Concentrations (ng/mL) of dialkyl phosphates (DAPs) in urine samples collected from 89 pregnant women in 2010 - 2011 for the Maternal and Infant Environmental Exposure Project (MIEEP)

DAP[a, b]	Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval)	Selected Percentiles				Limit of Detection (LOD)
		25th	50th	75th	90th	
DEDTP	*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	0.10
DEP	**1.41** (1.10 – 1.80)	*<LOD*	1.76	3.51	6.79	0.50
DMDTP	*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	1.0
DMTP	*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	*<LOD*	0.50

a. See page two for full names of DAPs.
b. See page three for explanation of terms.

* Geometric mean was not calculated because the chemical was found in less than 65% of the study group.

Abbreviations, full chemical names, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers (CASRNs), and some example parent organophosphate pesticides for dialkyl phosphates (DAPs) measured

Abbreviation	Full Name of Analyte	CASRN[a]	Example Parent Organophosphate Pesticides
DEDTP	Diethyldithiophosphate	298-06-6	Phorate
DEP	Diethylphosphate	598-02-7	Chlorpyrifos, diazinon
DMDTP	Dimethyldithiophosphate	756-80-9	Dimethoate, malathion, methidathion, phosmet
DMTP	Dimethylthiophosphate	1112-38-5	Dimethoate, malathion, methidathion, phosmet

a. See page three for explanation of CASRN.

Explanation of Terms

ng/mL	Nanograms of the chemical per milliliter of urine.
Geometric mean	The geometric mean is an estimated middle value of a set of numbers. This is different than the average, also called the "arithmetic mean." A geometric mean is sometimes calculated when the set of numbers contains some extreme values. For example, the geometric mean of the set of numbers "1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 10, 100" is calculated by *multiplying* all ten numbers together and then *raising the product to the 1/10th power*, giving 4.8. To compare, the arithmetic mean is calculated by *adding* all ten numbers and *dividing by 10*, giving 14.
95% confidence interval	A *sample* is a subset of a larger *population*. A confidence interval for a statistical measure is a range of values estimated from *sample* data. This interval is likely to include the true value of the statistical measure, such as a geometric mean, for the larger *population*. A 95% confidence interval for a statistical measure implies that we are 95% confident that the range includes the true *population* value for this measure.
Percentiles	Percentiles are best explained by an example: if the 75th percentile is 1.5 μg/L, this means that 75% of participants had levels less than or equal to 1.5 μg/L.
Limit of detection (LOD)	The LOD is the lowest level of a chemical that the laboratory can measure in blood or urine.
Below the limit of detection (<LOD)	Below the LOD means that the laboratory could not detect the chemical. This may have been because the chemical was not present at all or because it was present at such a low level that the laboratory could not measure it.
CASRN - Chemical Abstract Services Registry Number	The CASRN is a unique identification number assigned to individual chemicals by the Chemical Abstract Services division of the American Chemical Society.