



Handler Training Requirements



Julia Stuffer

**Agricultural
Inspector/
Biologist**



Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Employee handlers must complete pesticide handler safety training before they are allowed to handle any pesticide.





Qualified Safety Trainers

The trainer must be qualified as a:

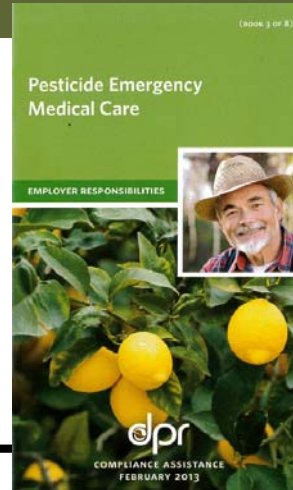
- PCA
- PAC
- Farm advisor
- Person who has completed a “train the trainer” program





Handler Training Requirements

Employers must have a written training program for employees who handle pesticides.



PESTICIDE SAFETY Information dpr

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY A No. 7

Washing Pesticide Work Clothing

If you work on a farm, your work clothes can have pesticides on them. You could get pesticides on your clothes while you are working with pesticides or the crops and equipment you work with may have pesticides on them. You can get pesticides on you even if you wear coveralls or other personal protective equipment (PPE) over your own clothes. This leaflet tells you how to clean your work clothes. It is your employer's job to clean your PPE. If you don't wash your clothes, the pesticides on them can make you, and even your family sick. Following these directions will help protect you and your family from pesticides.

Wear clean work clothes every day

Wash clothes that have pesticides on them as soon as you can. The longer you wait, the harder it is to wash the pesticide off. If you keep wearing the clothes, you can get more pesticides on them. Pesticides on your clothes can get onto your skin and into your body making you sick.

Before you wash your clothes:

- If you have pesticide powder, granules, or loose dirt on your clothes, shake them off before you leave work. Pay special attention to your cuffs and pockets.
- Keep clothes with pesticides on them (including underwear) in closed plastic bags until you are ready to wash the clothes. Keep the bags outside your home. Make sure children and pets cannot get to the bags.
- Tell the person who does the laundry at home that your clothes have pesticides on them. Explain how to wash them.

Washing Pesticide Work Clothing

- Wear rubber gloves
- Keep separate from other clothes
- Use a pre-soak cycle or run through the wash cycle twice
- Use the highest water level
- Wash a full cycle, in very HOT water
- Use a strong detergent
- If possible, dry clothes outside on a line
- Clean the washing machine by running a cycle with no clothes

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation • 1001 I Street, Sacramento CA 95814 PSS A No. 7 (05-12/08) A7-1

WRITTEN TRAINING PROGRAM

*To be used in conjunction with employee Pesticide Safety Training Record(s)

Employer Name: _____

Trainer's Name: _____

Trainer Qualification: PA: _____ QAL/QAC: _____ PCA: _____ Other: _____

Training Materials:

Name of videos, pamphlets, or other training materials, and a brief description:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Pesticide labeling from the following products:

1. _____	7. _____
2. _____	8. _____
3. _____	9. _____
4. _____	10. _____
5. _____	11. _____
6. _____	12. _____

Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) leaflets used:

Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the following products:

1. _____	7. _____
2. _____	8. _____
3. _____	9. _____
4. _____	10. _____
5. _____	11. _____
6. _____	12. _____

C:\Users\hlibery\Desktop\Audit stuff\Inspection Highlights\Forms\Pesticide Safety Training\DFR Handler\Written Training&Record 11-08.doc



Handler Training Requirements

Training program can include pesticide labels, videos, and study guides.



For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Borers and Leaf-feeding Insects in Field, Agronomic, Vegetable and Orchard Crops; also in Forestry; Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures and Agronomic Crops; Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids and Mealybugs in Ornamentals and Vegetables, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse, Shadehouse, Commercial Landscape, Intiorscape and Turf.

Active Ingredient: *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA.....11.3%**
Inert Ingredients:88.7%*
Total:100.0%

*Contains petroleum distillates
**Based on the weight estimate of 4.78×10^{-12} grams per spore.
BotaniGard ES contains 2×10^{13} viable spores per quart.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN
Store between 40°F and 85°F **CAUTION** **SHAKE WELL**

See additional precautionary statements and first aid statements in attached booklet.



LAVERLAM INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
117 S Parkmont; P.O. Box 4109-Butte, MT 59702; Ph: (406)782-2386; Fax: (406)782-9912
EPA Registration Number 82074-1 EPA Establishment Number 65626-MT-02
Edition: Lot No.:
Net Contents: Expiration Date:



Handler Training Requirements

Each employee training record must be verified by the employee's signature.

**Pesticide Handler Training Program
PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING RECORD**

Print EMPLOYEE'S Name: _____

EMPLOYEE'S Signature: _____

Print EMPLOYER'S Name: _____

Print TRAINER'S Name: _____

Trainer Qualifications & Lic/Cert#: _____

ASSIGNED JOB DUTIES

Mixer/Loader Service/Repair

Applicator Flagger

 Other

		Specific Pesticides				
Annual Training	Trainer Initials					
	Employee Initials					

Subjects as Specified in Section 6724(b) of the California Code of Regulations						
Safe Use of Pesticides	READ THE LABEL: Signal word, caution statements, first aid, rate, dilution volume. Applicable laws and regulations. MSDS and PSIS leaflet.					
	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: Coveralls, gloves, goggles, boots, respirator, apron. Equipment cleaning and maintenance.					
	USE OF ENGINEERING CONTROLS (i.e., closed system, enclosed cabs).					
	SAFETY PROCEDURES: To be followed while mixing, loading, applying pesticides. Procedures for handling non-routine tasks or emergency situations.					
	DRIFT: Confine the spray to the crop. Watch out for people, animals, waterways, or any special hazard.					
	TRIPLE RINSE PESTICIDE CONTAINERS AT TIME OF USE: Never take home pesticide containers used at work.					
	STORE pesticides in a LOCKED and posted area or attended by an authorized person.					
	WEAR CLEAN WORK CLOTHES DAILY. Be aware of pesticide residues on clothing.					
	WASH hands and arms with SOAP & WATER: Before eating, drinking, smoking, going to the bathroom. Emergency eye flushing techniques.					
	WASH COMPLETELY at the end of the workday. Change into clean clothing.					
Health Information	EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION: Name, address, phone number of clinic, physician, or hospital emergency room & where information is located.					
	HEAT RELATED ILLNESS: Prevention, recognition, and first aid treatment.					
	LOCATION OF PESTICIDE SAFETY INFORMATION SERIES (PSIS): Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) Pesticide Use Records, safety posters, and Restricted Entry Interval Information.					
	EMPLOYEE'S RIGHTS: Against discharge, discrimination. Right to receive information.					
	NEED FOR IMMEDIATE DECONTAMINATION of skin and eyes when exposure occurs.					
	SYMPTOMS OF POISONING: Pinpoint pupils, nausea, shortness of breath, dizziness, headaches, blurred vision. Ways poisoning or injury can occur.					
	ROUTES THROUGH WHICH PESTICIDES ENTER THE BODY.					
	UNDERSTANDING THE IMMEDIATE AND LONG TERM HAZARDS involved in handling pesticides. Known or suspected chronic and acute effects.					
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Required when working with carbamate or organophosphate pesticides with signal word of DANGER or WARNING.						
	Date of Training					

This form available in Spanish



Handler Training Requirements

Employers must train each employee for each pesticide they handle.

JMS Flower Farms, Inc.
JMS Stylet-Oil
The Premiere White Mineral Oil* For Control Of Fungal Diseases, Aphid-Transmitted Plant Viruses And Phytophagous Insects And Mites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
PARAFFINIC OIL 97.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS 2.9%
TOTAL 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED - Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED - Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING - Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES - Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: MAY POSE AN ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA HAZARD.
For additional Precautionary Statements see inside booklet.

JMS Flower Farms, Inc.
1105 20th Ave., Yuba Beach, FL 32260
PH: 1-866-7STYLET (1-888-778-9538)
FAX: (561) 587-9394
Email: stylet@aoi.com
www.stylet-oil.com

*White oil is a superior grade technical mineral oil subjected to additional refinement steps to remove the impurities found in typical white oils.
EPA Registration No.: 65564-4
EPA Establishment No.: 14774-FL-07-55206-AI-001

GALLONS NET U.S. STANDARD





Handler Training Requirements

The acute and chronic effects
Delayed effects
Sensitization

PESTICIDE SAFETY Information 
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **A No. 1**

Working Safely with Pesticides on Farms

Workers who handle pesticides must be trained how to protect themselves. Handle means to mix, load, or apply pesticides; repair or clean equipment that was used for pesticides; or touch unlined pesticide containers. The information in this leaflet will help teach you about working safely with pesticides.



Why should I worry about pesticides?

Pesticides can get into your body many different ways and can have both acute and chronic effects on your health. If a pesticide can hurt you or make you sick right away, that is an acute health effect. If you have to be exposed to a pesticide for a long time (months or years) before it makes you sick, that's called a chronic health effect. Pesticides can make you sick by moving into your body through your skin, mouth, eyes, or your lungs as you breathe.

What can a pesticide label tell me?

Most labels have a special word in capital letters on the front of the label. It tells you what the acute health hazard is.

The words you might see are:

- **DANGER**, this pesticide is extremely harmful.
- **WARNING**, this pesticide is moderately harmful.
- **CAUTION**, this pesticide is slightly harmful, but still can make you sick.

Of these words, it means that the pesticide is the most dangerous. However, you should handle every pesticide

according to the directions on the label. Ask your employer to tell you what it says. Your state has stricter rules than those on the label. Know these rules and tell you about them.

10011 Street, Sacramento CA 95814



PSIS A No. 1 (PS-002)

A1 • 1



BioWorks

CEASE[®]
Fungicide/Bactericide
Revision Date: May 6, 2015

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

GENERAL USE: Fungicide/Bactericide
COMMON NAME: CEASE*

MANUFACTURED BY:
Bayer Environmental Science
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle PK, NC 27709
USA

DISTRIBUTED BY:
BioWorks, Inc.
100 Rawson Rd, Suite 205
Victor, NY 14564

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Bayer Environmental Science: 800-334-7577
BioWorks, Inc: 800-877-9443
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification: This material is not hazardous under the criterion of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication standard 29CFR 1910.1200

Signal Word: None

Pictogram: None

Hazard Statement: None

Precautionary Statements: Micro-Organisms may have the potential to provoke sensitizing reactions.

Unclassified Hazards: None

Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product contains the following ingredients:

COMPONENT	CAS No.	%
Bacillus subtilis strain QST 713	Not Applicable	1.34% (Nominal)

Cease[®] Fungicide
Safety Data Sheet

Page: 1 of 5
Revision Date: May 6, 2015

CEASE[®]

An Aqueous Suspension Biofungicide

FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS, TREES, SHRUBS, SEEDLINGS, CONIFERS, AND GREENHOUSE VEGETABLES USE IN FIELD APPLICATIONS, GREENHOUSES, GLASSHOUSES, NURSERIES, SHADE HOUSES, INTERIORSAPES, SEEDLING PRODUCTION SITES, AND FOREST SEEDLING PRODUCTION SITES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

QST 713 strain of *Bacillus subtilis** 1.34%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 98.66%

TOTAL 100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1x10⁸ cfu/g

EPA Reg. No. 264-1155-68539 EPA Est. No. 264-MEX-001

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See attached booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Storage & Disposal Instructions and Directions for Use.

Distributed by:



BioWorks[®]

100 Rawson Rd, Suite 205, Victor, NY 14564

US60384264A

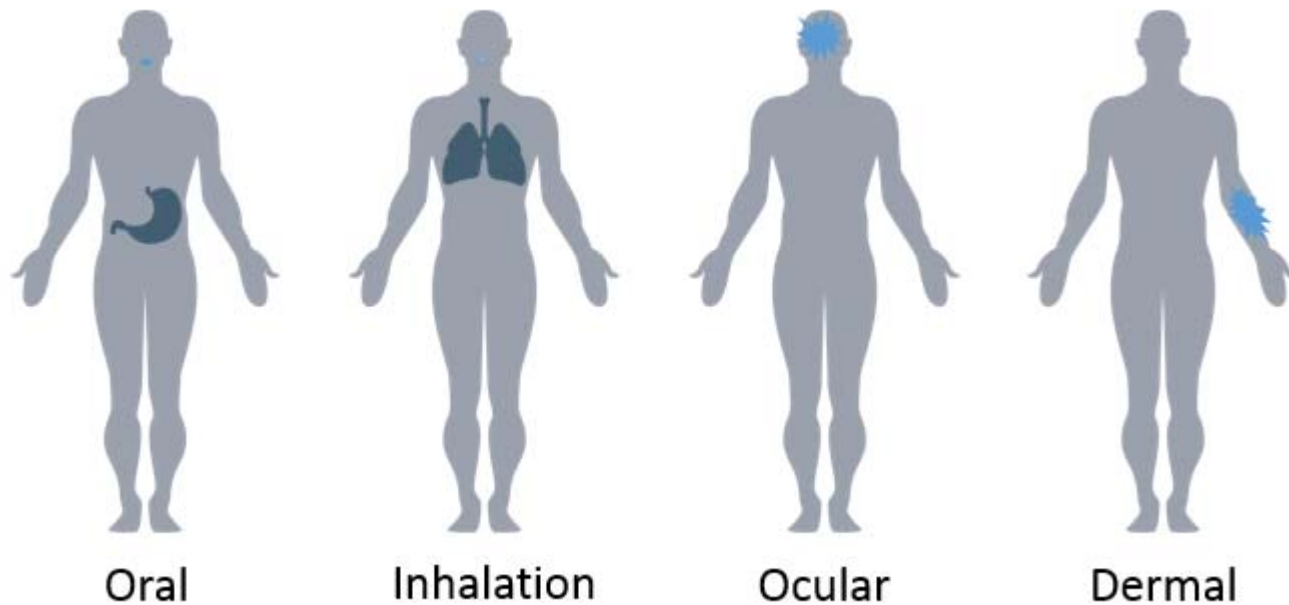
AQ1352-003

 Can be Used for Organic Production



Handler Training Requirements

Routes by which pesticides can enter the body



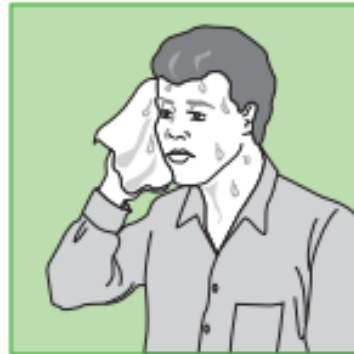


Handler Training Requirements

Training must also cover signs and symptoms of pesticide exposure



Skin rash



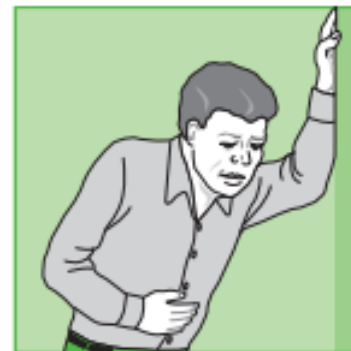
Sweating



Irritation of the eyes and nose



Dizziness



Stomach pain



Handler Training Requirements

Emergency first aid for pesticide overexposure



First Aid — How do I get ready for an emergency?

In case of an emergency, your employer must make arrangements ahead of time to provide emergency medical care to workers who handle pesticides or enter fields where pesticides have been applied. You should know the name of this clinic or hospital and where it is. If you don't know, ask your employer before an emergency happens. Never let sick or hurt people drive themselves to a doctor. They could have an accident on the road.

What should I do if someone collapses while they are using pesticides, or working in a field?

- Get the person away from the pesticides if you can without hurting yourself. Remember the sick person might have pesticides on them that could get on you.
- Get help RIGHT AWAY. If you have a phone, call 911.
- Try to stop pesticides from getting in or on the person's body. You can find out how later in this handout.
- If the person is not breathing, give CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) if you know how. The emergency responders will take over when they arrive.

REMEMBER: Tell the emergency responders about the pesticide(s). Also, remember that pesticides may not be the problem. It could, for instance, be a heart attack.

What should I do if someone swallows a pesticide?

- Get help RIGHT AWAY. If you have a phone, call 911, or the free phone number for California Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222.



- If people are sleepy or unconscious from poisoning and you don't have a phone, TAKE THEM TO A DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL RIGHT AWAY. DO NOT give them anything to eat or drink. DO NOT try to make them throw up.
- If the person is awake and alert, follow the first aid instructions on the label. These directions will tell you what will be helpful or dangerous. For instance, making the person throw up, or giving them milk or water to drink could be helpful, or it might be dangerous, depending on the pesticide. Never use salt water or mustard to make people throw up. Some old labels may still recommend those things, but they are not safe.

What should I do if I get sick from pesticides?

If you have a pesticide label, know what the label says about first aid.

- Stop work and leave the area RIGHT AWAY. You must stop working with the pesticide and stop any more from getting into your body. Read below to find out how to do this.
- GET HELP. Tell someone at your workplace what happened.
- Ask your employer to take you to a doctor or hospital. DO NOT TAKE YOURSELF.

How can pesticides get into my body?

There are four ways:

1. Breathing dust, mist, or vapors.
2. Getting it on your skin.
3. Getting it in your eyes.
4. Swallowing the pesticide.

To Stop a Person from Breathing in Pesticides:

Take any sick people where the air is clean. In open areas, go at least 100 feet away. If there is a wind, make sure the wind is blowing the pesticide away from you.

Pesticides on your Skin—

Most often, pesticides get in your body through your skin. Some pesticides move very fast through your skin. Others move slowly. Many pesticides can move through your clothes, even if they are waterproof. That is why it is important to get rid of any pesticide on your skin or clothing right away.

To Get Pesticides Off Your Skin:

- Take off all clothes that have pesticides on them.
- Shower with soap and clean under your nails. If you don't have a shower or soap, use any clean water.
- Wash your hair.



- Get dressed only in clean clothes. Do not put clothes with pesticides on them back on. If you do, more pesticides can get into your body. Be sure to wash any clothes that have pesticides on them separately and completely before wearing them again. Ask your employer for a copy of the A-7 safety leaflet for information on how to wash clothes safely.

To Get Pesticides Out of your Eyes:

- Rinse eyes with plenty of water. Keep rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Rinsing in a shower is okay, but DO NOT use a hard spray.
- Otherwise, pour water over your eyes or use a gentle flow from a faucet or hose.
- Blink while you are rinsing.
- NEVER force anybody's eyes open.



What do I need to tell the doctor?

Be ready to tell the doctor or nurse exactly what happened with the pesticide to make people sick. Warn the doctor or nurse that the person might be sick from pesticides so they can protect themselves. If you know, tell the doctor the age of the sick people, and what pesticide was involved. Bring any information about the pesticide to show the doctor. Bring the label or the name of the pesticide from the label, its active ingredient(s), and EPA registration number. If you can't do this, and have no other choice, bring the clean empty pesticide container (with the label still on it) or an unused, sealed container. Always tell your employer if someone gets sick or hurt at work.



If you don't get all the information you need in your training, you should call your County Agricultural Commissioner, or the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) for more information. You can find the Commissioner's number in your local white pages phone directory, by calling 1-877-pestline, or at: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/ceac/countycountymaps/>

- DPR's Regional Offices are:
- Northern (West Sacramento) 916/376-8860
 - Central (Clovis) 559/287-3511
 - Southern (Anaheim) 714/278-7890





Handler Training Requirements

Emergency medical care must be planned in advanced





Handler Training Requirements

Decontamination procedures

Spill clean up

Importance of showering with soap and warm water





Handler Training Requirements

- Make sure that employees use pesticides according to laws and regulations.
- Provide personal protective equipment to employees and make sure that they use it.





Handler Training Requirements

Heat illness prevention,
recognition, and
first aid

Heat Exhaustion

- Dizziness
- Headache
- Sweaty skin
- Weakness
- Cramps
- Nausea, vomiting
- Fast heart beat

Heat Stroke

- Red, hot, dry skin
- High temperature
- Confusion
- Convulsions
- Fainting

Watch out for early symptoms. You may need medical help.



WATER. REST. SHADE.

OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
www.osha.gov
1-800-321-OSHA (6742) TTY 1-877-889-5627



Handler Training Requirements

Safety requirements and procedures for:
Handling
Transporting
Storing
Disposing



Storing, Moving, and Disposing of Pesticides on Farms

Pesticides are poisonous and must be stored or disposed of with caution and concern for others, particularly children. Every year children are poisoned from eating or drinking pesticides that someone did not put away or throw out correctly. If you follow the directions in this leaflet, you can help prevent accidents with pesticides.



MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Keep pesticides in their original containers.
- Never put pesticides in containers used for food, drink, or household products.
- DO NOT take home any pesticide used at work.

STORAGE

No job is finished until the pesticides, containers, and equipment have been put away properly. Always remember to store all of your materials safely before you clean up and go home, or move on to the next job. While you are cleaning up and putting away the pesticides, containers, and equipment, you must wear all the personal protective equipment you used on the job. Consider wearing gloves and other protective equipment, even if they weren't required on the label. Spills and accidents often occur as pesticides are being put away.

How should pesticides be stored?

Pesticides and their empty containers must be kept either in a locked area, or under the control of a person who can keep others away. If the pesticides are not locked up, the person in control of the pesticides must be able to see the pesticides at all times to keep others away.





Handler Training Requirements

Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and other wildlife hazards must be covered





Handler Training Requirements

Warning about taking pesticides or their containers home.





Handler Training Requirements

Employers are responsible for displaying:

- The completed A-8
- Safety Data Sheets for each pesticide applied.

SePRO SDS Akari® SSC

Conforms to HazCom 2012/United States

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Akari® SSC
Miticide/Insecticide

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Akari SSC Miticide/Insecticide
Product Description : Suspension Concentrate
EPA Registration No. : 71711-4-67690

Supplier's details : SePRO Corporation
11550 North Meridian Street
Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032 U.S.A.
Tel: 317-580-6262
Toll free: 1-800-419-7779
Fax: 317-580-6290
Monday - Friday, 8am to 5pm **E.S.T.**
www.sepro.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : INFOTRAC - 24-hour service 1-800-535-6653

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classified according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

Classification: Eye Irritation
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)

Signal Word: **WARNING**

Drexel

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DREXEL MALATHION SEC INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE

Section 1: Material Identification

Product Name: Drexel Malathion 56C Insecticide/Miticide
EPA Reg No.: 19713-217
CAS NO: 121-75-5
Formula: C₁₀H₁₆O₃P₃
Company: Drexel Chemical Company
1700 Channel Avenue
Memphis, TN 38106

Identifiers:
EINECS: 204-497-7
RTECS: WM840000
DOT information: See Section 14 for Transportation Information

Drexel Chemical Co.
901-774-4370

Section 2: Hazard Identification
(by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29)

Acute toxicity – oral	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Eye damage/irritation	Category 2B
Aspiration hazard	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	Category 2

Nufarm

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **3336 PLUS™**
EPA Reg. No.: 1001-78
Product Type: Fungicide
Company Name: Cleary Chemicals, LLC
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803
1-800-345-5330

Telephone Numbers: For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night: 1-800-424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 1-877-325-1540

This product is an EPA FIFRA registered pesticide. Some classifications on this SDS are not exactly the same as on the FIFRA label. Certain sections are superseded by federal law governed by EPA for a registered pesticide. Please see Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION for explanation.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HEALTH HAZARDS:
Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 4
Skin irritation Category 2
Eye irritation Category 2B
Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure Category 2

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Hazardous to aquatic environment, acute Category 2
Hazardous to aquatic environment, chronic Category 2

SIGNAL WORD:
WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. May cause damage to organs (liver and thyroid) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
Do not breathe dust. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.



Handler Training Requirements

Before employees are allowed to handle pesticides a copy of the completed A-8 needs to be displayed.



Safety Rules for Pesticide Handlers on Farms

The pesticide label, your training, and this leaflet, tell you about pesticide dangers at work. Your employer must teach you how to use pesticides safely and how to protect yourself when you use them. Pesticides are chemicals that are used to control unwanted insects, weeds, and plant diseases.

EMPLOYERS: This is the hazard communication leaflet for pesticide handlers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display this handout at the employee's worksite.

Emergency medical care
Your employer must make plans for emergency medical care before you start working with pesticides. If you think that pesticide made you sick or hurt you at work, tell your employer. They must make sure that you are taken to a doctor right away. **DO NOT TAKE VIOLENCE.** Emergency medical care is available at address and telephone number:

REMEMBER: You do not have to pay for medical care if you get sick or hurt from pesticides at work.

What are my rights?
You have the right to know the following about pesticides that have been used recently where you work:



If you think pesticides have made you sick at work, your employer must make sure that you are taken IMMEDIATELY.

- When and where the pesticide was applied
 - The restricted entry interval (REI)
 - Name of the pesticide and active ingredient(s)
 - The EPA registration number
- As part of your training, your employer must tell you where all this information is kept. Your employer must also let you see the records anytime you want without having to ask.
- You can find information about recent pesticide use at employers, this is the application-specific information.



If you get sick or hurt **BECAUSE OF YOUR JOB**, you have the right to file for worker's compensation. Workers' compensation will pay for your medical bills, and sometimes, lost pay.

You have the right to look at Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and records for all pesticides used where you work. The SDS notes you about each specific pesticide and its dangers.

These records are kept at:

- Your employer must explain your rights to you. If you need more help understanding your rights, call or go to your local county agricultural commissioner's office, local legal aid and workers' rights office, union, or the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR).
- The DPR offices are:
- Amsterdam (714) 278-7900
 - Chico (530) 237-5511
 - West Sacramento (916) 374-6960

Who do I tell about dangers at work?
Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. If you have a complaint about a pesticide safety problem, you should call your County Agricultural Commissioner. You can look up the Commissioner's number in the government pages of your local phone book, or by calling DPR's toll-free complaint information line, 1-877-PESTLINE (1-877-378-5443). Other health and safety complaints (such as lead, hot steam, drinking water, etc.) should be filed with the California Department of Industrial Relations' Cal/OSHA office.



These are the words that tell about acute effects:

- "DANGER"**—this pesticide is extremely harmful.
- "WARNING"**—this pesticide is moderately harmful.
- "CAUTION"**—this pesticide is slightly harmful.

If the label doesn't have one of these words, it means that the pesticide is less likely to harm you. However, you should handle every pesticide carefully.

What else does the label tell me?

- If the pesticide can severely hurt your eyes or skin, the label will say something like "Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage."
- If the pesticide can make you very sick, the label will have a skull-and-crossbones symbol and the word "POISON."
- Words like "FATAL" or "may be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin," mean the pesticide can make you very sick or even kill you.
- Some pesticide labels tell you about other health problems that might not show up until long after use (may take years), such as cancer or damage to unborn babies.



Are there any extra rules for very dangerous pesticides?
Yes, there are some groups of pesticides that California has extra rules for because they could be especially dangerous to you.

The first group is the organophosphate or carbamate pesticides.
If you mix, load, or apply organophosphate or carbamate, California rules might require you to get extra medical care. Ask your employer for A-20 safety leaflet for more information on these pesticides.

The doctor providing extra medical care for organophosphates and carbamates is:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

Medical records for handlers of these pesticides are kept at:

The second group is called minimal exposure pesticides (MEP).
These are the agricultural pesticides on the MEP list:

- Chloro. Contam.
- Bacillus
- Mitrazoxizol-R

See the A-4 safety leaflet for more information about safety rules if you have to work with these pesticides.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS YOUR EMPLOYER MUST KEEP

Information	Location
Training papers	Employer's office site
Written training program	Employer's office site
Respirator program procedures	Employer's office site
Accident response plan (Fatality)	Work site
Pesticide label	Employer's office site
Pesticide Safety Information Series	Employer's office site
Safety Data Sheet	Employer's office site
Storage area posting ¹	Storage area
Emergency medical care notes	Work site
Doctor's report for respirator use	Employer's office site
Pesticide use records	Employer's office site

¹ required only for pesticides with the signal word "DANGER" or "EXTREMELY DANGEROUS"



Proposition 65
In 1986, a law called the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) was passed. Proposition 65 requires California to make a list of chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. The Proposition 65 list contains many different chemicals, including dyes, solvents, pesticides, drugs, and food additives. Your employer may also choose to warn you if a pesticide on the Proposition 65 list has been sprayed, even if health problems are not likely. Your employer is required to keep information on each pesticide application and allow you to look at it if you are not sure of the record location, ask your employer.

The list of pesticides that are on the Proposition 65 list and that might be used in California, can be found at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/Files/prop65list.htm>.

DOWNLOAD current Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity: http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/Files/prop65_listNewList.html

What training should I get?

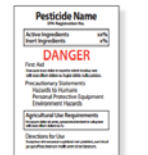
- Your employer must:
- Train you in a way that you understand BEFORE you begin working with pesticides, and anytime you work with new pesticides.
 - Give you training each year to remind you how to work with pesticides safely.
 - Tell you the ways a pesticide can hurt you and how to safely use each pesticide you work with (Ask your employer for the A-1 safety leaflet to learn more about training).
 - Give you extra training if you have to use a respirator (ask your employer for the A-5 safety leaflet).
 - Tell you how to move pesticides from one place to another, or dispose of empty pesticide containers (There are special rules your employer must tell you about. Ask for the A-1 safety leaflet for more information).
- Other safety leaflets mentioned in this document should be part of your training. They are free and are available from your employer or your County Agricultural Commissioner's office.
- All the information about your training must be written down. You will be given a paper to sign to show you have been trained. This sign tells how often you have finished the training and you understand what you heard.



What can a pesticide label tell me?

All pesticides are poisons. If a pesticide gets in or on you, it can hurt you or make you sick. The pesticide label tells you how to safely mix and apply the pesticide. The label must be at the place where you mix or apply the pesticide. You must read and follow ALL directions on the label. There may be additional product literature or information that you need read and follow.

- Some of the most important things listed on the label are:
1. Chemicals in the pesticide.
 2. First aid and health warnings.
 3. Protective equipment needed.
 4. Directions for applying the pesticide.



How can I tell which pesticides are most dangerous?

Most pesticide labels have a signal word in large print on the front of the label. This signal word tells you about the acute health effect of the pesticide. If a pesticide can hurt you or make you sick right away, that's called an acute effect. If it takes months or years of exposure to a pesticide before you get sick, that's called a chronic effect.

Safety Tips

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR SKIN

- Wear clothes with long sleeves and long pants, shoes or boots socks that and/or ear and gloves.
- Wash your face and hands before and without gloves.
- Always wash your hands before eating, drinking, smoking, changing gears or getting into the bathroom.
- Change your face oil without found in the field.
- Pesticides get on work clothes and then on your skin. Wash work clothes before wearing them again.
- Wash work clothes separate from your clothes.
- Take a bath or shower as soon as you get home from work. Wash with soap and water and use shampoo on your hair.
- Put on clean clothes.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY

- Pesticides get on your skin and clothes when you touch sprayed plants, soil, and irrigation water or are exposed to spray drift.
- They can move from your clothes and on your skin.
- Some pesticides easily go through your skin and can make you sick.
- Tell your employer if you are sick or hurt at work.
- If the condition is work-related, your employer will pay for all medical care of that illness.
- If the condition is work-related, you may be paid for your time off work while sick or hurt.
- Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured.

FIRST AID

- Wash immediately with the amount of water available. If pesticides are spilled or sprayed on your clothes or skin:
- Change into clean clothes.
- Change into clean clothes. Tell your employer you should get a doctor.
- Wash if your eyes or skin begin to burn.
- Use lots of water.
- Tell your employer you should get a doctor.
- If you feel sick at work (headache, dizziness, vomiting, drowsy) tell your employer.
- He or she can make sure you are taken to a doctor.
- Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured.

ALWAYS REMEMBER

- Never put pesticides in food containers.
- Do not take farm pesticides or their containers home.
- Keep children away from pesticides.





PESTICIDE SAFETY Information

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **A No. 8**

Safety Rules for Pesticide Handlers on Farms

The pesticide label, your training, and this leaflet, tell you about pesticide dangers at work. Your employer must teach you how to use pesticides safely and how to protect yourself when you use them. Pesticides are chemicals that are used to control unwanted insects, weeds, and plant diseases.

EMPLOYERS: This is the hazard communication leaflet for pesticide handlers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display this handout at the employee's worksite.

Emergency medical care

Your employer must make plans for emergency medical care before you start working with pesticides. If you think that pesticides made you sick or hurt you at work, tell your employer. They must make sure that you are taken to a doctor right away. **DO NOT TAKE YOURSELF.**

Emergency medical care is available at (address and telephone number):

*Natividad Medical Center (931) 755-4111
1441 Constitution Blvd.
Salinas, CA 93906*

REMEMBER: You do not have to pay for medical care if you get sick or hurt from pesticides at work.

What are my rights?

You have the right to know the following about pesticides that have been used recently where you work:



If you think pesticides have made you sick at work, your employer must make sure that you are taken to the doctor IMMEDIATELY.



- When and where the pesticide was applied
- The restricted entry interval (REI)
- Name of the pesticide and active ingredient(s)
- The EPA registration number

As part of your training, your employer must tell you where all this information is kept. Your employer must also let you see the records anytime you want without having to ask.

You can find information about recent pesticide use at (employers, this is the application-specific information):

*Joe Grower's office at 1230 Main St.
Anywhere, CA 93901 in the filing cabinet under the fax machine.*

If you get sick or hurt **BECAUSE OF YOUR JOB**, you have the right to file for worker's compensation. Workers' compensation will pay for your medical bills, and sometimes, lost pay.

You have the right to look at Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and records for all pesticides used where you work. The SDS tells you about each specific pesticide and its dangers.

These records are kept at:

*Joe Grower's office at 1230 Main St.
Anywhere, CA 93901 in the binders on the shelf above the fax machine.*

Your employer must explain your rights to you. If you need more help in understanding your rights, call or go to your local county agricultural commissioner's office, local legal aid and worker's rights office, union, or the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR).

The DPR offices are:

- Anaheim (714) 279-7690
- Fresno (559) 445-8111
- West Sacramento (916) 376-8960

Who do I tell about dangers at work?

Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. If you have a complaint about a pesticide safety problem, you should call your County Agricultural Commissioner. You can look up the Commissioner's number in the government pages of your local phone book, or by calling DPR's toll-free complaint information line, 1-877-PestLine (1-877-378-5463). Other health and safety complaints (bathrooms, heat stress, drinking water, etc.) should be filed with the California Department of Industrial Relations Cal/OSHA office.





These are the words that tell about acute effects:

- **"DANGER"**—this pesticide is extremely harmful.
- **"WARNING"**—this pesticide is moderately harmful.
- **"CAUTION"**—this pesticide is slightly harmful.

If the label doesn't have one of these words, it means that the pesticide is less likely to harm you. However, you should handle every pesticide carefully.

What else does the label tell me?

- If the pesticide can severely hurt your eyes or skin, the label will say something like "Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage."
- If the pesticide can make you very sick, the label will have a skull-and-crossbones symbol and the word "POISON."
- Words like "FATAL" or "may be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin," mean the pesticide can make you very sick or even kill you.
- Some pesticide labels tell you about other health problems that might not show up until long after use (may take years), such as cancer or dangers to unborn babies.



Are there any extra rules for very dangerous pesticides?

Yes, there are two groups of pesticides that California has extra rules for because they could be especially dangerous to you.

The first group is the organophosphate or carbamate pesticides.

If you mix, load, or apply organophosphates or carbamates, California rules might require you to get extra medical care. Ask your employer for A-10 safety leaflet for more information on these pesticides.

The doctor providing extra medical care for organophosphates and carbamates is:

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

N/A

Medical records for handlers of these pesticides are kept at:

N/A



Pesticide Container Storage

Pesticide containers, including empties, cannot be left unattended, disposed of, handled, emptied or stored in a manner that would present a hazard to:

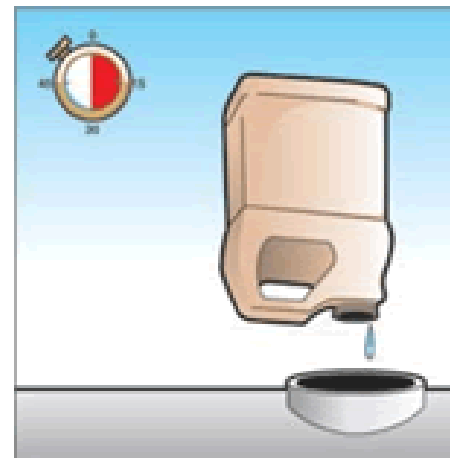
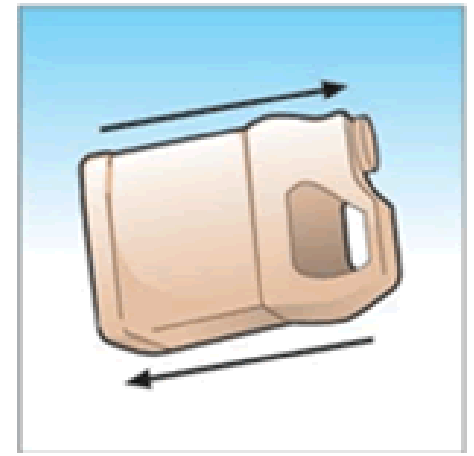
- People
- Animals (Including Bees)
- Food/Feed
- Crops
- Property





“Triple” Rinsing

- Use clean water to rinse in the container, close securely, and shake.
- Drain rinse solution from container into tank mix for 30 seconds.
- Repeat steps above a minimum of two more times.





Pesticide Disposal

Before disposing of containers:

- Rinse until clean
- Remove foil
- Remove the label





Pesticide Storage

Containers must be kept in an enclosed, locked storage area when not in use.

NO!



YES!





Pesticide Storage

Storage area must be marked with a pesticide warning sign.





Questions?



For More Information

Come by and see us!

Call us at 759-7340

OR

Visit our website at ag.co.monterey.ca.us

Thank you!

