

DITHIOCARBAMATES

CHEMICAL AND COMMON NAMES (All are dithiocarbamate fungicides)

Ferbam (CARBAMATE, FERBAM)

Maneb (MANEB)

Mancozeb (DITHANE, MANCOZEB, MANZATE, PENNCOZEB)

Metiram (POLYRAM)

Thiram (SPOTRETE, THIRAM)

Ziram (ZIRAM)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Dithiocarbamate poisoning may occur if excessive amounts of spray or dust are inhaled and include one or many of the following symptoms:

- itching
- scratchy throat
- sneezing
- cough
- inflammation of nose or throat

Effects to the eyes may include:

- redness
- extensive tearing
- blurred vision

SHORT-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- The dithiocarbamate pesticides listed above do not present a poison hazard under normal use.
- Dithiocarbamates can be irritating to the skin and cause rashes.

LONG-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- Once in the body, dithiocarbamates can turn into a chemical considered by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be a probable human carcinogen.
- Long-term exposure to high levels of dithiocarbamate pesticides can result in abnormal thyroid function.
- Dithiocarbamates have been shown to cause reproductive and birth defects in laboratory animals.
- Dithiocarbamates 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 DITHIOCARBAMATE APPLICATIONS

| | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|
| Fruits: | Apples | Blueberries |
| | Peaches | Cranberries |
| | Grapes | |

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|---------|------------|
| Grains: | Sweet corn |
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|-------------|------------------|----------|
| Vegetables: | Cucumbers | Potatoes |
| | Peppers Eggplant | Tomatoes |

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: _____

