

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL FOR SELECTED INSECTICIDES

Listed below are insecticides that, as of 2004, are known, probable or possible carcinogens as evaluated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As new information becomes available, the list may become out-of-date. Therefore, it should not be used as the sole reference regarding the carcinogenic potential for an insecticide. EPA intends to update the list as new evaluations or re-evaluations are completed. Observe all label precautions to avoid exposure.

Insecticide Name	Cancer Classification
acephate (Orthene)	Possible human carcinogen
bifenthrin (Capture, Talstar, Brigade, Discipline)	Possible human carcinogen
carbaryl (Sevin)	Likely to be carcinogenic to humans
cypermethrin and z-cypermethrin (Ammo, Cymbush, Fury, Mustang Max)	Possible human carcinogen
dichlorvos (DDVP, Vapona)	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
dicofol (Kelthane)	Possible human carcinogen
dicrotophos (Bidrin)	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
dimethoate (Dimate, Dimethoate)	Possible human carcinogen
fipronil (Termidor, Regent, Frontline)	Possible human carcinogen
hydramethylnon (Amdro)	Possible human carcinogen
lindane	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
malathion (Cythion)	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
ethyl parathion	Possible human carcinogen
permethrin (Ambush, Ectiban, Atroban, Permethrin II, Pounce)	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
phosmet (Imidan, Prolate)	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
piperonyl butoxide (Butacide, Incite)	Possible human carcinogen
propargite (Omite, Comite)	Probable human carcinogen
propoxur (Baygon)	Probable human carcinogen
pyrethrins (Various trade names)	Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon)	Likely to be carcinogenic to humans
thiodicarb (Larvin)	Probable human carcinogen
trichlorfon (Dylox, Dipterex, Neguvon)	Likely to be carcinogenic to humans (high doses), not likely to be carcinogenic to humans (low doses)