b>489.20</b>	<b>489.20</b>	<b>489.20</b>	<b>489.20</b>	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.81</i>	0.02	0.02	<b>0.80</b>	0.01
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.88</b>	0.01
tricolored blackbird	<b>344.11</b>	<b>344.11</b>	<b>344.05</b>	<b>344.05</b>	0.05	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>519.94</b>	<b>519.94</b>	<b>519.94</b>	<b>519.94</b>	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>605.60</b>	<b>605.60</b>	<b>605.60</b>	<b>605.60</b>	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	<b>23.92</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>23.92</b>	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	<b>35.57</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>35.57</b>	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>9.46</b>	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>1123.14</b>	<b>1123.14</b>	<b>1123.12</b>	<b>1123.12</b>	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	<b>1615.00</b>	<b>1615.00</b>	<b>1614.98</b>	<b>1614.98</b>	0.02	0.00
mule deer	<b>13.51</b>	<b>13.51</b>	0.13	0.13	<b>13.49</b>	0.11
riparian brush rabbit	<b>90.08</b>	<b>90.08</b>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<b>90.06</b>	<i>0.75</i>
southern sea otter	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	<b>945874.18</b>	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>614210.11</b>	<b>614210.11</b>	<b>614209.77</b>	<b>614209.77</b>	0.35	0.00
American badger	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	0.05	0.05	<b>3.89</b>	0.03
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.28</b>	0.10	0.10	<b>7.24</b>	0.06
big free-tailed bat	<b>41.53</b>	<b>41.53</b>	0.36	0.36	<b>41.51</b>	0.34
southern grasshopper mouse	<b>72.93</b>	<b>72.93</b>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<b>72.89</b>	<i>0.61</i>
Nelson's antelope squirrel	<b>64.39</b>	<b>64.39</b>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<b>64.36</b>	<i>0.53</i>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-05: Foliar applications of RoundUp at 0.3125 lb a.i./Acre to 1 acre in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.00
purple martin	0.03	0.00
yellow rail	0.02	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-9. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.25	0.00
honeybee (contact)	0.02	0.00
honeybee (oral)	0.25	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.02	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	0.25	0.00
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.02	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-05: Foliar applications of RoundUp at 0.3125 lb a.i./Acre to 1 acre in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.03	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.20	0.03
mourning dove	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.02	0.02
California brown pelican	0.02	0.02
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.68</b>	0.01
purple martin	0.46	0.05
yellow rail	0.28	0.03
mule deer	0.22	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.32</b>	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00



Table PD/EP-E-Eco-10. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.06	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.05	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.01	0.01
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-11. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-05: Foliar applications of RoundUp at 0.3125 lb a.i./Acre to 1 acre in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.01	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.42	0.00
purple martin	0.14	0.01
yellow rail	0.28	0.03
mule deer	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.32</b>	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.05	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-12. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-05: Foliar applications of RoundUp at 0.3125 lb a.i./Acre to 1 acre in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.04	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.01
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.02	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.04	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.04	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.02	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.04	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.04	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.10	0.01
mourning dove	0.02	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.01	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<b>0.55</b>	0.00
purple martin	0.30	0.03
yellow rail	0.28	0.03
mule deer	0.12	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	<b>1.32</b>	0.01
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.03	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.05	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.05	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-13. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-01: Soil treatment with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.497 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.83</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.31	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.50	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.11	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.11	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.01	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.01	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.91</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>2.40</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.80</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.18	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.08	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>4.87</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>3.59</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>0.54</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.79</b>	0.00

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-13. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.04	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>79.00</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>79.00</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>79.00</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>2033.33</b>	<b>203.33</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>102.82</b>	<b>10.28</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>102.82</b>	<b>10.28</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-14. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-04: Soil treatment with Merit 2F at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.01	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.01	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.01	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.01	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>1.47</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.25	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.40	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.01	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.01	0.00
giant garter snake	0.09	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.09	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.01	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>2.34</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00
osprey	<b>1.93</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>2.25</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.14	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.06	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00
purple martin	<b>3.91</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>2.88</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	0.43	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>0.64</b>	0.00

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-14. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.00	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>63.42</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>63.42</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>63.42</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.02	0.00
black abalone	0.02	0.00
earthworm	<b>1634.64</b>	<b>163.46</b>
honeybee (contact)	0.00	0.00
honeybee (oral)	<b>82.75</b>	<b>8.27</b>
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	0.00	0.00
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>82.75</b>	<b>8.27</b>
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-15. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-01: Soil treatment with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.497 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.07	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.07	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.07	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.07	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.07	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.07	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6.30</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.06	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tidewater goby	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.05	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.02	0.00
desert pupfish	0.05	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.02	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>37.20</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>8.22</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>9.57</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.06	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.27	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>62.18</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>12.32</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>5.37</b>	0.00



Table PD/EP-E-Eco-15. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.01	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.03	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>268.91</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>268.91</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>268.91</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.07	0.00
black abalone	0.07	0.00
earthworm	<b>12.24</b>	<b>1.22</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-16. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-04: Soil treatment with Merit 2F at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.-No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.06	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.06	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.06	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.06	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.06	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.06	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>5.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.05	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tidewater goby	0.02	0.00
delta smelt	0.02	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.02	0.00
arroyo chub	0.04	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.01	0.00
desert pupfish	0.04	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>29.94</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>6.62</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>7.71</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.05	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.22	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.00
purple martin	<b>50.05</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>9.91</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>2.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>4.32</b>	0.00

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-16. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.02	0.00
Tomales isopod	<b>216.43</b>	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	<b>216.43</b>	0.00
Shasta crayfish	<b>216.43</b>	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.06	0.00
black abalone	0.06	0.00
earthworm	<b>9.85</b>	<b>0.98</b>

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-17. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-01: Soil treatment with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.497 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6.30</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.92</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.03	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.27	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>62.18</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>12.32</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.70</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-18. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-04: Soil treatment with Merit 2F at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>5.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>0.74</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	0.02	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.01	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.01	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.22	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.00
purple martin	<b>50.05</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>9.91</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>2.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>2.17</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-19. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-01: Soil treatment with CoreTect Tree & Shrub Tablets Insecticide at 0.497 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>6.30</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>1.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.71</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.76</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.03	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>19.06</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>4.12</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>4.79</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.04	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.27	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.05	0.00
purple martin	<b>62.18</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>12.32</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.01	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>3.71</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>4.03</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.01	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-20. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-04: Soil treatment with Merit 2F at 0.4 lb a.i./Acre to 497 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline-Drench, 100% to Native Soil <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>2</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.02	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	<b>5.07</b>	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	<b>0.86</b>	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	<b>1.38</b>	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.02	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.03	0.00
giant garter snake	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.01	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	<b>0.61</b>	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.02	0.00
western fence lizard	0.01	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.01	0.00
tricolored blackbird	<b>15.34</b>	0.00
mourning dove	0.01	0.00
osprey	<b>3.32</b>	0.00
California brown pelican	<b>3.86</b>	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.03	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.22	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.04	0.00
purple martin	<b>50.05</b>	0.00
yellow rail	<b>9.91</b>	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.00	0.00
southern sea otter	<b>2.99</b>	0.00
southwestern river otter	<b>3.25</b>	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.01	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- Drench, 100% to Native Soil assumes all the soil-applied material is available for movement to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no soil-applied material moves to surface water, no foliar deposition occurs, and terrestrial receptors are exposed only to residues from soil or systemic residues in plants.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21. Acute RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-03: Foliar applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 31 acres in a residential setting.

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Table PD/EP-E-Eco-21. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
honeybee (contact)	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.84</b>	0.01
honeybee (oral)	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.63</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (contact)	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.84</b>	0.01
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (oral)	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.63</b>	0.01
San Joaquin tiger beetle (contact)	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.84</b>	0.01

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

- <sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.
- <sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.
- <sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.
- <sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.
- <sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-03: Foliar applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 31 acres in a residential setting without incorporating an Area Use Factor (No AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
aquatic California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
aquatic western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tidewater goby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
delta smelt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento splittail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
arroyo chub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
coastal cutthroat trout	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert pupfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook salmon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-22. Continued

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
southern sea otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
vernal pool fairy shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomales isopod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California freshwater shrimp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta crayfish	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mimic tryonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
black abalone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
earthworm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-23. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-03: Foliar applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 31 acres in a residential setting incorporating an Area Use Factor (AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
southern sea otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.

Table PD/EP-E-Eco-24. Chronic RQs associated with Application Scenario PD/EP-E-03: Foliar applications of GF-120-Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait at 0.000312 lb a.i./Acre to 31 acres in a residential setting incorporating a Mid-Point Area Use Factor (Mid-Point AUF).

Surrogate Species	Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat <sup>1</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water <sup>2</sup>	Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>4</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water <sup>5</sup>	Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat <sup>6</sup>
terrestrial California tiger salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial southern torrent salamander	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial California red-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial foothill yellow-legged frog	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial arroyo toad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
terrestrial western spadefoot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
giant garter snake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alameda whipsnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northern red diamond rattlesnake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western pond turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
desert tortoise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Pacific green sea turtle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western fence lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tricolored blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
mourning dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
osprey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
California brown pelican	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
California condor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
white-tailed kite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooper's hawk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
fulvous whistling-duck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
western yellow-billed cuckoo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
purple martin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
yellow rail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
mule deer	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
riparian brush rabbit	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
southern sea otter	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
southwestern river otter	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
American badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
big free-tailed bat	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
southern grasshopper mouse	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Nelson's antelope squirrel	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00

\* RQs provided are the total RQ for the applied pesticide product and any additives. For RQs of each active or inert ingredient and any ingredients of the additives refer to the **Dashboard Database**. RQs present in bold exceed the standard LOC and bold italics exceed the T&E LOC.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline- No Drift Buffer to Water or Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 100-ft. spray drift buffer to aquatic habitats.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced Exp.- 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Water and Habitat assumes exposure of is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Drift Buffer to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes exposure of terrestrial receptors is to reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats, and surface water is immediately adjacent to the application site.

<sup>5</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water assumes no movement of either foliar applied pesticide to water, and exposure of terrestrial receptors is to the full application rate.

<sup>6</sup> Reduced Exp.- No Residue to Water, 25 ft. Drift Buffer to Habitat assumes no movement of foliar applied pesticide to water, and reduced foliar spray estimated across a 25-ft. spray drift buffer to terrestrial habitats.