

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSION

200 Parsonage Road • Edison, NJ 08837-2118



Tel: (732) 549-0665
Fax: (732) 603-0280

Supporter of the US EPA PESP Document

Superintendent
Deepak Matadha, PhD

2021 Public Notice for Adult Mosquito Control Treatment

Mosquito control is everyone's responsibility; please do your part by preventing mosquito production on your property. In compliance with N.J.A.C. Title 7, Chapter 30 section 9.10 and 9.15, the Middlesex County Mosquito Extermination Commission (MCMEC) may be applying mosquito control products for the control of adult mosquito populations on an area-wide basis, as needed, throughout Middlesex County during the period of May 1st, 2021 through October 31st, 2021. The mosquito control products used for the control of adult mosquitoes are: Sumithrin/Prallethrin (Duet[®]), Deltamethrin (Deltagard[®]), Malathion (Fyfanon ULV[®], Atrapa[®], or MicroFloMalathion[®]); Etofenprox (Zenivex[®] E20, requiring dilution or Zenivex[®] E4, ready to use). Products will be applied from the ground by truck or handheld equipment and/or by aircraft, all using low volume (LV) or ultra-low volume (ULV) techniques. All applications will be according to product labeling. Contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 for routine pesticide related health inquiries. Call the New Jersey Pesticide Control Program at 1-609-927-6337 for pesticide regulation information and pesticide complaints. In the case of any pesticide emergency, please contact the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System at 1-800-222-1222. "Upon request the MCMEC shall provide a resident with notification at least 12 hours prior to the application, except for Quarantine and Disease Vector Control only, when conditions necessitate pesticide applications sooner than that time". This website is for updated information on time and location of adult mosquito control application(s):

<http://www.middlesexcountynj.gov/Government/Departments/PSH/Pages/MCMosquitoSprayNotice.aspx>

Those seeking further information regarding the MCMEC activities are requested to contact the Superintendent, MCMEC at 732-549-0665, 200 Parsonage Road, Edison, NJ 08837.

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"Zenivex"

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

What is Etofenprox and how is it used?

*Zenivex*TM 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*TM 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 molecule. 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*TM 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 Etofenprox?

Because of the very small amounts of active ingredients released per acre, the risk to the general public from the use of non-ester 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 applications. Also, bring clothing and children's toys inside.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether or not it is in use.
- Whenever possible, remain indoors with windows closed, window air conditioners on non-vent (closed to the outside air), and window fans turned off during spraying.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces 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 Etofenprox?

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 Etofenprox last in the environment?

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

Where can I get more information on this adulticide?

The following are resources for more information regarding Etofenprox and mosquito control in your area (unless otherwise noted, available during normal business hours):

For overall pesticide-specific information – 9:30am to 7:30pm:

National Pesticide Information Center **800-858-7378**

For pesticide health information & possible exposures – 24 hours:

New Jersey Poison Information & Education System **800-222-1222**

For New Jersey pesticide regulation & misuse complaints – 24 hours:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-927-6337**

For Federal pesticide regulation:

US EPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **877-251-4575**

For statewide mosquito control information:

NJDEP Office of Mosquito Control Coordination **609-292-3649**

For local mosquito control information:

Middlesex County Mosquito Commission **732-549-0665**

For mosquito control recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology **848-932-9774**

Spraying for adult mosquitoes is a last resort. Most mosquito control work goes on “behind the scenes”, using water management, fish, and products to control immature mosquitoes in the water where they begin their life cycle. Controlling adult mosquitoes is more difficult because they are spread out and moving.

If you have questions about Zenivex or any other mosquito control related products or practices, please feel free to call the Middlesex County Mosquito Commission at (732) 549-0665 (Mon-Fri; 7:00 AM – 3:30 PM), or visit our web site at:

<http://middlesexmosquito.org>

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Adult Mosquito Control Product

“Fyfanon”

This **fact sheet** answers some basic questions about a mosquito control product used in your county. The Middlesex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, 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. It contains the pesticide malathion. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) “evaluates and registers (licenses) pesticides to ensure they can be used safely”, and their current evaluation of products containing malathion shows them to be slightly toxic with minimal potential risk to people when used properly as part of a complete mosquito control program.

Malathion is used for the control of adult mosquitoes in an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to mosquito control. IPM strategy includes habitat management, source reduction, biological control and other measures to control immature mosquitoes, augmented by adult mosquito control when needed. The spraying of adult mosquitoes is called for when biting populations reach critical annoyance levels or when a disease organism is present in adult mosquitoes. A fine mist of malathion is applied during times of peak mosquito activity, since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide in order for it to be effective.

How can I avoid exposure to Fyfanon?

Risk to the public from the use of Fyfanon is minimal. Avoiding exposure is always the safest course of action, particularly for those that may be at higher risk such as pregnant women, children, the elderly, and those with chronic illnesses. 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 potential pesticide treatments, usually at sunset and sunrise.
- Move children’s toys out of application areas.
- Move animals and their food and water dishes out of application areas.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether in use or not.
- Whenever possible during spraying, remain indoors with windows closed, window air conditioners set on non-vent (closed to the outside air), and window fans turned off.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces that are 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, 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 extremely 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 Fyfanon last in the environment?

The Fyfanon spray stays in the air for a short time until it settles out and lands on surfaces. Fyfanon has a low persistence and lasts no longer than 25 days in water and soil. Fyfanon breaks down quickly in sunlight.

Where can I get more information on Fyfanon?

The following are resources for more information regarding Fyfanon and mosquito control in your area (unless otherwise noted, available during normal business hours):

For pesticide-specific information – 9:30am to 7:30pm EST:

National Pesticide Information Center **800-858-7378**
<http://npic.orst.edu/>

For pesticide health information and possible exposures – 24 hours:

New Jersey Poison Information and Education System **800-222-1222**

For New Jersey pesticide regulations and misuse complaints – 24 hours:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-927-6337**
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/bpo.htm>

For Federal pesticide regulations:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **877-251-4575**
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides>

For state-wide mosquito control information:

NJDEP Office of Mosquito Control Coordination **609-292-3649**

For local health information:

Your Municipal Health Department-Check your telephone book for the number.

For local mosquito control information:

The Middlesex County Mosquito Commission **732-549-0665**
<http://middlesexmosquito.org>

For mosquito control recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology **848-932-9774**
<http://vectorbio.rutgers.edu/outreach/>

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“DeltaGard”

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

What is DeltaGard and how is it used?

DeltaGard contains a pesticide called deltamethrin, a member of the category of pesticides called Type II 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. Deltamethrin is a Type II pyrethroid, and therefore does not require a synergist such as piperonyl butoxide. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has classified deltamethrin as a reduced risk molecule. 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 DeltaGard™ adulticide, deltamethrin is considered a non-carcinogen, non-teratogen and non-mutagen.

This Type II 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 commonly used, the spraying of adult mosquitoes is necessary when biting populations reach critical levels or when a disease-causing agent is present in adult mosquitoes. A very fine mist is sprayed into the air since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide for effective control.

How can I reduce my exposure to deltamethrin?

Because of the very small amounts of active ingredients released per acre, the risk to the general public from the use of Type II 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 applications. Also, bring clothing and children’s toys inside.
- Stay away from application equipment, whether or not it is in use.
- Whenever possible, remain indoors with windows closed, window air conditioners on non-vent (closed to the outside air), and window fans turned off during spraying.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces 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 deltamethrin?

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 deltamethrin last in the environment?

The Type II pyrethroid deltamethrin has a half-life of 1-2 weeks in soil and is rapidly adsorbed by sediment in surface water. It is insoluble in water and is immobile in the environment. Deltamethrin is nontoxic to plants and residues are not present after 10 days.

Where can I get more information on this aduicide?

The following are resources for more information regarding deltamethrin and mosquito control in your area (unless otherwise noted, available during normal business hours):

For overall pesticide-specific information – 9:30am to 7:30pm:

National Pesticide Information Center **800-858-7378**

For pesticide health information & possible exposures – 24 hours:

New Jersey Poison Information & Education System **800-222-1222**

For New Jersey pesticide regulation & misuse complaints – 24 hours:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-927-6337**

For Federal pesticide regulation:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **877-251-4575**

For statewide mosquito control information:

NJDEP Office of Mosquito Control Coordination **609-292-3649**

For local mosquito control information:

Middlesex County Mosquito Commission **732-549-0665**

For mosquito control recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology **848-932-9774**

Spraying for adult mosquitoes is a last resort. Most mosquito control work goes on “behind the scenes”, using water management, fish, and other products to control immature mosquitoes in the water where they begin their life cycle. Controlling adult mosquitoes is more difficult because they are spread out and moving.

If you have questions about deltamethrin or any other mosquito control related products or practices, please feel free to call the Middlesex County Mosquito Commission at (732) 549-0665 (Mon-Fri; 7:00 AM – 3:30 PM), or visit our web site at <http://middlesexmosquito.org>.

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“Duet Dual-Action[®] Adulicide”

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

What is *Duet Dual-Action[®]* adulicide 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[®]* adulicide more effective against hard-to-control species like *Aedes albopictus*, which typically rest during the evening hours when adulciding 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.

How long will *Duet Dual-Action*® last in the environment?

Pyrethroids have a soil half-life of 12 days. They have an extremely low pesticide movement rating because they bind tightly to the soil. Pyrethroids are unstable in light and air. They rapidly degrade in sunlight at the soil surface and in water. Piperonyl butoxide has a soil half-life of approximately 4 days.

Where can I get more information on this adulticide?

The following are resources for more information regarding *Duet Dual-Action*® and mosquito control in your area (unless otherwise noted, available during normal business hours):

For overall pesticide-specific information – 9:30am to 7:30pm:

National Pesticide Information Center **800-858-7378**

For pesticide health information & possible exposures – 24 hours:

NJ Poison Information & Education System **800-222-1222**

For pesticide regulation & misuse complaints – 24 hours:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-927-6337**

For pesticide regulation:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **877-251-4575**

For pesticide health information:

Middlesex County Public Health Department **732-745-3100**

For mosquito control insecticide recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology **848-932-9774**

Where can I get more information about local mosquito control?

Middlesex County Mosquito Commission **732-549-0665**

(Mon-Fri; 7:00 AM – 3:30 PM)

<http://middlesexmosquito.org>

For state-wide mosquito control information:

NJDEP Office of Mosquito Control Coordination **609-292-3649**



Mosquito Prevention and Protection



Always remember the 3 D's of protection from mosquitoes



Drain

Many mosquito problems in your neighborhood are likely to come from water-filled containers that you, the resident, can help to eliminate. All mosquitoes require water in which to breed. Be sure to drain any standing water around your house.

- Dispose of any tires. Tires can breed thousands of mosquitoes.
- Drill holes in the bottom of recycling containers.
- Clear roof gutters of debris.
- Clean pet water dishes regularly.
- Check and empty children's toys.
- Repair leaky outdoor faucets.
- Change the water in bird baths at least once a week.
- Canoes and other boats should be turned over.
- Avoid water collecting on pool covers.
- Empty water collected in tarps around the yard or on woodpiles.
- Plug tree holes.
- Even the smallest of containers that can collect water can breed hundreds to thousands of mosquitoes. They don't need much water to lay their eggs. (bottles, barrels, buckets, overturned garbage can lids, etc.)



Dress

Wear light colored, loose fitting clothing. Studies have shown that some of the 174 mosquito species in the United States are more attracted to dark clothing and most can readily bite through tight-fitting clothing of loose weave. When practical, wear long sleeves and pants.



Defend

Choose a mosquito repellent that has been registered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Registered products have been reviewed, approved, and pose minimal risk for human safety when used according to label directions. Three repellents that are approved and recommended are:

- DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide)
- Picaridin (KBR 3023)
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (p-methane 3,8-diol, or PMD)

Here are some rules to follow when using repellents:

- Read the directions on the label carefully before applying.
- Apply repellent sparingly, only to exposed skin (not on clothing).
- Keep repellents away from eyes, nostrils and lips: do not inhale or ingest repellents or get them into the eyes.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) suggests that DEET-based repellents can be used on children as young as two months of age. Generally, the AAP recommends concentrations of 10% or less, unless disease risk is imminent, then concentration can be increased to 30% or less.
- Avoid applying repellents to portions of children's hands that are likely to have contact with eyes or mouth.
- Pregnant and nursing women should minimize use of repellents.
- Never use repellents on wounds or irritated skin.
- Use repellent sparingly and reapply as needed. Saturation does not increase efficacy.
- Wash repellent-treated skin after coming indoors.
- If a suspected reaction to insect repellents occurs, wash treated skin, and call a physician. Take the repellent container to the physician.



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