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Lawn & Garden Pesticides: What You Need to Know

WHAT ARE PESTICIDES?

A SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE OF SUBSTANCES USED TO DESTROY SUPPRESS OR ALTER THE LIFE CYCLE OF ANY PEST

Pesticides repel or kill unwanted pests such as insects (insecticides), rodents (rodenticides), fungi (fungicides), and weeds (herbicides). All pesticides have the potential to be toxic to humans. Pesticides sold in the United States must be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

HOW ARE WE EXPOSED?

INHALATION, INGESTION AND, DERMAL EXPOSURES

We come into contact with pesticides through plants, soil, air, and food. Outdoor pesticides are tracked into our homes on shoes, strollers, and the bodies of children who run and play in pesticide treated areas. How a pesticide is applied can greatly affect the risk of exposure to people during and after application.

- **Sprays** Aerosol sprays may be directly applied to a target or more broadly distributed using a “fogger” or “bomb”. All of these products increase the risk of inhalational exposures. The use of foggers and bombs is not recommended as they can be particularly dangerous. Exposures via the skin can also occur from contact with sprayed surfaces. Spraying is almost always associated with **pesticide drift**, the dispersal of pesticides in the air beyond the target site. This means that what your neighbors apply to their lawn will likely add to your family’s pesticide exposure.
- **Granular pesticides** are typically applied to the soil surface to target pre-emergent weeds or sprinkled around areas of pest infestations. Exposure to these products is most likely via ingestion or through the skin.
- **Stationary bait traps** contain pesticide in a solid or granular form. Bait traps should always be kept out of reach of children and pets to avoid accidental ingestion and contact.

WHO IS MOST AT RISK?

CHILDREN, FETUSES AND, AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

- **Children** are at highest risk for exposure due to their proximity to the ground where pesticides settle and their age-appropriate hand-to-mouth behaviors. Their higher breathing rates also increase risk of exposure compared with adults.
- **Fetuses** Gestation is one of the most vulnerable windows for exposure to pesticides. Studies show that exposures in-utero are associated with cognitive, behavioral, and respiratory problems during childhood and beyond.
- **Agricultural workers** and their families as well as individuals living in agricultural areas experience higher exposures than the general public. Farming communities have higher rates of certain cancers including leukemia, non-Hodgkin’s leukemia and lymphoma, soft tissue sarcoma, and skin, lip, stomach, brain, and prostate cancers.

WHAT ARE THE HEALTH RISKS?

NERVOUS SYSTEM, HORMONAL SYSTEMS, RESPIRATORY EFFECTS, & CANCER

Health risks differ depending on the chemicals in a product and whether the exposure is **acute** (brief, typically high dose) or **chronic** (occurring over a long period of time, typically low dose). Acute exposures are most common in agricultural workers or poisonings. Chronic exposures to low doses of pesticides are more common due to consumer practices and household use.

- **Nervous system effects** Many classes of pesticide exert their effects by damaging the nervous system of a pest. Due to similarities across species, these pesticides have also been shown to be toxic to the nervous system of humans.
- **Hormonal system effects** Several pesticides are classified as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) due to their potential to interfere with hormones in the body. Disruption of hormonal systems can impair the development and normal functioning of the reproductive system as well as the nervous system, particularly when exposure occurs early in life.
- **Cancer** Some pesticides have been shown to have the potential to cause cancer in laboratory and animal studies. For instance, glyphosate, the active ingredient in some pesticides is classified as a probable human carcinogen by the World Health Organization.
- **Respiratory effects** Exposure to some pesticides during pregnancy has been shown to increase the risk of wheezing and asthma in children. Both chronic and acute occupational exposures to pesticides are associated with impaired lung function, asthma, and other respiratory diseases.

A NOTE ABOUT “INERT” INGREDIENTS

Inert ingredients are all components of a pesticide other than the active ingredient that targets the pest. Often inert ingredients make up more than 99% of a pesticide product. Inert ingredients are proprietary – or “trade secrets”- and often are not listed on labels. These compounds may extend shelf life, allow pesticides to remain in the environment longer, increase efficacy of the active ingredient, act as a propellant, or add scent or color. *“Inert” should not be equated with “safe”*. In fact, prenatal exposure to piperonyl butoxide (PBO), an “inert” ingredient found in pyrethrin pesticides, is associated with impaired cognition and increased incidence of cough in children (Horton et al 2011, Liu et al 2012).

HOW CAN I REDUCE EXPOSURE?

Eliminate pests naturally by

- Practicing organic lawn care. See beyondpesticides.org for tips and perfectearthproject.org to learn how easy it is to maintain a beautiful organic lawn.
- Utilizing **integrated pest management** (IPM) methods that eliminate or reduce the need for synthetic lawn and garden chemicals (see <http://npic.orst.edu/pest/ipm.html>).
- Aerating your lawn to allow for healthy root growth.
- **Nourishing soil** with organic compost since nutrient-rich soil reduces pest infestations.
- Choosing **native plants** that thrive in your zone.
- **Growing your own** organic produce.
- Eliminating standing water that attracts mosquitos.
- Encouraging friends and neighbors to reduce the use of pesticides. Pesticides can cross property lines.

If pesticides must be used for an emergency situation

- Never apply pesticides in the presence of children; always avoid areas where they play. Keep children and pets indoors during active spraying.
- Choose the least toxic pesticides. The EPA requires one of three “signal” words on all pesticide labels. In order from least toxic to most toxic, they are: 1) Caution, 2) Warning, 3) Danger.
- Avoid application of pesticides where pesticide run off could enter ponds, streams, drinking water sources, or other bodies of water.
- Hire a licensed professional applicator. If you live in an apartment building, ensure that your landlord is using one.
- Never use a pesticide without an EPA registration number on the label. Unregistered pesticides are sold illegally in the United States and may be extremely toxic.
- Target insects at the larval stage using larvicides, which can be more effective and less toxic to humans than spraying mature insects.
- Never use a pesticide in a way other than as instructed on the label. Follow directions closely and utilize recommended personal protective equipment such as gloves, goggles, and face masks.
- Never store pesticides within reach of children.
- Never pour pesticides down the drain. Always dispose of them according to directions found on their labels.
- Never store pesticides in containers other than the ones in which they are sold.

Common classes of pesticides

CHEMICAL	TARGET	WHERE IT'S FOUND	WHAT'S THE PROBLEM
Glyphosate	Weeds (nonselective)	The active ingredient in some pesticides, including weed killers. Glyphosate residues are found on foods, particularly those that contain ingredients genetically modified to be herbicide resistant.	Classified as a probable human carcinogen by the World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	Broadleaf weeds	Widely used for residential weed control and in agriculture. A combination of glyphosate and 2,4-D is becoming more common in agriculture as weeds develop glyphosate resistance.	One of the highly toxic chemicals used in "Agent Orange" during the Vietnam War. Toxic to the nervous system. Classified as a possible human carcinogen by IARC. Associated with increased risk of cancer in farm workers in some studies. Endocrine disruptor.
Atrazine	Broadleaf and grassy weeds	Second most widely used herbicide in the U.S. after glyphosate. Used widely in corn and sugarcane crops, on golf courses, and residential lawns.	Endocrine disruptor. Major drinking water contaminant in the U.S. Banned in the EU in 2004.
Pyrethrins	Insects	Naturally occurring chemicals extracted from the chrysanthemum plant. Used in farming, household, lawn and garden applications, and personal repellants, as well as to treat scabies and lice. Residues are found on conventionally farmed foods.	Human health effects largely unknown due to lack of scientific studies. Toxic to the nervous system at high doses. Cause tumors in laboratory animals.
Pyrethroids e.g. permethrin, allethrin, resmethrin	Insects	Synthetic pyrethrins. Used widely in farming, lawn and garden applications, mosquito control, and as well as personal repellants, and to treat scabies and lice. Residues are found on conventionally farmed foods.	Human health effects largely unknown due to lack of scientific studies. Toxic to the nervous system at high doses. Cause tumors in laboratory animals. More toxic to mammals and persistent in the environment than naturally occurring pyrethrins. Highly toxic to aquatic wildlife, bees, and other beneficial insects.
Organochlorines e.g. DDT, chlordane, lindane	Insects	The organochlorine DDT was used widely in the 1960s to target mosquitos. DDT and chlordane are banned in the U.S., but we are still exposed through food and environment due to the highly persistent nature of these chemicals.	Organochlorines are highly toxic and persistent in the environment. Toxic to the nervous system. Lindane is a known human carcinogen (IARC). DDT is a probable human carcinogen (IARC). Chlordane is a possible human carcinogen (IARC).
Organophosphates e.g. malathion, chlorpyrifos	Insects	Residential use is limited due to high level of toxicity but agricultural use persists.	Highly toxic to the nervous system of humans. Associated with decreased IQ and memory deficits in children. Responsible for a large number of pesticide poisonings. Due to its high level of toxicity, chlorpyrifos was banned for residential use in 2000 and in 2015 EPA proposed an agricultural ban.

CHEMICAL	TARGET	WHERE IT'S FOUND	WHAT'S THE PROBLEM
Carbamates e.g. aldicarb, carbaryl	Insects	Used in residential sprays, bait traps, and agriculture.	Toxic to the nervous system of insects by the same mechanism as organophosphates. Highly toxic to the nervous system of humans when touched, inhaled, or ingested.
Neonicotinoids	Sap-feeding insects Root-feeding grubs	Used in residential products and agriculture.	Toxic to the nervous system of insects. Accumulating evidence suggests that neonicotinoids are contributing to bee colony collapse.

Additional Resources

National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals (CDC) <http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/>

National Pesticide Information Center <http://npic.orst.edu>

Northeast Organic Farming Association <http://www.nofa.org/>

Pesticide Use Trends in the U.S. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_series_pesticide_use_trends_in_the_us

Beyond Pesticides beyondpesticides.org

The Agricultural Health Study <http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/ahs-fact-sheet#q3>

ATSDR Public Health Statement on Pyrethrins and Pyrethroids <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxProfiles/tp155-c1-b.pdf>

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