

CARBAMATES

CHEMICAL AND COMMON NAMES (All are carbamate insecticides)

Carbaryl (SEVIN)

Carbofuran (FURADAN)

Methomyl (LANNATE)

Oxamyl (VYDATE)

Thiodicarb (LARVIN)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Symptoms of carbamate poisoning may include one or many of the following:

- headache
- dizziness
- extreme weakness
- twitching or tremor
- slow heartbeat
- sensation of swelling or tightness in the chest
- sweating
- nausea

Effects to the eyes may include:

- blurred or dark vision
- redness
- extensive tearing
- discomfort in the eye muscles
- changes in the size of the pupils

SHORT-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- The carbamate pesticides listed above are highly poisonous chemicals, with the exception of carbaryl (SEVIN), which is moderately poisonous.
- All these chemicals can be absorbed through the skin, especially through cuts and scratches, so direct contact should be avoided.
- Carbamates are highly irritating to the eyes.

LONG-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- Carbamates are generally not considered to be cancerous, with two exceptions. Carbaryl (SEVIN) and carbofuran (FURADAN) can mix with other elements in the stomach to form possible cancerous chemicals.
- Some carbamates, such as carbofuran (FURADAN), have been shown to cause birth defects or reproduction problems in laboratory animals. Further studies are required for specific compounds.
- Carbamates 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 CARBAMATE APPLICATIONS

Fruits:	Apples Peaches	Blueberries Cranberries	
Grains:	Sweet corn		
Vegetables:	Asparagus Beans Peas Tomatoes Potatoes	Peppers Eggplant Cabbage Cauliflower Broccoli	Brussel sprouts Lettuce Endive Spinach 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: _____