

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSION

200 PARSONAGE ROAD
EDISON, N.J. 08837-2118



TELEPHONE: (732) 549-0665
FAX: (732) 603-0280

Deepak Matadha, PhD
Superintendent

2017 Public Notice for Adult Mosquito Control Treatment

Mosquito control is everyone's responsibility; please do your part by preventing mosquito production on your property. For more information on mosquitoes and mosquito control, contact the Middlesex County Mosquito Extermination Commission (MCMEC) at 732-549-0665 and/or visit our website at www.co.Middlesex.nj.us/mosquito/index.asp. In compliance with section 9.10 and 9.15 of the New Jersey Pesticide Control Code (N.J.A.C. Title 7, Chapter 30) the 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, 2017 through October 31st, 2017. 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 1-609-984-6507 for pesticide regulation information, pesticide complaints and health referrals. 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 phone number/website is for updated information on time and location of adult mosquito control application(s); 732-549-0665/
<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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Municipalities are encouraged to share this information with all residents in their community

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.



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- 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



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For New Jersey pesticide regulations and misuse complaints:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program 609-984-6507

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/bpo.htm>

For Federal pesticide regulations:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs 732-321-6759

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

For mosquito control recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology 732-932-9437

<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 adulticide?

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:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-984-6507**

For Federal pesticide regulation:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **732-321-6759**

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 **732-932-9437**

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://www.middlesexcountynj.gov/Government/Departments/PSH/Pages/MCMosquito.aspx>.

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"Duet Dual-Action® Adulticide"

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*® 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.

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:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-984-6507**

For pesticide regulation:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **732-321-6768**

For pesticide health information:

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

For mosquito control insecticide recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology **732-932-9774**

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://www.middlesexcountynj.gov/Government/Departments/PSH/Pages/MCMosquito.aspx>

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.



AMCA
THE AMERICAN MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION

mosquito.org

@AMCAupdates

facebook.com/AmericanMosquitoControl

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MOSQUITOES...WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW Questions & Answers

What is the life cycle of mosquito?

Mosquitoes have four stages of development - egg, larva, pupa, and adult. They spend their larval and pupal stages in water. Female mosquitoes of most species deposit eggs on moist surfaces such as mud or fallen leaves. Rain re-floods these surfaces and stimulates the hatching of the eggs, starting the life cycle. Other mosquito species lay their eggs on permanent water surfaces. Since the water source is constant, egg hatching and larval development is an ongoing process. Mosquitoes take approximately one week to develop from egg to adult. After emerging from the aquatic stages, adult mosquitoes mate and females seek a blood meal to obtain nutrients necessary for egg development. Only the female mosquitoes bite. Adult male mosquitoes feed on plant nectar and die shortly after mating. The average life span for adult mosquitoes is 2 – 3 weeks.

How many kinds of mosquitoes are there?

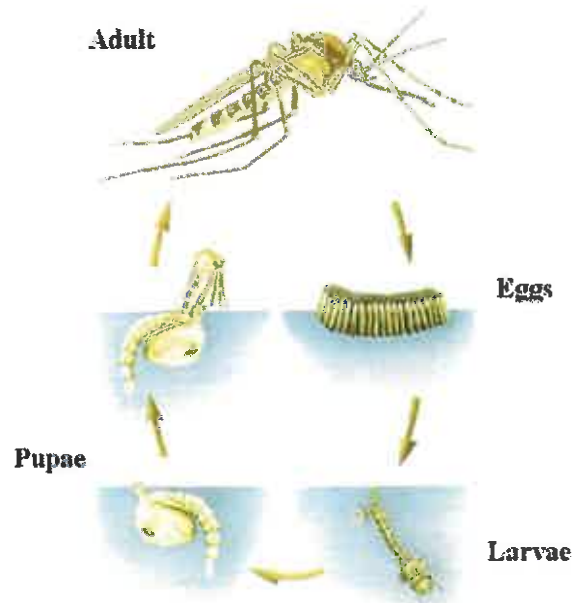
In Middlesex County, there are more than 40 different mosquito species, with more than 63 species found in New Jersey. Fortunately, most mosquito species either do not prefer to feed on humans or do not occur in high enough numbers to cause a problem. Between 24 and 28 problematic species regularly occur throughout the county during the year.

What human diseases do mosquitoes transmit?

West Nile virus (WNV), St. Louis (SLE) and Eastern Equine encephalitis (EEE) are several diseases that can be transmitted by mosquitoes found in Middlesex County. WNV was first identified in the United States in New York City and surrounding areas in the fall of 1999. The primary transmitter of WNV and SLE are mosquitoes commonly found around homes. They are mosquitoes that will readily utilize tires or any container holding water. Both of these diseases can pose a significant threat to the very young and old, as well as individuals with compromised immune systems. EEE, while rare in Middlesex County, is a more dangerous disease and is transmitted by mosquitoes that are produced in permanent swamps and saltwater marshes.

What animal diseases do mosquitoes transmit?

Dogs and horses are also susceptible to mosquito-transmitted diseases. Dog heartworm is a serious threat to your pet's life and is costly to treat once it is contracted through the bite of an infected mosquito. Fortunately, a preventative medicine to protect your dog from contracting heartworm is available. WNV and EEE are threats to horses as well as to humans. Vaccines that can protect your horse against EEE and WNV are also readily available. Contact your local veterinarian to get more information. WNV has also been responsible for the death of numerous birds, mostly in the wild bird population.





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What does the Commission do?

The Middlesex County Mosquito Extermination Commission (the Commission) has been in existence since 1914, providing the residents of Middlesex County with over a century of quality mosquito control. Presently, as in the past, mosquito-borne disease control and quality of life assurance are the principal concerns of the Commission. The statutory mandate of the Commission is "To perform all acts which in its opinion may be necessary for the elimination of mosquito breeding areas, or which will tend to exterminate mosquitoes within the county." Key to the Commission's activities is a comprehensive surveillance program. The presence of a mosquito problem must be documented before any control measures can be initiated. Emphasis is placed on the elimination of mosquito production habitat and the control of mosquitoes while they are still in the aquatic stages of their development. The Commission's Board is comprised of a Freeholder and Freeholder-appointed citizens whose job it is to oversee the Commission's operations.

What control efforts does the Commission utilize?

The Commission uses an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach to controlling mosquitoes. An IPM program employs various methods of control including, but not limited to: surveillance, water management, source reduction, biological control, biological and man-made pesticides, and education. With an IPM strategy, control efforts focus primarily on the immature, water-borne stages of the mosquito. These immature stages are more concentrated and accessible than the adult mosquitoes, which disperse after emerging. The primary insecticide applied from the ground is a bio-rational insecticide derived from the bacteria, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* (Bti), which is specific to the mosquito's metabolism. Fish are available to the Commission from the NJ Division of Fish, Game & Wildlife as part of the State Mosquito Control Commission's bio-control program. The fish available are Fathead minnows, Fresh Water killies, sunfish and the Mosquito fish. The Commission will supply fish free of charge to any county resident to control mosquitoes after NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) fish stocking criteria are satisfied. The Commission conducts year round water management (source reduction) projects that control mosquitoes by eliminating mosquito habitat water. These operations are accomplished following the NJDEP Best Management Practices manual. Hand labor and excavating equipment are utilized for this work. The Commission also collects illegally discarded tires to eliminate them as larval production sources for mosquitoes. The Commission has collected and recycled well over 100,000 illegally discarded tires since the program's inception in 1991. If surveillance indicates that a nuisance level of mosquitoes is reached or disease is detected, a spray for adult mosquitoes may be applied by hand-held or truck-mounted sprayers or from the air. All pesticides used are registered with the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the NJDEP, and are legal for use in New Jersey. These products are also reviewed and recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, School of Environmental and Biological Sciences/Rutgers University.

What are the winter activities of the Commission?

While the Commission practices an IPM approach to mosquito control, the pesticide portion of the IPM program is not conducted during the time of year when larval production sources are not active. However, all other activities are continuous throughout the year. Appropriate permits are pursued for the water management projects. Necessary repairs and maintenance are performed on excavation and pesticide application equipment. Follow-up record keeping on the past season's mosquito control

activities at all larval production sources continues beyond the active mosquito season. The inspection routes are reviewed and revised as necessary to record new larval sources and remove sources that no longer exist. Larval production sources that were difficult to access due to the presence of dense vegetation are inspected after the foliage falls for a clearer view of the areas. These sources then may have paths cleared to allow easier access during the next mosquito production season, and debris dams are cleared from drainage structures. Site evaluation is conducted on potential areas for fish stocking or for water management projects. Beehives are located to avoid accidental pesticide exposure to honey bees in the event adult mosquito spraying (adulticiding) is required. Presentations are made at schools, civic organizations and interested groups on mosquitoes and mosquito control. Commission employees attend training classes to maintain their NJDEP-issued Certified Pesticide Applicators license.



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What can homeowners do?

- Homeowners can control mosquitoes by eliminating standing water on their property. Any container holding water is a potential mosquito-production source and is likely to cause problems around your home. Of particular concern are clogged gutters, scattered tires and unopened swimming pools. All tend to collect leaves and water and provide very attractive larval sources for mosquitoes. These containers dry out very slowly. Keep gutters clean and free flowing. Remove or overturn containers that may collect water.
- Remove water from swimming pool covers. If pools are not covered, make sure the water is clean so it is not attractive to mosquitoes. Natural depressions in your yard can hold water. They will not be a problem, however, if the water disappears within 4 to 5 days. Artificial containers will remain wet for a much longer period of time. If you wish to collect rainwater, tightly screen the tops of the containers to prevent mosquitoes from depositing their eggs on the water surface. Items such as pet water bowls and birdbaths should be emptied and refilled at least once a week.
- Small depressions in your yard can be filled to prevent the collection of water. If larger wet areas exist on your property, bring them to the attention of Commission personnel.
- Make sure windows and door screens are properly fitted and holes are patched to prevent mosquitoes from entering the house.
- A wide variety of repellents are available to provide relief from mosquitoes and other insects. Always read and follow the label before using any repellent.

What can I do if there are adult mosquitoes around my home?

If mosquitoes present a problem in your area, contact the Commission's office at (732) 549-0665. Our staff will investigate your call promptly. Each area is inspected to locate mosquito-production sources and to verify the presence of adult mosquitoes. If an adult or larval mosquito problem is identified, insecticides may be applied for their control.

What pesticides are used to control mosquitoes?

The majority of the pesticides used are insecticides to control immature mosquitoes in the water. These insecticides may be applied either by ground equipment or aircraft. If a major adult mosquito problem is identified, or if disease-carrying mosquitoes are detected, an adulticide may be applied throughout the area of infestation. For more information regarding the pesticides used by Commission personnel for adult mosquito control, please refer to the accompanying NJDEP approved pesticide fact sheets. It should be noted that some of the insecticides used for the control of mosquitoes are used to control other pests. The dosage rates used for mosquito control are usually much less, as low as 5/8ths of an ounce per acre to control mosquito larvae.

Where can I find more specific information on spraying for adult mosquitoes in Middlesex County and will I be notified of the spraying?

All spraying for adult mosquitoes on more than 3 acres aggregate, whether conducted from the ground or air, will be advertised in the Home News Tribune and the Star Ledger. The advertisements will contain information such as intended application dates or range of application dates, location, contact name, and phone number. The Commission's automated phone system (732-549-0665) can also be accessed during non-working hours to determine if an adult mosquito spray is scheduled for the County. This information is also available by accessing the Commission's web page on the Middlesex County website (<http://www.middlesexcountynj.gov/Government/Departments/PSH/Pages/MCMosquitoSprayNotice.aspx>). Individual homeowners can request to be notified prior to an adulticide application near their home. Contact the Commission for details on the procedure to request notification.

3-8-2017

MUNICIPALITIES ARE ENCOURGED TO SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL RESIDENTS IN
THEIR COMMUNITY

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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™ 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 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™* 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:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program **609-984-6507**

For Federal pesticide regulation:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs **732-321-6759**

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 **732-932-9437**

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://www.middlesexcountynj.gov/Government/Departments/PSH/Pages/MCMosquito.aspx>.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Zika virus (Zika)?

Zika is a viral infection that is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Outbreaks typically occur in tropical Africa and southeast Asia. In May 2015, Brazil reported the first outbreak of Zika in the Americas. Zika is now present in many tropical areas.

Who gets Zika?

Anyone who gets bitten by an infected mosquito can become infected with Zika.

How do people get Zika?

People most often get Zika through the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. This is the same mosquito that spreads dengue and chikungunya.

What are the symptoms of Zika?

About one in five people develop symptoms and infection is usually mild. The most common symptoms are fever, rash, joint pain or red eyes. Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. Symptoms usually begin 2-7 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito and last several days to a week. Hospitalization and deaths from Zika are rare.

How is Zika diagnosed?

The symptoms of Zika are similar to those of dengue and chikungunya, which are diseases caused by other viruses spread by the same type of mosquitoes. See your healthcare provider if you develop the symptoms described above and have visited an area where Zika is present. If you are at risk, your healthcare provider may order blood tests to look for Zika or other similar viruses.

What is the difference between Zika, dengue and chikungunya?

All of these viruses cause similar symptoms, but certain symptoms suggest one disease or another. Most Zika patients have skin rashes; Most dengue patients have a higher fever and more severe muscle pain; Most chikungunya patients have a higher fever and more intense joint pain in the hands, feet, knees, and back.

What is the treatment for Zika?

There is no specific treatment for Zika. Symptoms are treated by getting rest, drinking fluids to prevent dehydration and taking medicines such as acetaminophen or paracetamol to relieve fever and pain. Aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), like ibuprofen and naproxen, should be avoided until dengue can be ruled out to reduce the risk of increased bleeding.

Can people with Zika pass the illness to others?

Zika needs a vector (a means of transportation) to infect people; generally, that vector is the mosquito. However, Zika virus has been found in semen and person-to-person sexual transmission has been documented. Travelers to an area with Zika should continue to take steps to prevent mosquito bites for 3 weeks after they leave the Zika-affected area to avoid spreading the virus, even if they do not feel sick. Only one in five infected people develop symptoms. Zika virus can be found in the blood of an infected traveler and passed to another mosquito through mosquito bites. An infected mosquito can then spread the virus to other people.

How can Zika be prevented?

No vaccine or preventive drug is available at this time. The best way to prevent Zika is to avoid mosquito bites when traveling to an area where Zika is present.

- Use an EPA-registered insect repellent. Many insect repellents are safe for pregnant women and children to use, but be sure to check the product label for any warnings and follow the instructions closely.
- When indoors, use air conditioning, window screens or insecticide-treated mosquito netting to keep mosquitoes out of the home.
- Reduce the number of mosquitoes outside the home or hotel room by emptying or routinely changing standing water from containers such as flowerpots, pet dishes and bird baths.
- Weather permitting, wear long sleeves and pants when outdoors.

For information on how best to be protected against all diseases related to travel, visiting a clinician with expertise in travel medicine is recommended before a planned trip.

What is the risk of Zika in pregnancy?

Zika can be spread from a pregnant woman to her unborn baby. There have been reports of a serious birth defect of the brain called microcephaly and other poor pregnancy outcomes in babies of mothers who were infected with Zika while pregnant. Until more is known about the link between Zika and these outcomes, CDC recommends the following special precautions:

Women who are pregnant (in any trimester):

- Postpone travel to any area where Zika virus transmission is ongoing.
- If you must travel to one of these areas, talk to your doctor first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.

Men who live in or have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission who have a pregnant partner should not have sexual activity, or should use condoms consistently and correctly during sex—vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, and fellatio (oral sex) for the duration of the pregnancy. Men who live in or have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission who are concerned about sexual transmission of Zika virus to a non-pregnant partner might consider abstaining from sexual activity or using condoms consistently and correctly during sex.

Women who are trying to become pregnant:

- Before you travel, talk to your doctor about your plans to become pregnant and the risk of Zika virus infection.
- Strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.

Where can I get more information on Zika?

- Your health care provider
- Your local health department (directory of local health departments in NJ: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/lh/documents/lhdirectory.pdf>)
- NJ Department of Health: <http://www.nj.gov/health>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>
- CDC Travel Health Notices: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>

This information is intended for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace consultation with a health care professional. Adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Pan American Health Organization.