

TO: King Philip Community
FROM: Joe Zahner Jr
DATE: 9/24/2019
SUBJ: Mosquito Treatment

MEMO

Saturday September 28, 2019 there will be a mosquito treatment done at both King Philip High School and King Philip Middle School starting at 2pm after the buildings are closed. This message is to notify you that our vendor, Green Trees Arborcare, will be performing this service as a proactive measure to minimize mosquito activity at our locations. All standard written notification procedures have been followed. The schools will be closed for the day on Sunday September 29, 2019.

PESTICIDE STANDARD WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

FOR SCHOOLS, DAY CARE PROGRAMS, AND SCHOOL-AGE CHILDCARE PROGRAMS

- > The school, day care center, and/or school-age childcare program is responsible for sending this standard written notification form to employees, pupils, parents etc. to insure that they receive this information at least 2 working days prior to any pesticide use.
- > It is recommended that the Pest Management Professional use this ready-to-copy standard written notification form for the purpose of providing pesticide use information to the school, day care center, and/or school-age childcare program. The Pest Management Professional should save this form for copying.

School: King Philip High School - Wrentham / King Philip Middle School
Name of School, Day care center, and/or School age childcare program Norfolk

Pest Management Company: Green Trees Arborcare 235 Industrial Rd Wrentham
(Please Print) Name Address MA 01943

Pest Management Professional: David Pavulis 000043961
(Please Print) License number
Michael Pogole AL00505874

A. List the Approximate Dates on which the pesticide use shall commence and conclude

Beginning Date 9/28/2019 **Ending Date** 9/28/2019

B. Record the specific location of the anticipated pesticide use

Buildings perimeter, property perimeter, wood line, athletic fields, high traffic areas at both locations.

C. Pesticide Information (Pest Management Professional should be specific as is possible when listing product(s) to be used)

Pesticide Product Name	Pesticide Type	EPA Registration #	Description/Purpose of treatment and/or application
1. Mosquito Free	^{organic} insecticide	N/A	Chemical free insecticide to rid mosquitoes
2. Bifenthrin 7.9 insecticide	insecticide	73748-7	Chemical active ingredient to control mosquitoes
3.			
4.			
5.			

This standard written notification must be accompanied by the following 2 documents. These materials are available from the MDAR web page www.mass.gov/agr. Follow the links to the Children's Protection page.

- Chemical Specific Fact Sheet(s)
- Consumer Information Bulletin for school, day care center, and/or school-age childcare program.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS



Department of Agricultural Resources

251 Causeway Street, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02114
617-626-1700 fax: 617-626-1850 www.mass.gov/agr



THE ACT PROTECTING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FROM HARMFUL PESTICIDES OF 2000

Massachusetts Pesticide Enforcement Consumer Information Bulletin FOR SCHOOLS, DAYCARE CENTERS AND SCHOOL AGE CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

The Massachusetts Pesticide Control Act requires parents, staff, and children to receive this Consumer Information bulletin whenever pesticide applications are being made on the property of your school, daycare center or school age child care program. This bulletin is being provided to you along with a Standard Written Notification form and a Pesticide Specific Factsheet.

Why am I receiving this information and what should I do when I receive it?

The purpose of the Standard Written Notification is to provide you with information about pesticide applications which are taking place on the property of your school, day care center or school age child care program. The bulletin provides information about precautions you can take to minimize exposure to any pesticides. The Pesticide Specific Factsheets provide information about the properties of the pesticides being used.

Who applies pesticides in my school, daycare center or school age child care program?

Commercial pest management professionals, facilities managers, grounds personnel or custodians. Regardless of the approach used, the person who applies the pesticides must have a current and valid Pesticide Bureau Applicator license. Check the standard written notification form for the applicator's license number.

How do I know when pesticides are being applied?

Employees, supervised children and their guardians must receive standard written notification at least two working days prior to the application of pesticides outdoors on the property. The standard written notification form, which accompanies this bulletin, includes:

- approximate dates when the application shall commence and conclude;
- specific location of the application;
- product name, type and EPA Registration number of the pesticide;
- a Pesticide Specific Fact Sheet;
- a description of the purpose of the application and
- this Consumer Information Bulletin

The notification must also be posted in a common area of the facility at least two working days before the outdoor application is to commence and at least 72 hours after the application. Treated areas will be posted with clear and conspicuous warning signs along the perimeter. This information will be supplied to the school by the licensed pesticide applicator.

Are applications of pesticides safe?

All pesticides must be treated with caution. They are intended to be specifically poisonous to target pest insects, weeds, mold, fungus etc. - and may also be harmful to other living things including humans. Some degree of risk is always posed by their use. Because of this inherent risk, a number of regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms have evolved to deal with those risks. Included among these mechanisms are pesticide regulations such as those enforced by Massachusetts Pesticide Enforcement; licensing and training of pesticide applicators; improved pesticide application methods; and the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

What precautions can I take to minimize my exposure to pesticide applications?

There are several precautions that can be taken to reduce potential exposure to pesticides. These precautions will vary depending on where and how the pesticides are applied. Chemicals may be ingested, inhaled and absorbed through the skin. Know where the pesticide will be applied and how you might come into contact with it. Use common sense. The licensed pesticide applicator is required to post yellow signs to indicate a pesticide application on school grounds. These are some suggested general precautions. Ask the licensed pesticide applicator for other suggestions or directions specific to the work being done.

For outdoor applications:

- be familiar with the small yellow signs which applicators are required to post when a pesticide is applied outdoors to turf. Stay off the field until the flags are removed.
- if you are sensitive to chemicals, avoid the area of pesticide application for 72 hours.
- ensure that pets are kept away from the area of pesticide application

For indoor applications:

- cover or refrigerate edible products.
- remove or cover toys, clothes, and bedding from areas to be treated.
- remove pets including their food and water bowls and toys from the area to be treated.
- ventilate as much as possible during and, following an indoor pesticide application, open the windows.
- do not walk on treated areas and carpets until completely dry. Ask about drying times.

What types of pesticides will be applied?

Pesticide applicators may apply pesticides in several forms for control of insects and weeds. Dusts, aerosol sprays, sprays, baits, and fogs are all common forms in which pesticides exist and are used. For control of termites, the soil around the building may be impregnated with a pesticide. To control weeds, pesticides may be used as granules or sprays. Mechanical traps may also be used to control rodents.

In Massachusetts schools daycare centers and school age child care programs have to develop special pest management plans called Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans. IPM is an approach to pest management which relies on a combination of common sense practices, including pesticides, for preventing and controlling pests. All plans are required to be submitted to the Department of Agricultural Resources. Check the MDAR website to see if your school has submitted its plan. <http://massnr.org/ipm/index.html>

What if I have a question or problem?

Questions about what pesticides will be applied and why, and specific information about the application should be referred to the licensed pesticide applicator doing the work.

The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, Pesticide Enforcement is responsible for enforcing the pesticide regulations and laws. Contact Pesticide Enforcement at 617-626-1781. Additional information can be found at the Pesticide Programs website: <http://www.mass.gov/agr/pesticides/>

Updated August 2011

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Bifenthrin

General Fact Sheet

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What is bifenthrin?

Bifenthrin is an insecticide in the pyrethroid family. Pyrethroids are manmade versions of pyrethrins, which come from chrysanthemum flowers.

Bifenthrin is used on various agricultural crops and in homes. Bifenthrin was first registered for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in 1985.

What are some products that contain bifenthrin?

Products containing bifenthrin come in many forms, including sprays, granules, and aerosols. There are over 600 products containing bifenthrin available in the United States.

Always follow label instructions and take steps to avoid exposure. If any exposures occur, be sure to follow the First Aid instructions on the product label carefully. For additional treatment advice, contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222. If you wish to discuss a pesticide problem, please call 1-800-858-7378.

How does bifenthrin work?

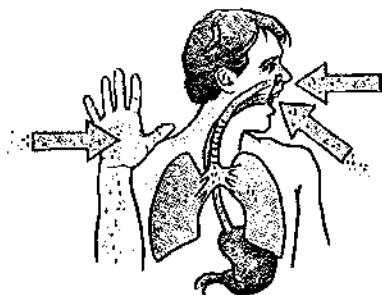
Bifenthrin interferes with the nervous system of insects when they eat or touch it. It's more toxic to insects than it is to people because insects have lower body temperatures and smaller body size.



Chrysanthemum flower

How might I be exposed to bifenthrin?

You could be exposed to bifenthrin if you touch it, eat it, or breathe it in. You may be exposed if you breathe in the spray mist during an application, or eat some of it if you smoked or ate without washing your hands after you applied a product. Limit your exposure to bifenthrin by reading the product label and following all of the directions.



What are some signs and symptoms from a brief exposure to bifenthrin?

When bifenthrin gets on the skin, it can cause tingling, itching, burning, or numbness at the site of contact. The sensations usually go away within 48 hours. Inhaling bifenthrin can irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. People who ate large amounts of bifenthrin experienced sore throat, nausea, abdominal pain and vomiting almost immediately.

Exposed **pets** may experience single-episode vomiting or diarrhea, reduced activity, twitching of the ear, paw flicking and increased drooling. Other signs can include hyperactivity followed by incoordination with diarrhea, depression, and dilated pupils. Some veterinarians have reported additional signs such as chewing, head bobbing, partial paralysis, and tremors.

What happens to bifenthrin when it enters the body?

Bifenthrin is slowly absorbed by the body after being eaten, and most of it is excreted within 3-7 days. Studies indicate that bifenthrin does not absorb through the skin well.

Is bifenthrin likely to contribute to the development of cancer?

The U.S. EPA classifies bifenthrin as a possible human carcinogen. This rating was based on studies in mice. Other studies indicate that bifenthrin does not cause cancer when fed to rats.

Has anyone studied non-cancer effects from long-term exposure to bifenthrin?

Yes, studies have been done using laboratory animals. Bifenthrin did not cause birth defects in rats or rabbits that ate bifenthrin when pregnant. In long-term studies, rats and rabbits had tremors at high doses.

Are children more sensitive to bifenthrin than adults?

While **children may be especially sensitive to pesticides** compared to adults, there are currently no data showing that children have increased sensitivity specifically to bifenthrin.

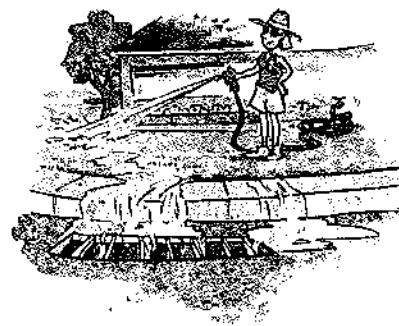
What happens to bifenthrin in the environment?

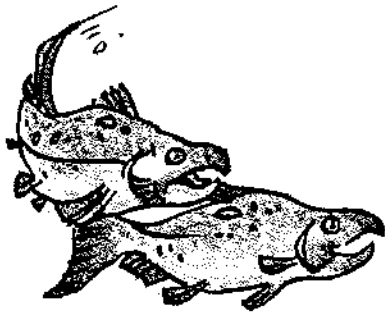
Bifenthrin is not likely to reach groundwater because it binds tightly to soil. However, soil-bound bifenthrin has the potential to contaminate surface waters through runoff. Bifenthrin on soil surfaces is unlikely to become airborne.

Can bifenthrin affect birds, fish, or other wildlife?

Bifenthrin is low in toxicity to birds. There are potential risks for birds and mammals that eat aquatic organisms because bifenthrin can last a long time in the environment and it may accumulate in fish.

Bifenthrin is highly toxic to fish and small aquatic organisms. It's also very highly toxic to bees.





Where can I get more information?

For more detailed information about bifenthrin please visit the list of **referenced resources** or call the National Pesticide Information Center, Monday - Friday, between 8:00am - 12:00pm Pacific Time (11:00am - 3:00pm Eastern Time) at 1-800-858-7378 or visit us on the web at <http://npic.orst.edu>. NPIC provides objective, science-based answers to questions about pesticides.

Please cite as: Johnson, M.; Luukinen, B.; Gervais, J.; Buhl, K.; Stone, D. 2010. ***Bifenthrin General Fact Sheet***; National Pesticide Information Center, Oregon State University Extension Services. <http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/bifgen.html>.

Date Reviewed: June 2011

NPIC fact sheets are designed to answer questions that are commonly asked by the general public about pesticides that are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). This document is intended to be educational in nature and helpful to consumers for making decisions about pesticide use.



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