GLOSSARY

Acetylcholinesterase	an enzyme that controls the degradation of a neuronal chemical called acetylcholine, which is responsible for communication between cells (e.g., between two nerve cells and/or between nerve cells and muscle cells). The organophosphate class of insecticide blocks acetylcholinesterase.
active ingredient	the chemical compound that is intended to target and eradicate the adult mosquito
Acute	Short term; immediate
Acute exposures	Exposures occurring within 24 hours of adulticide spraying
Acute toxicity	Refers to health effects that would arise soon after short-term exposure
Adult Mosquito Control Programs	Two proposed NYCDOH programs: the Mosquito-Borne Disease Control Program, which focuses on control of adult mosquitoes for disease control Citywide; and a Mosquito Population Control Program in the Rockaways, which focuses on control of adult mosquito populations in the Rockaways
Adulticide	A type of pesticide used to kill adult mosquitoes
Aedes sollicitans	see Ochlerotatus sollicitans
Aerator	An apparatus for supplying or impregnating liquid with air
Altosid	Brand name of methoprene, a type of larvicide
Aquifer	a subsurface layer consisting of a porous material such as sand and/or gravel that retains a significant amount of water in the pore spaces.
Arboviral	Refers to mosquito-transmitted viruses, viruses carried by arthropods
Arboviral encephalitis	Inflammation of the brain due to a virus carried by arthopods
Arbovirus	Viruses carried by arthropods; a shortened term for arthropod-borne virus
Arthropod	A group of animals that does not have a backbone, such as insects, spiders (arachnids) and crustaceans
Aseptic meningitis	Inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord, not due to a bacterial infection
Aspirator	a suction device used to remove liquid and other material from an area
Assay	a laboratory test

Asymptomatic	Not showing or producing indications of a disease
Average daily dose (ADD)	an estimate of the amount of active adulticide ingredients to which a person may be exposed through daily activities
Avian surveillance	monitoring of the bird population for presence of a disease
Bacillus sphaericus	a bacterium; type of biological pesticide used to eradicate mosquito larvae in water (mosquito larvae die after ingesting this bacteria)
Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis (Bti)	a bacterium; type of biological pesticide used to eradicate mosquito larvae in water (mosquito larvae die after ingesting this bacteria);
Biomist	A pesticide product whose active ingredient is permethrin
Biota	The flora and fauna of a region
bridge vector	An arthropod (in this case, a specific species of mosquito) that serves as a main transmission of virus between the reservoir (birds) and a dead end host (humans)
Cancer slope factor (CSF)	upper-bound estimate (the highest estimate) of the incremental probability that an individual will develop cancer in his or her lifetime per unit intake of a chemical; the increased probability that an individual will develop cancer following a specific exposure to a chemical; this increased probability is in addition to everyone's probability of developing cancer from everyday exposures to a multitude of chemicals. The CSF parallels the RfD (it refers to ingestion exposures).
Carcinogenic	cancer-producing
case fatality rate	the percentage of persons diagnosed as having a specified disease who die as a result of that illness (proportion of cases who die of the total infected)
catch basins	grates seen at street corners and other properties for water runoff
central tendency, or central tendency values	exposure parameters typical of average exposure conditions (to adulticides)
Chemical-specific	refers to the fact that reference doses (RfDs) and reference concentrations (RfCs) are unique to a particular chemical; each chemical has its own RfD and RfC.
Chronic	long-term; chronic exposure pathways, for example, are defined as those pathways with exposure durations to a maximum of 30 years.

Chronic Reference Dose (chronic RfD)	an estimate of a daily exposure level for the human population, including sensitive individuals (e.g., elderly, fetus, pregnant women, chronically ill) that is likely not to create an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime
Communicable diseases	Illnesses due to specific infectious agents or their toxic products that can be transmitted from an infected person or animal to a susceptible host; either directly or indirectly trough an intermediate host
Comprehensive Arthropod Surveillance and Control Plan (Comprehensive Plan)	The Comprehensive Plan emphasizes routine surveillance and control of potential mosquito breeding sites, to prevent adult mosquitoes from proliferating throughout the City. The Comprehensive Plan also addresses efforts to control adult mosquitoes to prevent disease throughout the City, if necessary. In addition, in response to community concerns, the Comprehensive Plan includes a component to control adult mosquito populations in the Rockaways. The Comprehensive Plan includes the following two major components: Routine Surveillance and Control Program (the "Routine Program"), focusing on: Education; Comprehensive surveillance; and Adult Mosquito Control Programs. This consists of two programs: A Mosquito-Borne Disease Control Program focusing on control of adult mosquitoes for disease control City-wide; and A Mosquito Population Control Program in the Rockaways focusing on control of adult mosquito populations in the Rockaways.
Convalescent blood sera	blood serum collected from patients recently recovered from a disease, often used to test whether a person has had a specific infection
Culex (Cx.) pipiens	Species of mosquito; the primary known vector for West Nile virus, commonly found in urban areas; breeds in fresh but stagnant water such as backyard containers and storm drains
DEET	DEET (chemical name, N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) is the active ingredient in many insect repellent products
default exposure	a typical exposure number that is used when site-specific information is not available

degradation	The act or process of degrading; the process by which a chemical compound breaks down into less complex components; the breakdown of a chemical compound into atoms or simpler compounds
degrade	Break down; to reduce the complexity (of a chemical compound); decompose
Deposition	Modeled estimates of the amount of what is deposited on, or settles on, surfaces (or people or food or water or any medium) after spraying; generally refers to concentrations of active ingredients or inerts in surface, water, soil, air, and other media
deposition level	the amount (of an ingredient) that would settle onto a surface
Dermal	Of or relating to the skin, especially the dermis
Dermal	of or relating to the skin
dimethoxy	an organophosphate group. The literature suggests that the dimethoxy compounds are the least toxic among organophosphate compounds.
Dispersion model	mathematical model that estimates dissipation of air pollutant concentrations from source
Drift	adulticide ingredients that travel distances from the original spraying area due to wind and dispersion.
Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)	Mosquito-borne viral disease that causes inflammation of the brain; very similar to West Nile virus
effective concentration	an estimate of the amount of active adulticide ingredients to which a person may be exposed, via inhalation. through daily activities
effluent	Outflow from a sewer or sewage system.
electroencephalogram	A recording from the scalp of brain electrical activity
electromyogram	Recording of electrical activity associated with functioning skeletal muscle used to diagnose neuromuscular disorder
emerging disease surveillance	monitoring of populations for the appearance of a new or re-emergent disease
empirical studies	Field studies
encephalitis	Inflammation of the brain, which can be caused by numerous viruses, including West Nile Virus
endemic	the normal presence of a disease or infectious agent among human beings within a geographic area
endotoxin	A poison or toxin contained inside a bacteria that is released when the cell dies and disintegrates; a toxin of internal origin

Entrained	Drawn
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	this document that describes the impact on the environment from a proposed action (in this case, the application of pesticides to control adult mosquitoes)
EPCair	The Exposure Point Concentration of the constituent in air (µg/m3), meaning the amount of active ingredient to which people are exposed in the air
Epicenter	Location of the first human infections (of a virus outbreak)
Epidemiological	Relating to the branch of medical science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population
Epizootic	An outbreak of disease affecting many animals of one kind at the same time; also: the disease itself
Estuary	Any area where fresh and salt water mix, and tidal effects are evident, or any partially enclosed coastal body of water where the tide meets the current of any stream or river
Etiologic agents	biologic organism or chemical material that cause disease
exotoxin	A poison or toxin secreted by living bacterial cells into host tissues or the surrounding medium
Exposure pathways (sometimes: pathways)	The routes by which people or animals may come in contact with an adulticide; Routes through which exposure to an adulticide might occur; these include not only inhalation of airborne adulticides and skin contact with adulticide residue during spraying, but also accidental ingestion (eating) of adulticide residues because of hand-to-mouth behaviors; ingestion of contaminated produce and drinking water, and exposure due to participation in outdoor aquatic activities.
Exposure Point Concentration (EPC)	The concentration of an active ingredient in soil, water, surfaces, food, and air with which people come in contact by the various exposure pathways (i.e., it is the amount of active ingredient that one is exposed to from a specific exposure pathway); the amount of active ingredient with which people come into contact in various media. To quantify potential human exposures to adulticides, the concentrations and deposition levels of the adulticides' active ingredients released from the applicator are modeled in air and on surfaces. These modeled concentrations are called exposure point concentrations.
Febrile	Feverish
Febrile illness	Illness with fever
flavivirus	a subset of arboviruses (transmitted by arthropods); this family of viruses includes West Nile Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis and several others

Fugitive dust	For example, dust generated by wind blowing or by people walking on unpaved paths, or by gardening or construction
Future No Action condition or No Action Condition	Scenario of the future without the Proposed Action. (In this EIS, this scenario would include no adulticiding; the scenario would, however, include other Routine Program components, including larviciding.)
genotoxic	capable of altering genetic material
Gravid traps	type of mosquito traps designed to attract pregnant female mosquitoes
Gross pathology	exterior appearance of test animal's tissues and organs
groundwater	Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs
Half life	Time it takes for half a given amount of a substance such as a drug to be removed from living tissue through natural biological activity; the time required for half of a substance introduced to the environment to be eliminated through natural processes
Hazard Index (HI)	the total of the individual HQs for each adulticide active ingredient for all pathways by a specific population group (e.g., young child resident). This HI represents the sum of all potential exposures to a specific active ingredient. Thus, if the HI is less than or equal to 1.0, no adverse non-cancer health effects are expected. An HI greater than 1.0 does not mean that adverse human health effects will occur, but rather that further evaluation is required.
Hazard Quotient (HQ)	the ratio of the average daily dose associated with a particular exposure pathway to the acceptable daily dose. This ratio indicates whether a specific exposure to an adulticide's active ingredient (e.g., inhalation of an adulticide in air by a child resident) is likely to result in adverse health effects; the estimated exposure concentration divided by the toxicological benchmark concentration for a particular organisim
Henry's Law	The amount or mole fraction (the fraction of molecules of the gas of interest to the total number of molecules) of a soluble gas that dissolves in a liquid is proportional to (a multiple of a given constant, Henry's Constant) the partial pressure of the gas (the pressure the molecules of the constituent of interest exert, or would exert, if they were the only gas molecules in the volume)
hydrolysis	A chemical of decomposition involving the splitting of a bond and the addition of the hydrogen cation and the hydroxide anion of water
IgM-capture enzyme immunoassay (EIA) testing	a laboratory analysis for the presence of Immunoglobulin M antibodies (antibodies that rise during the acute phase of an illness and are a sign of recent infection)

In vitro	Refers to tests conducted on individual organs or tissues
In vivo	Refers to tests conducted in whole organisms
indirect IgG enzyme immunoassay (EIA) testing	a laboratory analysis for the presence of Immunoglobulin G antibodies (long-lasting antibodies; their presence are a sign of past infection)
Inert or Inert ingredient	Adulticide ingredients, which are generally solvents, to aid in the formulation and dispersion of the product
Insecticide	Substance used to kill insects
Interactive Voice System	An automated telephone system by which information can be assessed by choosing from a set of options
ISC3ST dispersion model	USEPA mathematical model employed to estimate airborne concentrations and depositions of adulticides into the environment
larvae	immature mosquitoes; stage which hatches from the egg, prior to adult stage
larvicide	A type of insecticide used to eradicate immature mosquitoes (larvae), or to inhibit larvae from developing into adult mosquitoes
Literature review	A literature search in peer-reviewed published scientific articles, as well as government documents, conducted to assess potential human and animal effects of pesticide exposure
low-observed-effect-level (LOEL)	The LOEL is different from the Lowest-Observed-Adverse-Effect- Level (LOAEL), which is the lowest level at which biologically significant adverse effects are observed, and is therefore an estimated criterion because there is no firm definition of an adverse effect. The LOEL may be a more conservative criterion than the LOAEL, as it considers effects that may not be considered adverse, such as changes in food consumption. A similar distinction exists between the NOEL and NOAEL.
malaoxon	Once malathion has entered the body, it can be slightly altered to another organophosphate, malaoxon, which is approximately 1,000 times more effective at inhibiting the enzyme acetylcholinesterase.
malathion	An organosphosphate pesticide used to eradicate adult mosquitoes; active ingredient in the product Fyfanon ®
Margin of exposure (MOE)	A Margin of Exposure (MOE) analysis is a USEPA recommended analysis method that can be used to evaluate cancer risks
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	Manufacturers' lists of pesticides' ingredients, especially those associated with adverse health effects, and information that may

(MSDS)	occur if the products are not properly used and handled
meningitis	Inflamation of the lining surrounding the brain and spinal cord
meningoencephalitis	An inflamation of the brain and the membranes covering the spinal cord and brain, caused by the West Nile virus
metabolites	Breakdown products formed by degradation of the active ingredients
Metabolize	Detoxify, break down in the body
Methoprene	a type of larvicide; chemical that is used to prevent mosquito larvae from emerging and developing into adult mosquitoes
Microgram, or ?g	A microgram (?g) is one/millionth of a gram, and there are approximately 454 grams per pound)
Micron	Micrometer; a unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter
Migration	Intentional, directional, and usually seasonal movement of animals between two regions or habitats
Migratory birds	In the United States, birds that fly south for the winter and return north in the spring
mitigation	Measures to minimize or avoid an action's significant adverse impacts to the fullest extent possible
MMWR	The CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Mosquito breeding site	a location where mosquitoes lay eggs, usually in stagnant water with organic material
Mosquito pools	a group of mosquitoes collected in one area and combined at the laboratory for testing for the presence of West Nile and related viruses
Mosquito Population Control Program in the Rockaways	Proposed program focusing on control of adult mosquitoes populations in the Rockaways
Mosquito-Borne Disease Control Program	Proposed program focusing on control of adult mosquitoes for disease control Citywide
Mutagenic	Capable of changing the genetic material of cells, possibly causing cancer
mutagenicity	The capacity to induce mutatations, which are changes in cell genetic material
N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide	DEET (chemical name, NN-diethyl-meta-toluamide) is the active ingredient in many insect repellent products
naled	An organophosphate pesticide used to eradicate adult mosquitoes; active ingredient in the product Dibrom®

Natural resources	Any area capable of providing habitat for plant and animal species or capable of functioning to support environmental systems; e.g., surface and groundwaters and drainage systems, wetlands, dunes and beaches, grasslands, wetlands
Necropsy	autopsy on an animal
Negative Declaration	A lead agency's determination that an action will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Under CEQR review, when it is determined that an action would not have the potential for significant adverse impact on the public health or environment, such a "Negative Declaration" is issued.
neurology	the study of the nervous system and its disorders
non-target biota	The flora and fauna of a region that are not the intended target of insecticides
No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL)	the highest dose of a chemical compound to which an animal can be exposed without experiencing any toxic response in studies. It is assumed that any dose below the NOAEL can be safely tolerated by the animal for a period of time corresponding to the duration of exposure in the study.
No-observed-effect-level (NOEL)	The NOEL is different from No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL), and is an estimated criterion because there is no firm definition of an adverse effect. The NOEL may be a more conservative criterion than the NOAEL, as it considers effects that may not be considered adverse.
Ochlerotatus (Oc.) sollicitans	Species of mosquito that is not currently known to transmit West Nile virus; breeds in salt marshes. The major nuisance mosquito in the Rockaways
oncogenic	cancer-causing
organophosphate	A class of adulticide, including malathion and naled, that works by interfering with insects' central nervous system
outbreak	an unexpected increase in frequency or distribution of a disease
overwintering	a period of rest or hibernation by which insects survive the winter
Partitioning	In the case of the active ingredients, partitioning describes when part of a certain quantity of active ingredient leaves one medium (such as air or water) and enters another medium (such as the organic matter in soil or sediment) while another part remains in the original medium
Pathogen	Any disease-carrying organism
Pathway	See exposure pathway.

Per capita income	Total income of a particular geographic area divided by the number of residents in that area
permethrin	A synthetic pyrethroid pesticide used to eradicate adult mosquitoes; active ingredient in the product Biomist®
Pesticide	Substance used to kill pests such as insects, mice and rats; insecticide is a form of pesticide
petroleum distillates	An type of inert ingredient which can be found in pyrethroid formulations.
Phased approach	In this case, a method of increasing mosquito surveillance, prevention and control activities based on the interpretation of the best surveillance data in an area that takes into account the following factors: habitat; time of year; weather conditions; the level of documented viral activity/presence; the distribution, density, age and infection rate of the vector population; the density and proximity of human population
Piperonyl butoxide (PBO)	A synergist used in pyrethroid products
Positive Declaration	A lead agency's determination that an action may have one or more significant adverse effects on the environment. The issuance of a Positive Declaration commits the lead agency to preparing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement before it approves, undertakes, or funds its action.
Principal Organic Contaminants (POC) or Principal Organic Contaminant classes	Principal organic contaminant classes means the classes of organic chemicals listed below: (i) Halogenated alkane: compound containing carbon (C), hydrogen (H) and halogen (X) where X = fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br) and/or iodine (I), having the general formula CnHyXz, where y + z = 2n + 2; n, y and z are integer variables; n and z are equal to or greater than one and y is equal to or greater than zero. Specifically excluded from this class are chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane. (ii) Halogenated ether: compound containing carbon (C), hydrogen (H), oxygen (O) and halogen (X) (where X = F, Cl, Br and/or I) having the general formula CnHyXzO, where y + z = 2n + 2; the oxygen is bonded to two carbons; n, y and z are integer variables; n is equal to or greater than two, y is equal to or greater than zero and z is equal to or greater than one. (iii) Halobenzenes and substituted halobenzenes: derivatives of benzene which have at least one halogen atom attached to the ring and which may or may not have straight or branched chain hydrocarbon, nitrogen or oxygen substituents.

	(iv) Benzene and alkyl- or nitrogen-substituted benzenes: benzene or a derivative of benzene which has either an alkyl- and/or a nitrogen-substituent.
	(v) Substituted, unsaturated hydrocarbons: a straight or branched chain unsaturated hydrocarbon compound containing one of the following: halogen, aldehyde, nitrile or amide.
	(vi) Halogenated nonaromatic cyclic hydrocarbons: a nonaromatic cyclic compound containing a halogen.
product labels	Every pesticide product must bear a label containing information specified in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and all label language must be approved by USEPA. The label must show name, brand, and trademark; name and address of producer, registrant, or person for whom the product was produced; net contents; product registration number; producing establishment number; an ingredient statement; warning or precautionary statement; directions for use, and the use classification.
Proposed Action	The application of insecticides to control the proliferation of infected adult mosquitoes
Pyrethrin	a naturally occurring insecticide derived from the flowers of chrysanthemum plants; a type of insecticide first discovered in pyrethrum flowers such as chrysanthemums (daisy-like flowers), and noted for its immediately noticeable effect on insects, as well as rapid degradation in the environment
Pyrethroid	A class of adulticide based on pyrethrin's synthetic equivalent; a synthetic chemical manufactured to replicate the insecticidal properties of naturally occurring pyrethrins
reasonable maximum exposure (RME)	reasonable upper-bound exposure conditions (to adulticides)
Receptors	Organisms or habitats that could be exposed to adulticides; in a risk assessment, a receptor is the population upon which a stressor may act.
Reference concentration (RfC)	a chemical-specific concentration to which people, including sensitive individuals, can be exposed on a daily basis without adverse health effects; "concentration'' is the amount of a chemical that an individual is exposed to through breathing
Reference dose (RfD)	a chemical-specific dose to which people, including sensitive individuals, can be exposed on a daily basis without adverse health effects; "dose" refers to what individuals take into their bodies (such as through ingestion or through the skin)

Representative areas	seven representative geographic areas of the City, selected for site-specific study. In this EIS, representative areas are: College Point; Jamaica Bay and Environs/Paerdegat Basin Area; Edgemere/Far Rockaway; Soundview/Hunts Point; Jerome Park/Van Cortlandt Park South; Manhattan's Upper East Side; and Lemon Creek/Wolfe's Pond. These areas are representative for projecting potential Citywide impacts from the proposed plan and include the full range of New York City environment, some likely mosquito breeding grounds, and locations of vulnerable human populations and threatened and endangered wildlife species.
resmethrin	a synthetic pyrethroid pesticide used to eradicate adult mosquitoes in the home, lawn, garden and at industrial sites; active ingredient in the product Scourge®
Risk Assessment	Evaluation of the magnitude of effect to human health and the environment posed by the presence of hazardous substances and proposed controls to limit or eliminate such effects
Risk Assessment	a process by which scientists evaluate the potential for adverse health or environmental effects from exposure to naturally occurring or synthetic chemicals, including those in adulticides; evaluation of the magnitude of effect to human health and the environment posed by the presence of hazardous substances and proposed controls to limit or eliminate such effects. A risk assessment approach uses existing methods and exposure factors developed by the USEPA to estimate risks. The risk assessment consists of several steps including: an exposure analysis; a toxicity analysis; and a risk characterization, which characterizes the risks to the exposed population (e.g., what is the likelihood that there would be an increase in cancer in a population exposed to a particular active ingredient in adulticides).
risk characterization	The part of a Risk Assessment that characterizes the risks to the exposed population (e.g., what is the likelihood that there would be an increase in cancer in a population exposed to a particular active ingredient in adulticides)
Routine Surveillance and Control Program (Routine Program)	Part of the Comprehensive Plan to control the mosquito population, the Routine Program focuses on education; comprehensive surveillance; and mosquito breeding prevention and larval control activities.
Runoff	The proportion of precipitation (rain and snow) on land that ultimately reaches streams, often with dissolved or suspended material

salt marsh	areas of vegetation in bodies of salt water that may support the breeding of certain types of mosquitoes such as Aedes sollicitans; examples of salt marshes are Jamaica Bay, Long Island Sound and areas in northern Queens
sentinel	birds and other animals used in testing as an early warning system, in this case for the presence of virus (e.g. sentinel chickens)
Serologic	of, or relating to serum
Seropositive	positive laboratory result of a serum sample; serum: liquid portion of the blood containing proteins, including antibodies
seroprevalence survey	a household-based survey of blood serum samples; blood-sample surveys. To determine the prevalence of recently acquired West Nile virus infection and associated risk factors for infection, random household cluster blood-sample surveys ("serosurveys") were conducted in 1999 in a 3-square-mile area of northern Queens, considered to be at the epicenter of the outbreak that year, and in October and November 2000 in Staten Island
serosurvey	See seroprevalence survey; blood-sample surveys
Serum	liquid portion of the blood containing proteins, including antibodies
Source reduction	The removal or reduction of larval mosquito habitats
spray season	May to October, the active season for mosquitoes
St. Louis encephalitis (SLE)	Mosquito-borne viral disease that causes inflammation of the brain; very similar to West Nile virus; one of the major types of arboviral (mosquito-transmitted) encephalitis in North America
Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)	New York State Department of Health's tracking system for hospitalizations
stressor	(In a risk assessment) something that has the potential to cause adverse effects on people or natural resource species
Subchronic	Medium-term; neither immediate nor long-term
Sumithrin	a synthetic pyrethroid pesticide used to eradicate adult mosquitoes in swamps, marshes, and recreational areas; active ingredient in the product Anvil 10+10
Surrogate Species	a species used in place of another species, in a risk assessment; most often, the potential for adverse effects from a stressor on an untested species of interest are estimated from data on another (surrogate) species that has been tested against that stressor

synergist	a chemical that enhances another chemical's effectiveness; synergists (e.g., PBO) are used with pyrethroids to prevent insects from detoxifying pyrethroids.
Tox 1-Liners	Summaries of toxicology studies supplied by the Health Effects Division of USEPA's Office of Pesticide Programs.
toxic response	any observable and measurable harmful effect or ailment
toxicity analysis	A step in the public health risk assessment; the purpose of the toxicity analysis is to determine how much of an adulticide is required to cause an adverse health effect, and to predict exposure levels at which those health effects are likely to be negligible or nonexistent
Toxicological benchmark concentration	same as the benchmark: in a risk assessment, it is the highest exposure concentration of a substance that is believed not to elicit adverse toxicological effects in a receptor species.
Uncertainty factors	Safety factors that are applied to account for issues such as species-to-species extrapolation, protection of sensitive human subpopulations, study duration, study deficiencies, incomplete databases
Unit risk (UR)	the increased probability that an individual will develop cancer following a specific exposure to a chemical; this increased probability is in addition to everyone's probability of developing cancer from everyday exposures to a multitude of chemicals. The upper-bound estimates (the highest estimates) of the incremental probability that an individual will develop cancer in his or her lifetime per unit intake of a specific chemical. The UR parallels the RfC (it refers to concentrations in the air).
USEPA toxicity classes	USEPA groups adulticides into four classes according to their toxicity in mammalian species via ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact: Class I, highly toxic; Class II, moderately toxic; Class III, slightly toxic to practically non-toxic; and Class IV, practically non-toxic
VectoBac	brand name for larvicide Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis (BTi)
VectoLex	brand name for larvicide Bacillus sphaericus
vector	an organism (an insect in most cases) capable of carrying and transmitting a disease-causing agent from one host to another.
vector control	Mechanism instituted to control and reduce the vector population
vector surveillance	Monitoring of the vector population for presence of a disease
Venezuelan equine encephalitis	Mosquito-borne viral disease that causes inflammation of the

(VEE)	brain; one of the major types of arboviral (mosquito-transmitted) encephalitis in North America
viral	of or relating to a virus
viral encephalitis	inflammation of the brain caused by a virus
Volatilization	The change of a chemical from liquid to gas.
Volatilize	Evaporating readily at normal temperatures and pressures.
Waterfront Revitalization Program	New York City's Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, adopted as a 197-a Plan, which applies to all projects in a designated Coastal Zone
Weight of evidence approach	A weight of evidence approach combines information from multiple study approaches to assess the potential impacts of adulticiding on the public or the environment.
western equine encephalitis (WEE)	Mosquito-borne viral disease that causes inflammation of the brain; one of the major types of arboviral (mosquito-transmitted) encephalitis in North America
wetlands	A lowland area, such as a marsh or swamp, that is saturated with moisture
Xylene.	An inert; a methylbenzene solvent (i.e., alkylbenzene) that is part of an aromatic petroleum solvent

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