

Checklist for the Worker Protection Standard – Outdoor Production

1. Training (§§ 313[c], 401[a], 403, and 501[a-c])

A. Who must be trained?

- Agricultural workers and pesticide handlers (except if a currently certified applicator of restricted use pesticides or if certified or licensed as a crop advisor by an EPA-acknowledge program) must be trained before entering a pesticide-treated area where within the last 30 days a pesticide has been used or a restricted-entry interval for such pesticide has been in effect.
 - Training must occur at least yearly.
- Before any agricultural worker performs any task in a treated area on an agricultural establishment where within the last 30 days a pesticide product has been used or a restricted-entry interval for such pesticide has been in effect, the agricultural employer must ensure that each worker has been trained within the last 12 months. (§ 401[a])
 - Exceptions include certified applicators and trained pesticide handlers.

B. Training Content and Delivery

- On January 1, 2018, programs must include the new training content. (§ 401[c][3], § 501[c][3])
- In addition to the pesticide safety training, agricultural employers must inform workers and handlers of the location of establishment-specific information, which includes: (§ 403)
 - Pesticide safety information (pesticide safety poster or an equivalent that includes medical emergency and regulatory agency contact information). (§ 170.311[a])
 - Pesticide application and hazard information. (SDS) (§ 170.311[b])
 - Decontamination supplies. (§ 170.411)

C. Trainer Qualifications and Training Conditions

- Trainers must be currently certified as an applicator of restricted use pesticides or have completed an EPA-approved pesticide safety Train-the-Trainer program or be designated as a trainer by EPA or the State or Tribal pesticide enforcement agency. (§ 170.401[c][4], § 170.501[c][4])
- Training must be at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training. All training materials must be EPA-approved and delivered in a manner that employees can understand. Trainer must be present throughout and must respond to questions. (§ 170.401[c][1], § 170.504[c][1])

D. Training Records

- Training records must include:
 - Handler or workers printed name and signature
 - Date of the training
 - Information identifying which EPA-approved training materials were used
 - Name and qualifications of qualified trainer (i.e., certified applicator, train-the-trainer)
 - Employer's name
- Retain record of pesticide training for at least two years from training date.
- Any handler and any early-entry worker must be at least 18 years old. (§§ 309[c], 313[c])

2. Pesticide Application and Hazard Information (Safety Data Sheet) (§ 311[b], § 407[c])

A. Content

- Location and description of treated area.
- Crop or site treated.
- Complete product name of pesticide and adjuvants (WA State requirement).
- EPA registration number (If a tank mix, list all the EPA registration numbers.)
- Active ingredient(s) of the pesticide(s) and adjuvant(s) (WA State requirement).
- The date(s) and times the application started and ended.
- Duration of the REI for the products applied (If products have different REIs, list the longest REI.)
- Copy of Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for product(s).

B. Display

- Location
 - At a place on the agricultural establishment where workers and handlers are likely to pass by or congregate, and where it can be readily seen and read.
 - Workers and handlers must be allowed unimpeded access to the location of the information at all times during normal work hours.
 - Information must be legible at all times while on display.
- Timing
 - Pesticide application information and SDS must be displayed no later than 24 hours after the end of the application and before workers enter the treated area.

- Information must remain until 30 days after the REI expires, or until workers/handlers are no longer on the establishment, whichever is earlier.
 - a. When two or more pesticides are applied at the same time, the applicable restricted-entry interval is the longest of all the restricted-entry intervals. (§ 407[c])

C. Retention Period

- Records (pesticide application and hazard information [SDS]) kept for 2 years from REI end date.

3. Pesticide Safety Information (§ 311)

A. Display

- EPA Safety Poster or its equivalent. (Current poster is valid ONLY until January 1, 2018).
- Information must be conveyed in a manner that workers and handlers can understand.
- Workers and handlers must be allowed unimpeded access to safety information at all times during normal work hours.
- Information must remain legible at all times when the information is required to be displayed.
- The agricultural employer must update the pesticide safety information display within 24 hours of notice of any changes to the information required. (§ 311[a][4])
- Display, maintain, and provide information if workers or handlers are on the establishment and within the last 30 days a pesticide product has been used or a restricted-entry interval for such pesticide has been in effect.

B. Location (§311[a][5], §311[b][2])

- At a place on the agricultural establishment where workers and handlers are likely to pass by or congregate and where it can be readily seen and read.
- Permanent mixing and loading sites
- Permanent decontamination sites
- Any decontamination site being provided to meet the requirements for 11 or more workers or handlers. (If multiple decontamination sites are positioned along a field edge, safety information must be posted at each of those sites.)

4. Emergency Assistance Requirements (§§ 309[f], 311[a], and 313[k])

- Prompt transportation available from agricultural establishment to an operating medical care facility capable of providing emergency medical treatment concerning exposure to a pesticide.
- Information that must be made available to treating medical personnel.
 - Copies of the applicable safety data sheet(s) and the product name(s), EPA registration number(s), and active ingredient(s) for each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed.
 - Description of the application or use of the pesticide.
 - Circumstances that could have resulted in the individual's exposure to the pesticide.
- Suggested: Development of an emergency response plan
 - While not a WPS requirement, having an emergency response plan is one of the major components to Labor & Industries Accident Prevention Program. (WAC 269-307-030[d])
- Post the following information regarding the nearest emergency medical facility.
 - Name, address, and phone number of nearest medical facility capable of providing emergency medical treatment. The current EPA Pesticide Safety Poster is acceptable until January 2, 2018. After this date, additional information must be displayed:
 - Notice to seek medical attention as soon as possible if believed to be poisoned, injured or made ill by pesticides.
 - Name, address, and phone of state/tribal pesticide regulatory agency.

5. Personal Protection Equipment (Including Respirators)

A. General Guidelines

- The handler employer must provide at no cost to the handler the personal protective equipment, including respirators, as required by the pesticide product labeling. (§ 507[b])
- The handler employer must ensure that the personal protective equipment is clean and in proper operating condition prior to each use. (§ 507[b])
- Ensure that workers or other persons employed by the agricultural establishment or commercial pesticide handling establishment do not clean, repair, or adjust pesticide application equipment unless trained as a handler. (§§ 309 & 313)

B. Respirator Use Requirements

- Suggested: Respiratory Protection Program written, current, and communicated with handlers.
 - Not a WPS requirement, a program is required by Labor and Industries (WAC 296-307-60005).
- Handler employer must provide handlers with the following requirements before the handler performs any activity requiring a respirator.
 - Medical evaluation by licensed health care provider (LHCP) is conducted before employee is fit-tested and uses the respirator for the first time. Subsequent medical evaluations must occur:
 - a. At specified intervals as recommended by the LHCP,
 - b. When directed by a supervisor or by the respirator program administrator,
 - c. If the employee experiences medical signs or symptoms (e.g., difficulty breathing), or
 - d. With changes in workplace conditions, such as physical work effort, PPE, or temperature that could substantially increase the employee's physical stress (WAC 296-307-60405).
 - Annual fit-testing. Documentation must include name of handler; type of fit-test performed; make, model and size of the respirator tested; date of the fit-test; and results.

- Provide effective training in a way that employees understand before the employee uses the respirator for the first time. Employees who are required to use respirators must be able to demonstrate knowledge and skills as required by their duties (WAC 296-307-60805).
- Annual training conducted in a manner that is understandable to handlers.
- ❑ Records must be maintained for two years after completion of each requirement.

6. Notification – Oral Warnings and Field Posting (§§ 409[a,c])

Employers must notify agricultural workers about areas where pesticide applications are about to take place or where REIs are in effect. Either posted warning signs or oral warnings may satisfy this requirement. However, some pesticide labels require BOTH oral and posted notification of worker entry restrictions (dual notification). Workers do not need to be notified if they will not be in the treated area or will not walk within ¼ mile of the treated area during a pesticide application or while the restricted-entry interval is in effect.

A. Oral Warnings

- ❑ Before an application takes place, alert agricultural workers with the following information in a manner that they can understand.
 - The location and description of the treated area and where REIs are in effect.
 - The length of the REI.
 - Warning to stay out of the treated area until the REI has expired.
 - Instructions not to enter an application exclusion zone.
- ❑ Timeframe that oral warnings must be given to workers.
 - If present at the start of an application, workers must be orally warned before the application takes place.
 - If not present at the start of an application, workers must be orally warned at the beginning of their first work period if
 - a. The application is still taking place OR
 - b. The REI for the pesticide is still in effect.
- ❑ If a restricted-entry interval is
 - Equal to or less than 48 hours, agricultural employer must notify workers of the application either by oral warning or by posting signs, unless the pesticide label requires both (dual notification).
 - Greater than 48 hours, the agricultural employer must notify workers of the application by posting, unless the pesticide label requires both (i.e., dual notification), then oral notification will also be required.

B. Posting of Field Warning Signs

- ❑ Field posting requirements.
 - When required by the label.
 - When the REI is greater than 48 hours.
- ❑ Timeframe.
 - Posted prior to but no earlier than 24 hours before the scheduled pesticide application.
 - Remain posted throughout the application and any restricted-entry interval.
- ❑ Warning signage removal.
 - Must be removed or covered within three (3) days after the end of the application or any restricted-entry interval, whichever is later. If no REI exists, entry is permitted after application ends. (§ 409[b])
 - Signs may remain posted after the REI has expired as long as all of the agricultural employer:
 - a. Instructs any workers that may come within ¼ mile of the treated area not to enter.
 - b. Ensures that workers do not enter the treated area while the signs remain posted.
- ❑ Warning sign placement:
 - At each usual point of entry or access road.
 - Post along the border of any worker housing within 100 feet to the treated area.
 - Alongside an established walking route that enters the treated area.
 - Where there are not usual points of worker entry, post signs in the corners of the treated area or in places where they will be most easily seen. Signage must be posted in a manner that clearly distinguishes the area under an REI.

7. Information Exchange between Agricultural Employer and Commercial Pesticide Handler Employers

Both agricultural employers (growers) and commercial pesticide handler employers are responsible for relaying information about pesticide applications to each other.

A. Agricultural employer responsibility to employees of a commercial pesticide handler establishment. (§309[k])

- ❑ Provide specific location and description of any treated area where an REI is in effect that the handler may enter onto or may walk within ¼ mile and
- ❑ Any restrictions on entering those areas (e.g., PPE requirements).

B. Responsibility of commercial pesticide handler employers to growers. (§ 313)

- ❑ Before the application of any pesticide, provide the grower (agricultural employer) with:
 - location and description of treated area;
 - complete pesticide name(s), EPA registration number(s), and active ingredient(s);
 - start and estimated end time of the application;
 - REI;
 - form of notification required (e.g., oral, field posting, or both; and
 - other restrictions or use directions for protection of workers, handlers, or other persons during or after the application.
- ❑ If the start time for the application will be earlier than originally forecasted or scheduled, ensure that the agricultural employer is provided updated information prior to the application.
- ❑ Changes to any other information are provided to the agricultural employer within two hours after completing the application. A change to the estimated application end time of less than one hour need not be reported to the agricultural employer.

8. Decontaminations Sites and Supplies (§§ 411, 509, and 605)

- A. For all agricultural farmworkers (workers, early-entry workers, and handlers) if entering a treated area until at least 30 Days after the REI expires. If REI is four (4) hours or less, then provide from the time farmworkers first enter the treated area until at least seven days after the REI expires.**

The agricultural employer must

- Establish a decontamination site within ¼ mile of agricultural workers.
- Provide decontamination supplies for routine washing and emergency decontamination.
 - Routine wash water must be available for each potential handler on-site during the application, early-entry worker during the REI, or all agricultural farmworkers (inclusive of agricultural workers, early-entry workers, and pesticide handlers) entering a treated area within 30 days of an application. This is in addition to emergency eye and body wash.

B. Agricultural Workers

- At least one (1) gallon of water per worker at the beginning of each worker's work period.
- Soap and single use towels (e.g., paper towels)

C. Early-Entry Workers (An agricultural worker who is performing an activity in an area where an REI is in effect)

At the end of any early-entry activity, the agricultural employer must provide, at the site where early-entry workers remove PPE:

- At least ten gallons of water for one employee and twenty gallons of water for two or more employees shall be provided at early-entry sites that do not have running water.
- Soap and single use towels (e.g., paper towels).
- If the pesticide label requires protective eyewear, each person must have immediately available at least one (1) pint of water in portable containers for emergency eyeflush.

D. Pesticide Handlers for the Duration of the Task

Maintain an emergency decontamination site within ¼-mile of pesticide handlers and establish a decontamination site at mixing and loading sites that provide:

- Enough water for washing the entire body in case of an emergency (measured at the beginning of the work period) at sites that do not have running water.
 - Minimum of 10 gallons of water for one employee
 - Minimum of 20 gallons for two or more employees
 - Water volume is consistent with an EPA issued decontamination equivalency (dated: October 27, 2016).
- Emergency eyewashing station
 - A plumbed or portable eyewash station that delivers at least 0.4 gallons of water per minute for 15 minutes (6 gallons) and is capable of irrigating both eyes simultaneously with an on-off valve that activates in on second or less and remains on without user assistance until intentionally turned off.
 - Provide at:
 - a. All permanent mixing and loading sites.
 - b. Decontamination sites when the pesticide label requires protective eyewear.
- Soap and single use towels (e.g., paper towels)
- Clean change of clothes (e.g., coveralls, Tyvex suit)

When the pesticide label requires protective eyewear, provide each pesticide handler with:

- At least one (1) pint of emergency eyeflush that must be immediately available to the pesticide handler.

Where pesticide handlers remove their protective clothing, provide at least:

- Three (3) gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each handler's work period for routine washing and potential emergency decontamination.
- Soap and clean, single-use towels.
- A place to store clean PPE.

9. Entry Restrictions into Treated Area (§§ 309[I], 311[b], 405[a], 505[a-b], 603)

A. Treated Area

- Workers (except for early-entry workers) must not enter areas where pesticides were applied until
 - pesticide application information and hazard information (SDS[s]) are displayed and
 - after the REI has expired and all treated area warning signs have been removed or covered.
- Handler employers and handlers must ensure that no pesticide is applied so as to contact, directly or through drift, any worker or other person, other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler involved in the application.

B. Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) – Effective January 1, 2018

- During pesticide applications, only appropriately trained and equipped handlers are allowed in application exclusion zone.
- Area encircling the application equipment ranges from zero to 100 feet, depending on the application apparatus (aerial, air blast, ground rig) and application system (spray height, volume median diameter).
 - No application is allowed if workers or other persons are in the treated area or the AEZ that is WITHIN the boundary of the establishment owner's property.
 - If the AEZ extends beyond the boundary of the property of the agricultural establishment, and a worker or other person is within the AEZ, the applicator must temporarily suspend the application and may not proceed until the applicator can ensure that the pesticide will not contact persons (by physical drift) in the AEZ.
 - Immediately suspend an application if any worker or other person (other than a handler who is associated with the application) is in AEZ.