

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH

Mosquito Control Division

1901 Wayside Road, Tinton Falls, NJ 07724

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John P. Curley



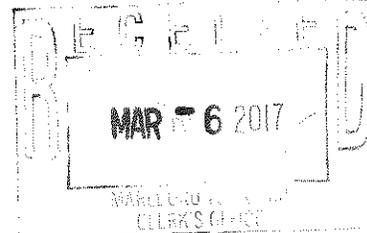
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March 1, 2017



TO: Municipal Administrator
FROM: Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division

The Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division is distributing this packet of materials in compliance with Sections 9.10 of the New Jersey Pesticide Control Regulations (N.J.A.C. Title 7, Chapter 30) Notification: community or area wide applications. The purpose of this packet is to provide municipal officials with pertinent information regarding our treatment operations to control adult mosquitoes, also known as adulticiding. **Municipalities are encouraged to share this information with all residents in their communities.**

In our adulticiding operations, all pesticides used are registered by the USEPA and NJDEP and recommended for use by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for the control of adult mosquitoes.

Upon request the Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division shall provide a resident with notification at least 12 hours prior to the application, except for Quarantine and Vector Control only (i.e. to prevent or reduce incidence of mosquito-borne disease, such as West Nile Virus), when conditions necessitate pesticide applications sooner than that time. Should a resident request notification please direct them to contact our offices at 732-542-3630 to be placed on our "Adulticide Notification List."

For the most up to date information can be found on our website www.visitmonmouth.com/mosquito on the "Mosquito Control Schedule and Maps" page. Residents can also call our Mosquito Control Hotline at 732-578-1600. This phone number is for updated information on time and location of application.

Mosquito control adulticide application may be made at any point from May 1st through November 30th as is necessitated by the presence of extreme nuisance and/ or mosquito-borne disease. Applications may be made by ground or air using truck or helicopter mounted aerosol application equipment. One of the following products will be used for adulticiding applications:

<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>Active ingredient</u>	<u>EPA Registration #</u>	<u>Signal Word</u>
Duet® Dual Action Adulticide	Prallethrin 1%, Sumithrin 5%, Piperonyl Butoxide 5%	1021-1795-8329	Caution
Atrapa™ ULV	Malathion 95%	1812-407	Caution
Scourge® 4-12	Resmethrin 4.14%, Piperonyl Butoxide 12.42 %	432-716	Caution
Zenivex® E4 RTU	Etofenprox 4%	2724-807	Caution
Zenivex® E20	Etofenprox 20%	2724-791	Caution

Enclosed you will also find a NJDEP approved fact sheet for each of the above mentioned pesticides. In addition you find a Questions & Answers sheet about pesticides, pesticide exposure, mosquito mitigation for the homeowner, and related topics. We can also provide a variety of brochures and educational materials upon request. Municipalities are encouraged to share this information with all the residents in their community.

If you have any questions please call our office at 732-542-3630.



Municipalities are encouraged to share this information
with all residents in their community

“Zenivex[®] Adulticide”

This **Fact Sheet** answers some basic questions about mosquito control products in use in your county. The Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division, along with several other resources (listed at the end of this sheet), can provide more detailed information.

What is Zenivex[®] adulticide and how is it used?

Zenivex[®] contains a pesticide called **Etofenprox**, a member of the category of pesticides called **non-ester pyrethroids**, which are synthetic versions of pesticides produced by plants called pyrethrins. Traditional pyrethroid/piperonyl butoxide mixtures are recommended for Ultra-Low-Volume (ULV) mosquito control in New Jersey by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. *Zenivex[®]* is a non-ester pyrethroid, and therefore does not require a synergist such as piperonyl butoxide. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has classified Etofenprox as a reduced risk pesticide. It poses a low risk to human health and the environment when used properly as part of an integrated mosquito control program. As formulated in *Zenivex[®]* adulticide, Etofenprox is considered a non-carcinogen, non-teratogen and non-mutagen.

This non-ester pyrethroid-containing product is used for the control of adult mosquitoes. While habitat management and measures to control immature mosquitoes in water are preferred and most used, the spraying of adult mosquitoes is necessary when biting populations reach critical levels or when a disease organism is present in adult mosquitoes. A very fine mist is sprayed into the air since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide in order for it to be effective.

How can I reduce my exposure to Zenivex[®]?

Because of the very small amounts of active ingredients released per acre, the risk to the general public from the use of pyrethroid-containing products is minimal. Avoiding exposure is always the safest course of action. Any



possible exposure risk can be reduced by following some common sense actions:

- Pay attention to notices about spraying found through newspapers, websites, automated telephone messages or distributed by municipal, county or state agencies.
- Plan your activities to limit time spent outside during times of possible pesticide treatments.
- Move your pets, their food, and water dishes inside during ULV application. Also bring clothing and children's toys inside.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether in use or not.
- Whenever possible, remain indoors with windows closed and with window air conditioners on non-vent (closed to the outside air) and window fans turned off during spraying.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces that are still wet from pesticide spraying. Do not allow children to play in areas that have been sprayed until they have completely dried (approximately one hour).
- If you must remain outdoors, avoid eye and skin contact with the spray. If you get spray in your eyes or on your skin, immediately flush and rinse with water.

What are the symptoms of exposure to *Zenivex*[®]?

Symptoms of over-exposure can include irritation to skin and eyes. The chance of experiencing these symptoms of over-exposure with proper use is low. You should contact your physician, other medical providers, or the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System (**NJPIES**) at **1-800-222-1222** if you experience these symptoms following a pesticide spraying.

How long will *Zenivex*[®] last in the environment?

The non-ester pyrethroid in *Zenivex*[®] has a half-life of 1.7 days in water and 4.4 days in soil. *Zenivex*[®] rapidly degrades in sunlight at the soil and water surface into its constituent elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, and Oxygen.



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“*Fyfanon*®”

This sheet answers some basic questions about a mosquito control product in use in your county. The Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division, along with several other resources (listed at the end of this sheet), can provide more detailed information.

What is *Fyfanon*® and how is it used?

***Fyfanon*®** is an insecticide product that is recommended for mosquito control in New Jersey by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. *Fyfanon*® contains the pesticides called **“Malathion.”** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) current evaluation considers Malathion containing products to be slightly toxic. Malathion when applied according to the label, can be used for public health mosquito control without posing unreasonable risks to the general population.

***Fyfanon*®** is used for the control of adult mosquitoes. While habitat management and measures to control immature mosquitoes in water are preferred, the spraying of adult mosquitoes is called for when biting populations reach critical levels or when a disease organism is present in adult mosquitoes. A very fine mist is sprayed into the air since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide in order for it to be effective. As reported on EPA pesticide fact sheets, ULV applications involve small quantities of active ingredient in relation to the size of the treated area which minimizes exposure and risks to people and the environment.

How can I reduce my exposure to *Fyfanon*®?

While risk to the general public from the use of ***Fyfanon*®** may be minimal, avoiding exposure is always the safest course of action. Any possible exposure risk can be reduced by following some common sense actions:



- Pay attention to notices about spraying found through newspapers, websites, automated telephone messages or distributed by municipal, county or state agencies.
- Plan your activities to limit time spent outside during times of possible pesticide treatments.
- Keep children's toys indoors.
- Keep your pets, their food, water dishes and toys indoors.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether in use or not.
- Whenever possible, remain indoors with windows closed and with window air conditioners on non-vent (closed to the outside air) and window fans turned off during spraying.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces that are still wet from pesticide spraying. Do not allow children to play in areas that have been sprayed until they have completely dried (approximately one hour).
- If you must remain outdoors, avoid eye and skin contact with the spray. If you get spray in your eyes or on your skin, immediately flush and rinse with water.

What are the symptoms of exposure to Fyfanon®?

Symptoms of exposure can include headache, nausea, dizziness, excessive sweating, salivation, excessive tearing, and a runny nose. The chance of experiencing these symptoms of exposure with proper use is low. EPA has estimated the exposure to both adults and children posed by ULV aerial and ground applications of malathion to be hundreds or even thousands of times below and amount that might pose a health concern. You should contact your physician, other medical providers or the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System (**NJPIES**) at **1-800-222-1222** if you experience the above symptoms following a pesticide spraying. Bring this sheet with you if you visit a physician or other medical provider.

How long will Fyfanon® last in the environment?

The **Fyfanon®** spray stays in the air for a short time until it lands on surfaces. Malathion has a low persistence and breaks down in water and soil within 1 to 25 days. Malathion breaks down faster in sunlight. The EPA cites that Malathion does not pose unreasonable risks to wildlife or the environment.



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“Duet Dual-Action[®] Adulticide”

This **Fact Sheet** answers some basic questions about mosquito control products in use in your county. The Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division, along with several other resources (listed at the end of this sheet), can provide more detailed information.

What is *Duet Dual-Action[®]* adulticide and how is it used?

Duet Dual-Action[®] contains two pesticides called ***Prallethrin*** and ***Sumithrin***, and a synergistic compound called ***piperonyl butoxide*** which increases the effectiveness of the pesticides. Prallethrin and Sumithrin are members of a category of pesticides called ***pyrethroids***, which in turn are synthetic versions of pesticides produced by plants called *pyrethrins*. Pyrethroid/piperonyl butoxide mixtures have been recommended for Ultra-Low-Volume (ULV) mosquito control in New Jersey by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) current evaluation considers pyrethroid-containing products to be slightly toxic with minimal potential risk to people when used properly as part of an integrated mosquito control program.

This pyrethroid-containing product is used for the control of adult mosquitoes. While habitat management and measures to control immature mosquitoes in water are preferred and most used, the spraying of adult mosquitoes is called for when biting populations reach critical levels or when a disease organism is present in adult mosquitoes. A very fine mist is sprayed into the air since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide in order for it to be effective. The combination of the two pesticides has been shown to produce what the manufacturer calls 'benign agitation'. In other words mosquitoes are agitated from a resting state to a non-biting flying state where they are more vulnerable to pesticide exposure. This makes *Duet Dual-Action[®]* adulticide more effective against hard-to-control species like *Aedes albopictus* which typically rest during the evening hours when adulticiding usually takes place.



How can I reduce my exposure to *Duet Dual-Action*[®]?

Because of the very small amounts of active ingredients released per acre, the risk to the general public from the use of pyrethroid-containing products is minimal. Avoiding exposure is always the safest course of action. Any possible exposure risk can be reduced by following some common sense actions:

- Pay attention to notices about spraying found through newspapers, websites, automated telephone messages or distributed by municipal, county or state agencies.
- Plan your activities to limit time spent outside during times of possible pesticide treatments.
- Move your pets, their food, and water dishes inside during ULV application. Also bring clothing and children's toys inside.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether in use or not.
- Whenever possible, remain indoors with windows closed and with window air conditioners on non-vent (closed to the outside air) and window fans turned off during spraying.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces that are still wet from pesticide spraying. Do not allow children to play in areas that have been sprayed until they have completely dried (approximately one hour).
- If you must remain outdoors, avoid eye and skin contact with the spray. If you get spray in your eyes or on your skin, immediately flush and rinse with water.

What are the symptoms of exposure to *Duet Dual-Action*[®]?

Symptoms of over-exposure can include irritation to skin and eyes, respiratory and nasal irritation, irritability to sound or touch, abnormal facial sensation, sensation of prickling, tingling or creeping of skin, numbness, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive salivation, and fatigue. The chance of experiencing these symptoms of over-exposure with proper use is low. You should contact your physician, other medical providers, or the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System (NJPIES) at 1-800-222-1222 if you experience these symptoms following a pesticide spraying.



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“Scourge[®]”

This sheet answers some basic questions about a mosquito control product in use in your county. The Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division, along with several other resources (listed at the end of this sheet), can provide more detailed information.

What is Scourge[®] and how is it used?

Scourge[®] is an insecticide product that is recommended for mosquito control in New Jersey by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. Scourge[®] contains the pesticides called **“Resmethrin and Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO).”** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) current evaluation considers Pyrethroid/piperonyl butoxide containing products to be slightly toxic with minimal potential risk to people when used properly as part of an integrated mosquito control program.

Scourge[®] is used for the control of adult mosquitoes. While habitat management and measures to control immature mosquitoes in water are preferred, the spraying of adult mosquitoes is called for when biting populations reach critical levels or when a disease organism is present in adult mosquitoes. A very fine mist is sprayed into the air since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide in order for it to be effective. As reported on EPA pesticide fact sheets, ULV applications involve small quantities of active ingredient in relation to the size of the treated area which minimizes exposure and risks to people and the environment.

How can I reduce my exposure to Scourge[®]?

While risk to the general public from the use of **Scourge[®]** may be minimal, avoiding exposure is always the safest course of action. Any possible exposure risk can be reduced by following some common sense actions:



- Pay attention to notices about spraying found through newspapers, websites, automated telephone messages, or distributed by municipal, county, or state agencies.
- Plan your activities to limit time spent outside during times of possible pesticide treatments.
- Keep children's toys indoors.
- Keep your pets, their food, water dishes, and toys indoors.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether in use or not.
- Whenever possible, remain indoors with windows closed and with window air conditioners on non-vent (closed to the outside air) and window fans turned off during spraying.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces that are still wet from pesticide spraying. Do not allow children to play in areas that have been sprayed until they have completely dried (approximately one hour).
- If you must remain outdoors, avoid eye and skin contact with the spray. If you get spray in your eyes or on your skin, immediately flush and rinse with water.

What are the symptoms of exposure to Scourge®?

Irritation or sensitization sometimes occurs after exposure, causing an asthmatic condition or skin rash. The chance of experiencing these symptoms of exposure with proper use is low. You should contact your physician, other medical providers or the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System (**NJPIES**) at **1-800-222-1222** if you experience these symptoms following a pesticide spraying. Bring this sheet with you if you visit a physician or other medical provider.

How long will Scourge® last in the environment?

Pyrethroid spray stays in the air for a short time until it lands on surfaces. Pyrethroids have a low persistence and break down in water and soil within 1 to 25 days. Pyrethroids break down faster in sunlight. The EPA cites that pyrethroids do not pose unreasonable risks to wildlife or the environment when used as part of a mosquito control program.

