

ORGANOPHOSPHATES

CHEMICAL AND COMMON NAMES

(Most are insecticides:)

Acephate (ORTHENE, PAYLOAD)

Azinphos-methyl (GUTHION)

Chlorpyrifos (DURSBAN, LORSBAN)

Diazinon

Disulfoton (DY-SYSTON)

Ethoprop (MOCAP)

Fenamiphos (NEMACUR)

Fonophos (DYFONATE)

Malathion

Mevinphos (PHOSDRIN)

Oxydemeton-methyl (META SYSTOX-R)

Parathion (PENNCAP, PHOSKIL)

Phosmet (IMIDAN)

Terbufos (COUNTER)

Trichlorfon (DYLOX)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

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

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

Effects to the eyes may include:

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

SHORT-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- The organophosphate pesticides listed above are highly poisonous chemicals, with the exceptions of acephate and malathion, which are moderately poisonous.
- All these chemicals can be absorbed through the skin, especially through cuts and scratches, so direct contact should be avoided.
- Organophosphates are very irritating to the eyes.

LONG-TERM HEALTH HAZARDS

- Organophosphates are generally not considered to be carcinogenic, with the exception of parathion (PENNCAP, PHOSKIL) and phosmet (IMIDAN), which are considered possible human carcinogens by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Organophosphates are not known to cause birth defects or reproduction problems with the exception of azinphos-methyl (GUTHION), dimethoate (STINGER) and trichlorfon (DYLOX), which have been shown to cause some reproductive side effects in laboratory animals. Further studies are required on specific chemicals.
- Organophosphates 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 ORGANOPHOSPHATE APPLICATIONS

Fruits:	Apples	Cranberries	
	Peaches	Strawberries	
	Blueberries	Brambles	
Grains:	Sweet corn	Small grains (Wheat, Barley, Oats)	
	Field corn		
Vegetables:	Soybeans	Peppers	Brussel sprouts
	Beans	Eggplant	Lettuce
	Peas	Cabbage	Endive
	Tomatoes	Cauliflower	Spinach
	Potatoes	Broccoli	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: _____