Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is a chlorophenoxyacid herbicide of low toxicity.

Signs and Symptoms of Poisoning:
Some human poisoning cases have been reported, only in some cases vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation have been seen. These were probably due to formulation ingredients like solvents.

There is a case series published from Sri Lanka (n=86 patients) of intentional self-poisonings with a herbicide containing fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, ethoxysulfuron, and isoxadifen. Symptoms were an epigastric burning sensation abnd vomiting. 8 patients had a reduced level of consciousness resolving without therapy. No patient died. Treatment was symptomatic and supportive.

No acute toxicity data (signs and symptoms) are known from animal experiments.

First Aid:
- Remove patient from exposure/terminate exposure
- Thorough skin decontamination with copious amounts water and soap, if available with polyethyleneglykol 300 followed by water.
  Note: Most formulations with this active ingredient can be decontaminated with water (and soap), so for formulations polyethyleneglykol 300 is not required.
- Flushing of the eyes with lukewarm water for 15 minutes
- Induction of vomiting does not seem to be required in regard of the low toxicity. It should only be considered if a large amount has been swallowed, if the ingestion was less than one hour ago, and if the patient is fully conscious. Induced vomiting can remove maximum 50% of the ingested substance.
  Note: Induction of vomiting is forbidden, if a formulation containing organic solvents has been ingested!

Treatment:
- Gastric lavage does not seem to be required in regard of the low toxicity of the compound
- The application of activated charcoal and sodium sulphate (or other carthartic) is advisable in significant ingestions.

- As there is no antidote, treatment has to be symptomatic and supportive.