

## CHAPTER 6: PESTICIDES

### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter reports on detections of pesticides in New Zealand's community drinking-water supplies. In the context of this report, pesticides are limited to chemicals that are listed in Table 14.4 of the *Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand:2000 (DWSNZ:2000)* (MoH 2000a). It is acknowledged that some chemicals that are (or used to be) used as pesticides, are also used for other purposes. For example, hexachlorobenzene, which was widely used as a pesticide, has also been used to make fireworks, ammunition, and synthetic rubber (although whether it has been used for these purposes in New Zealand is unknown).

Fifty four pesticides are allocated Maximum Acceptable Values (MAVs) or Provisional Maximum Acceptable Values (PMAVs) in Table 14.4 of the *DWSNZ:2000* (MoH 2000a).

Drinking-water supplies have been investigated for the presence of thirty six pesticides and results are reported in this chapter.

Pesticides cover a range of chemical families. The uses, along with the chemical family, are given for each pesticide in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Use and chemical families for the pesticides included in the *DWSNZ:2000***

✓ = Yes      ✗ = No

Pesticide name	MAV mg/L	New in DWSNZ:2000	Presence investigated?	Use	Chemical family
Alachlor	0.02		✓	Herbicide	Organo nitrogen herbicide
Aldicarb	0.01		✓	Insecticide	Carbamate
Aldrin + Dieldrin	0.00003		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
Atrazine	0.002		✓	Herbicide	Organo nitrogen herbicide
Azinphos methyl	0.004	✓	✗	Insecticide	Organophosphate insecticide
Bentazone (old MAV = 0.03 mg/L)	0.4		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Bromacil	0.4	✓	✗	Herbicide	Uracyl herbicide
Carbofuran (old MAV = 0.006 mg/L)	0.008		✗	Control of insects, mites, and nematodes	Carbamate
Chlordane	0.0002		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
Chlorpyrifos	0.07		✓	Insecticide	Organophosphorus pesticide
Chlortoluron	0.04		✗	Herbicide	Phenylurea herbicide
Cyanazine	0.0007	✓	✗	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
2,4-D (old MAV = 0.03 mg/L)	0.04		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
2,4-DB	0.1		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
DDT + isomers	0.002		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
Diazinon	0.01		✓	Insecticide	Organophosphorus pesticide
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.001		✓	Nematicide	Halogenated alkane
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.02		✓	Insecticide	Halogenated alkane

Pesticide name	MAV mg/L	New in DWSNZ:2000	Presence investigated?	Use	Chemical family
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.02		✓	Nematicide	Halogenated alkene
Dichlorprop	0.1		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Diquat	0.01	✓	✗	Herbicide	Quaternary ammonium herbicide
Diuron	0.02	✓	✗	Herbicide	Phenylurea herbicide
Fenoprop	0.01		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide	0.00004		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001		✓	Fungicide	Organochlorine pesticide
Hexazinone	0.4	✓	✗	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Isoproturon	0.01		✗	Herbicide	Phenylurea herbicide
Lindane	0.002		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
MCPA	0.002		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Mecoprop	0.01		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Metalaxyl	0.1	✓	✗	Fungicide	Benzenoid
Methoxychlor	0.02		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
Metolachlor	0.01		✓	Herbicide	Chloroacetanilide herbicides
Metribuzin	0.07	✓	✗	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Molinate	0.007		✓	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Oryzalin	0.4	✓	✗	Herbicide	Dinitroaniline herbicides
Oxadiazon	0.2	✓	✗	Herbicide	Oxadiazole
Pendimethalin	0.02		✓	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Pentachlorophenol	0.01		✓	Insecticide and fungicide	Chlorophenol
Permethrin	0.02		✓	Insecticide	Organochlorine pesticide
Picloram	0.2	✓	✗	Herbicide	Pyridine compound
Pirimiphos methyl	0.1		✓	Insecticide	Organophosphorus pesticide
Pirimisulfuron methyl	0.9	✓	✗	Insecticide	Organophosphorus pesticide
Procymidone	0.7		✓	Fungicide	Organochlorine pesticide
Propanil	0.02		✓	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Propazine	0.07	✓	✗	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Pyridate	0.1		✗	Herbicide	Pyridazine herbicides
Simazine	0.002		✓	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
2,4,5-T	0.01		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Terbutylazine (old MAV = 0.02 mg/L)	0.008		✓	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
Thiabendazole	0.4	✓	✗	Fungicide	Benzimidazole
Triclopyr	0.1		✓	Herbicide	Acid herbicide
Trifluralin	0.03		✓	Herbicide	Organonitrogen herbicide
1080 (old MAV = 0.005 mg/L)	0.0035		✓	Possum control	Sodium monofluoroacetate

## **6.2 Origins of the analytical data**

### 6.2.1 P2 Programme: Baseline sampling

The first set of sampling undertaken in a P2 Programme assessment is termed the 'Baseline' sampling round. Pesticides are not included in the Baseline sampling round.

### 6.2.2 P2 Programme: M1 and M2 sampling

The first and second monitoring rounds (M1 and M2), which follow the Baseline sampling round for each zone, are targeted towards those determinands that have been identified as having the potential to be present in the zone at health significant concentrations. Results from the Baseline sampling, along with information collected through questionnaires are used to select which determinands to include in the targeted sampling. Pesticides are selected for analysis in this way.

## **6.3 Summary of results**

Table 6.2 presents a summary of pesticide results. Further details relating to each determinand can be found by referring to the page dedicated to it within this chapter.

**Table 6.2 Summary table for pesticides**

✓ = Yes    ✗ = No

Pesticide name	MAV mg/L	Assessed	Detected	> 50% MAV	Transgression
Alachlor	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗
Aldicarb	0.01	✓	✗	✗	✗
Aldrin + Dieldrin	0.00003	✓	✓ 3 zones	✓ 2 zones	✗
Atrazine	0.002	✓	✗	✗	✗
Azinphos methyl	0.004	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bentazone	0.4	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bromacil	0.4	✗	✗	✗	✗
Carbofuran	0.008	✗	✗	✗	✗
Chlordane	0.0002	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chlorpyrifos	0.07	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chlortoluron	0.04	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cyanazine	0.0007	✗	✗	✗	✗
2,4-D	0.04	✓	✗	✗	✗
2,4-DB	0.1	✓	✗	✗	✗
DDT + isomers	0.002	✓	✗	✗	✗
Diazinon	0.01	✓	✗	✗	✗
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.001	✓	✗	✗	✗
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗
Dichlorprop	0.1	✓	✗	✗	✗
Diquat	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗
Diuron	0.02	✗	✗	✗	✗
Fenoprop	0.01	✓	✗	✗	✗
Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide	0.00004	✓	✗	✗	✗
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	✓	✗	✗	✗
Hexazinone	0.4	✗	✗	✗	✗
Isoproturon	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lindane	0.002	✓	✗	✗	✗
MCPA	0.002	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mecoprop	0.01	✓	✗	✗	✗
Metalaxyl	0.1	✗	✗	✗	✗
Methoxychlor	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗
Metolachlor	0.01	✓	✗	✗	✗
Metribuzin	0.07	✗	✗	✗	✗
Molinate	0.007	✓	✗	✗	✗
Oryzalin	0.4	✗	✗	✗	✗
Oxadiazon	0.2	✗	✗	✗	✗
Pendimethalin	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗
Pentachlorophenol	0.01	✓	✗	✗	✗
Permethrin	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗

Pesticide name	MAV mg/L	Assessed	Detected	> 50% MAV	Transgression
Picloram	0.2	✗	✗	✗	✗
Pirimiphos methyl	0.1	✓	✗	✗	✗
Pirimisulfuron methyl	0.9	✗	✗	✗	✗
Procymidone	0.7	✓	✗	✗	✗
Propanil	0.02	✓	✗	✗	✗
Propazine	0.07	✗	✗	✗	✗
Pyridate	0.1	✗	✗	✗	✗
Simazine	0.002	✓	✓ 1 zone	✗	✗
2,4,5-T	0.01	✓	✓ 1 zone	✗	✗
Terbuthylazine	0.008	✓	✓ 2 zones	✗	✗
Thiabendazole	0.4	✗	✗	✗	✗
Triclopyr	0.1	✓	✓ 2 zones	✗	✗
Trifluralin	0.03	✓	✗	✗	✗
1080	0.0035	✓	✗	✗	✗

**Table 6.3 Pesticides detected in community drinking-water supplies**

Determinand	Use	Detections		Limit of detection		Range of detections expressed as a % of MAV
		No. of zones	Population	mg/L	% of MAV	
Dieldrin	Insecticide	3	7,860	0.00001	33%	33 – 100%
Simazine	Herbicide	1	200	0.0001	5%	10.0%
2,4,5-T	Herbicide	1	120	0.0001	1%	2.0%
Terbuthylazine	Herbicide	2	280	0.0002	2.5%	2.5 – 25%
Triclopyr	Herbicide	2	840	0.0001	0.1%	0.1 – 0.6%

#### 6.4 Transgressions and detections over fifty percent of the Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)

Thirty six pesticides have been assessed. No transgressions of the MAV have been identified. Concentrations that exceeded 50% of the MAV have been identified for one determinand only - dieldrin (in two zones). These two zones affect a total population of 360 people.

#### 6.5 Detections to 50% MAV

Five different pesticides have been detected. These are shown in Table 6.3.

The limits of detection for dieldrin (33% MAV) 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (50% of MAV), and heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide (25% MAV) are of note.

#### 6.6 Geographical distribution

There is no relationship between pesticide detections and geographical distributions apparent from the small number of detections.

## **6.7 Source types**

Because pesticides were detected in so few zones, it has not been possible to determine any relationship between source type (rain, surface or groundwater) and the detection of pesticides.

## **6.8 Unassessed zones**

Unassessed zones may have different characteristics to the community drinking-water supplies assessed through the P2 Programme. Pesticide detections reported by Close in the national surveys of pesticides in groundwater have been more frequent than for the supplies reported here, and this may result from the greater vulnerability to contamination of the wells selected for his survey (Close 1996, Close and Rosen 1999).

## 6.9.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-chloro-2',6'-dimethyl-N-methoxymethyl acetanilide
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	For excess lifetime cancer risk of $10^{-5}$

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with alachlor identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with alachlor identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with alachlor identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd - nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that alachlor is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that alachlor is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

## 6.9.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of alachlor.

## 6.10.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-methyl-2-(methylthio) propionaldehyde-O-methylcarbamoyloxime
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Number of community drinking-water zones with aldicarb identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with aldicarb identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with aldicarb identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that aldicarb is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that aldicarb is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

**Comment**

Aldicarb has not been assessed.

## 6.11 Aldrin + Dieldrin

### 6.11.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene & 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydroendo, exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.00003 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.000015 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.00001 mg/L (33 % of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with aldrin + dieldrin identified at > 50% MAV	2
Population served by community drinking-water zones with aldrin + dieldrin identified at greater than 50% MAV	360
Population served by community drinking-water zones with aldrin + dieldrin identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – 0.00003 mg/L/L
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that aldrin + dieldrin is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that aldrin + dieldrin is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.11.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

Dieldrin has been detected in 3 zones (0.3% of those assessed) at concentrations ranging from 0.00001 to 0.00003 mg/L (33 – 100% of MAV).

Summarized results for dieldrin are presented for each Public Health Unit in Appendix 3.1.

## 6.12 Atrazine

### 6.12.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	6-chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.002 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (5 % of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with atrazine identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with atrazine identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with atrazine identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd-nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that atrazine is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that atrazine is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.12.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of atrazine.

## 6.13 Azinphos methyl

### 6.13.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	S-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo(d) (1,2,3)-triazin-3-ylmethyl) O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.004 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.002 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with azinphos methyl identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with azinphos methyl identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with azinphos methyl identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that azinphos methyl is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that azinphos methyl is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Azinphos methyl has not been assessed.

## 6.14 Bentazone

### 6.14.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-(1-methylethyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide or bendioxide
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.4 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (0.025 % of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with bentazone identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with bentazone identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with bentazone identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that bentazone is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that bentazone is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.14.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of bentazone.

## 6.15 Bromacil

### 6.15.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.4 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with bromacil identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with bromacil identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with bromacil identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that bromacil is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that bromacil is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Bromacil has not been assessed.

## 6.16 Carbofuran

### 6.16.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranol methylcarbamate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.008 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.004 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with carbofuran identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with carbofuran identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with carbofuran identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that carbofuran is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that carbofuran is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Carbofuran has not been assessed.

## 6.17 Chlordane

### 6.17.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a, 4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.0002 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.0001 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.00001 mg/L (5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with chlordane identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with chlordane identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with chlordane identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that chlordane is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that chlordane is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.17.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of chlordane.

## 6.18 Chlorpyrifos

### 6.18.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.07 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.035 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (0.3% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	342 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with chlorpyrifos identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with chlorpyrifos identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with chlorpyrifos identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that chlorpyrifos is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that chlorpyrifos is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.18.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of chlorpyrifos.

## 6.19 Chlortoluron

### 6.19.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-(3-chloro-p-tolyl)-1,1-dimethyl urea or chlorotoluron
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.04 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with chlortoluron identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with chlortoluron identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with chlortoluron identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that chlortoluron is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that chlortoluron is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Chlortoluron has not been assessed.

## 6.20 Cyanazine

### 6.20.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.0007 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.00035 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	No

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with cyanazine identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with cyanazine identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with cyanazine identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that cyanazine is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that cyanazine is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Cyanazine has not been assessed.

### 6.21.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2,4-dichlorophenoxy acid or dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.04 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (0.25% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with 2,4-D identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 2,4-D identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 2,4-D identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 2,4-D is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that 2,4-D is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.21.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of 2,4-D.

### 6.22.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butanoic acid or dichlorophenoxybutyric acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.05 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (0.1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with 2,4-DB identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 2,4-DB identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 2,4-DB identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 2,4-DB is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that 2,4-DB is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.22.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of 2,4-DB.

## 6.23 DDT + isomers

### 6.23.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) ethane
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.002 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (10% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with DDT + isomers identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with DDT + isomers identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with DDT + isomers identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that DDT + isomers is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that DDT + isomers is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.23.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of DDT.

## 6.24 Diazinon

### 6.24.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	O,O-diethyl O-2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl phosphorothioate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0003 mg/L (3% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	342 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with diazinon identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with diazinon identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with diazinon identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd - nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that diazinon is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that diazinon is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.24.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of diazinon.

## 6.25 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

### 6.25.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-chloro-1,2 dibromopropane
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.0005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	For excess lifetime cancer risk of $10^{-5}$

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0005 mg/L (50% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	332 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.25.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of 2-dibromo-3-chloropropane.

## 6.26 1,2-Dichloropropane

### 6.26.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0005 mg/L (2.5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	332 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with 1,2-dichloropropane identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1,2-dichloropropane identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1,2-dichloropropane identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 1,2-dichloropropane is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that 1,2-dichloropropane is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.26.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of 1,2-dichloropropane.

## 6.27 1,3-Dichloropropene

### 6.27.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	dichloro-1,3-propene
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	For excess lifetime cancer risk of $10^{-5}$

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0005 mg/L (2.5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	332 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with 1,3-dichloropropene identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1,3-dichloropropene identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1,3-dichloropropene identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 1,3-dichloropropene is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that 1,3-dichloropropene is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.27.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of 1,3-dichloropropane.

## 6.28 Dichlorprop

### 6.28.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.05 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (0.1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with dichlorprop identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with dichlorprop identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with dichlorprop identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that dichlorprop is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that dichlorprop is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.28.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of dichlorprop.

## 6.29.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	9,10-dihydro-8a,10a-diazoniaphenanthrene; 6,7-dihydrodipyrido-(1,2- a:2',1'c) pyrazine- 5,8-di-ium; 1,1'-ethylene-2,2'- bipyridylium
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with diquat identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with diquat identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with diquat identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that diquat is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that diquat is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

**Comment**

Diquat has not been assessed.

## 6.30 Diuron

### 6.30.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with diuron identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with diuron identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with diuron identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that diuron is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that diuron is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Diuron has not been assessed.

## 6.31 Fenoprop

### 6.31.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid or silvex
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	157 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with fenoprop identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with fenoprop identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with fenoprop identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that fenoprop is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that fenoprop is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.31.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of fenoprop.

## 6.32 Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide

### 6.32.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.00004 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.00002 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.00001 mg/L (25% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.32.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of heptachlor or heptachlor epoxide.

## 6.33 Hexachlorobenzene

### 6.33.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	Hexachlorobenzene or perchlorobenzene
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.0005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	For excess lifetime cancer risk of $10^{-5}$

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (10% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with hexachlorobenzene identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with hexachlorobenzene identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with hexachlorobenzene identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that hexachlorobenzene is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that hexachlorobenzene is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.33.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of hexachlorobenzene.

## 6.34.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-cyclohexyl-6-dimethylamino-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.4 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with hexazinone identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with hexazinone identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with hexazinone identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that hexazinone is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that hexazinone is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

**Comment**

Hexazinone has not been assessed.

## 6.35 Isoproturon

### 6.35.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethyl urea
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with isoproturon identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with isoproturon identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with isoproturon identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that isoproturon is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that isoproturon is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Isoproturon has not been assessed.

## 6.36.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	Hexachlorocyclohexane or gamma benzene hexachloride
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.002 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with lindane identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with lindane identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with lindane identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that lindane is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that lindane is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

## 6.36.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of lindane in samples taken for the P2 Programme. Lindane has been tentatively identified in a school supply sampled as a result of a contamination issue identified through P2 Programme sampling. The lindane results were below the limit of detection and thus a lower level of statistical confidence is attached to the results.

## 6.37.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	4-chloro-2- methylphenoxyethanoic acid or 4-chloro-o-toloxycetic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.002 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with MCPA identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with MCPA identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with MCPA identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that MCPA is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that MCPA is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

## 6.37.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of MCPA.

## 6.38 Mecoprop

### 6.38.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-(4-chloro-o-tolyloxy) propionic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with mecoprop identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with mecoprop identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with mecoprop identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that mecoprop is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that mecoprop is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.38.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of mecoprop.

## 6.39 Metalaxyl

### 6.39.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	methyl N-(methoxyacetyl)- N-2,6-xylyl)-DL-alaninate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.05 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with metalaxyl identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with metalaxyl identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with metalaxyl identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that metalaxyl is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that metalaxyl is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Metalaxyl has not been assessed.

## 6.40 Methoxychlor

### 6.40.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (4-methoxyphenyl)ethane
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with methoxychlor identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with methoxychlor identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with methoxychlor identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that methoxychlor is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that methoxychlor is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.40.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of methoxychlor.

## 6.41 Metolachlor

### 6.41.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-chloro-6'-ethyl-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl) acet-o-toluidide
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with metolachlor identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with metolachlor identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with metolachlor identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that metolachlor is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that metolachlor is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.41.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of metolachlor.

## 6.42 Metribuzin

### 6.42.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	4-amino-6- tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5-one
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.07 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.035 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with metribuzin identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with metribuzin identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with metribuzin identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that metribuzin is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that metribuzin is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

#### Comment

Metribuzin has not been assessed.

## 6.43 Molinate

### 6.43.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	S-ethyl-N,N-hexamethylenethiocarbamate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.007 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.0035 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (1.4% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with molinate identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with molinate identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with molinate identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that molinate is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that molinate is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.43.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of molinate.

## 6.44 Oryzalin

### 6.44.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	4-(dipropylamino)-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonamide
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.4 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with oryzalin identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with oryzalin identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with oryzalin identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that oryzalin is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that oryzalin is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

#### Comment

Oryzalin has not been assessed.

## 6.45.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-(2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl)-5-(1,2-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-(3H)-one
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with oxadiazon identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with oxadiazon identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with oxadiazon identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that oxadiazon is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that oxadiazon is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

**Comment**

Oxadiazon has not been assessed.

## 6.46 Pendimethalin

### 6.46.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	N-(1-ethylpropyl)-2,6-dinitro-3,4-xylidine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with pendimethalin identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pendimethalin identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pendimethalin identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that pendimethalin is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that pendimethalin is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.46.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of pendimethalin.

## 6.47 Pentachlorophenol

### 6.47.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	494 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with pentachlorophenol identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pentachlorophenol identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pentachlorophenol identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that pentachlorophenol is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that pentachlorophenol is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.47.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of pentachlorophenol.

## 6.48.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3-phenoxybenzyl (1RS)-cis,trans-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl cyclopropane carboxylate
<b>Isomers</b>	cis- and trans-
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with permethrin identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with permethrin identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with permethrin identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that permethrin is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that permethrin is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

## 6.48.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of permethrin.

## 6.49 Picloram

### 6.49.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-picolinic acid & grazon
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with picloram identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with picloram identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with picloram identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that picloram is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that picloram is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Picloram has not been assessed.

## 6.50 Pirimiphos methyl

### 6.50.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	O-2-diethylamino-6-methyl pyrimidin-4-yl O,O-dimethylphosphorothioate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.05 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (0.2% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	342 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with pirimiphos methyl identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pirimiphos methyl identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pirimiphos methyl identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that pirimiphos methyl is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that pirimiphos methyl is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.50.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of pirimiphos methyl.

## 6.51 Pirimisulfuron methyl

### 6.51.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	Methyl 2-((((4,6-bis(difluoromethoxy)-2-pyrimidinyl)amino)carbonyl)amino)sulphonyl) benzoic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.9 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.45 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with pirimisulfuron methyl identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pirimisulfuron methyl identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pirimisulfuron methyl identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that pirimisulfuron methyl is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that pirimisulfuron methyl is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Pirimisulfuron methyl has not been assessed.

## 6.52 Procymidone

### 6.52.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)- 1,2-dimethylcyclopropane- 1,2-dicarboximide or sumisclex
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.7 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.35 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (0.02% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	346 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with procymidone identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with procymidone identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with procymidone identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that procymidone is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that procymidone is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.52.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of procymidone.

## 6.53 Propanil

### 6.53.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) Propionamide
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.02 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (0.5 % of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with propanil identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with propanil identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with propanil identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that propanil is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that propanil is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.53.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of propanil.

## 6.54 Propazine

### 6.54.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-chloro-s-triazine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.07 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.035 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with propazine identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with propazine identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with propazine identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that propazine is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that propazine is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Propazine has not been assessed.

## 6.55 Pyridate

### 6.55.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	6-chloro-3-phenylpyridazin -4-yl-S-octyl thiocarbonate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.05 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with pyridate identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pyridate identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with pyridate identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that pyridate is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that pyridate is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Pyridate has not been assessed.

## 6.56 Simazine

### 6.56.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	6-chloro-N,N'-dimethyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.002 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.001 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with simazine identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with simazine identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with simazine identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – 0.0002 mg/L
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that simazine is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that simazine is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.56.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

Simazine has been detected in 1 zone (0.1% of those assessed) at a concentration of 0.0002 mg/L (10% of MAV).

### 6.56.3 Supporting information

Summarized results for simazine are presented for each Public Health Unit in Appendix 3.2.

### 6.57.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyethanoic acid or trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.01 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.005 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with 2,4,5-T identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 2,4,5-T identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 2,4,5-T identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – 0.0002 mg/L
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 2,4,5-T is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that 2,4,5-T is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.57.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

2,4,5-T has been detected in 1 zone (0.1% of those assessed) at a concentration of 0.0002 mg/L (2% MAV).

### 6.57.3 Supporting information

Summarized results for 2,4,5-T are presented for each Public Health Unit in Appendix 3.3.

## 6.58 Terbutylazine

### 6.58.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-tert-butylamino-4-chloro-6-ethylamino-1,3,5-triazine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.008 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.004 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (2.5% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with terbutylazine identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with terbutylazine identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with terbutylazine identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – 0.002 mg/L
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that terbutylazine is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that terbutylazine is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.58.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

Terbutylazine has been detected in 2 zones (0.2% of those assessed) at concentrations from 0.0002 – 0.002 mg/L (2.5 – 25% MAV).

### 6.58.3 Supporting information

Summarized results for terbutylazine are presented for each Public Health Unit in Appendix 3.4.

## 6.59 Thiabendazole

### 6.59.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2-(thiazol-4-yl)benzimidazole
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.4 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.2 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	No
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	N/A
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	0
Number of community drinking-water zones with thiabendazole identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with thiabendazole identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with thiabendazole identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	N/A
Median of P2 Programme results	N/A
Do the data suggest that thiabendazole is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that thiabendazole is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

#### Comment

Thiabendazole has not been assessed.

## 6.60 Triclopyr

### 6.60.2 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	3,5,6-trichloro-2- pyridyloxyethanoic acid or 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyloxyacetic acid
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.1 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.05 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001 mg/L (0.1% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	296 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with triclopyr identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with triclopyr identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with triclopyr identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – 0.0006 mg/L
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that triclopyr is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that triclopyr is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

#### 6.60.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

Triclopyr has been detected in 2 zones (0.2% of those assessed) at concentrations of 0.0001 and 0.0006 mg/L (0.1 and 0.6% of MAV).

#### 6.60.3 Supporting information

Summarized results for triclopyr are presented for each Public Health Unit in Appendix 3.5.

## 6.61 Trifluralin

### 6.61.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenamine
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.03 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.015 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	None

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0002 mg/L (0.7% of MAV)
Total number of samples analysed for this determinand in Phase 1 of the P2 Programme	343 samples
Number of community drinking-water zones with trifluralin identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with trifluralin identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with trifluralin identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that trifluralin is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	No
Do the data suggest that trifluralin is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	No

### 6.61.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of trifluralin.

### 6.62.1 Summary information

<b>Synonyms</b>	sodium fluoroethanoate sodium fluoroacetate, or sodium monofluoroacetate
<b>Isomers</b>	None listed in DWSNZ
<b>Maximum Acceptable Value (MAV)</b>	0.0035 mg/L
<b>50% MAV</b>	0.00175 mg/L
<b>Remarks (from DWSNZ:2000)</b>	PMAV

Assessed in the P2 Programme?	Yes: M1 and M2 by selection
Limit of detection for samples taken as part of the P2 Programme	0.0001
Number of community drinking-water zones with 1080 identified at > 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1080 identified at greater than 50% MAV	0
Population served by community drinking-water zones with 1080 identified at greater than MAV, i.e. health significant concentrations	0
Range of P2 Programme results	nd – nd
Median of P2 Programme results	nd
Do the data suggest that 1080 is found more frequently in surface, ground or rain water	N/A
Do the data suggest that 1080 is found more frequently in large, small or school supplies	N/A

### 6.62.2 Detections up to 50% MAV

There have been no detections of 1080.