

SYNTHETIC PYRETHROIDS

CHEMICAL AND COMMON NAMES (All are pyrethroid insecticides)

Bifenthrin (ATTAIN, TALSTAR)

Cyfluthrin (DECATHLON, TEMPO 2)

Esfenvalerate (ASANA)

Fenpropathrin (TAME)

Fluvalinate (MAVRIK)

Permethrin (AMBUSH, POUNCE)

Phenothrin (SUMITHRIN)

Tefluthrin (FORCE)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Symptoms of synthetic pyrethroid poisoning may include one or many of the following:

- stuffy, runny nose
- wheezing, coughing
- tremors
- extreme weakness
- headache, fever
- sensation of swelling or tightness in the chest
- irregular heartbeat
- nausea

Effects to the eyes may include:

- blurred or dark vision
- redness caused by stinging
- extensive tearing

SHORT-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- The synthetic pyrethroid pesticides listed above are moderately poisonous chemicals.
- All these chemicals can be absorbed through the skin, especially through cuts and scratches, so direct contact should be avoided.
- Synthetic pyrethroids range from moderately to highly irritating to the eyes.

LONG-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- Synthetic pyrethroids are generally not considered carcinogens. However, both bifenthrin (TALSTAR) and permethrin (AMBUSH) are considered by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be weak carcinogens. Further studies are required on specific compounds.
- Synthetic pyrethroids do not accumulate and persist in the body.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRACTICES

Do not allow any of these pesticides to get on your skin or in your eyes. Do not breath dust or spray mist. Follow all precautions and protective clothing requirements listed in the Precautionary Statements section on the pesticide label.

RE-ENTRY TIMES

Check postings at your place of work for the exact re-entry times regarding your assigned field. Re-entry times are also listed on pesticide labels under "Re-Entry Statements for Farm Workers."

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The employer is responsible for providing emergency assistance to a worker believed to have been poisoned or injured by a pesticide used on the farm.

The employer must make emergency transportation to an emergency medical facility available by:

- taking the worker to the medical facility
- calling an emergency vehicle (ambulance)
- making sure the worker has a ride to the medical facility with someone else.

Employers must also provide to the worker or medical personnel, upon request, information on:

- product name, EPA registration number and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the worker may have been exposed
- emergency information from the product labeling
- description of the way the pesticide was being used
- circumstances of the worker's exposure to the pesticide.

CROPS TYPICALLY RECEIVING SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID APPLICATIONS

Fruits: Apples
Peaches

Grains: Sweet corn
Field Corn

Vegetables:	Soybeans	Peppers	Brussel sprouts
	Beans	Cucumbers	Broccoli
	Peas	Eggplant	Lettuce
	Tomatoes	Cabbage	Spinach
	Potatoes	Cauliflower	Mustards

FOR ADDITIONAL HELP OR INFORMATION

NJ Department of Environmental Protection/Pesticide Control Program
(Pesticide regulation information and complaints) 609-984-6915, English and Spanish

NJ Poison Information and Education System
(Emergencies Only) 1-800-222-1222, English only

National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)
(General pesticide information) 1-800-858-7378, English and Spanish

NEAREST MEDICAL EMERGENCY FACILITY: _____