Yolo County Department of Agriculture

JENNI KING
Sac-Solano Yolo Walnut Production Meeting
March 1st, 2017
Outline

Handler Training

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Changes to Worker Protection Standards
  ◦ Fieldworker training
  ◦ Fieldworker decontamination facilities
  ◦ Handler decontamination facilities
  ◦ Field posting requirements
  ◦ Application Exclusion Zone

Emergency Medical Care

Service Container Labeling

Container Rinsing and Disposal

Closed Mixing System Requirements

Permit Conditions
Handler Training

Handler training must be completed prior to use of pesticides, adjuvants and bait
Handlers must be trained annually thereafter
Pesticide trainer must have QAC, QAL, PAC, or PCA license
Employer must have written training program
◦ Pesticide labels
◦ PSIS (Pesticide Safety Information Series)
◦ Safety Data Sheets
Maintain records for 2 years
Handler Training

Read the label for each product: Signal word, caution statements, first aid, rate, dilution volume, etc.

Read SDS for each product: Accidental Release Measures, Toxicity, etc.

Review PSIS leaflets for general topics
Pesticide Label

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION
EPA Reg. No. 82719-572
Harmful if Swallowed • Causes Moderate Eye Irritation
Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥ 14 mil) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: Do not aerially apply Capstone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Follow Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory under General Mixing and Application Instructions to minimize the potential for spray drift.

Capstone is highly active against many broadleaf plant species. Do not use this product on areas where loss of desirable broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.

First Aid
If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-692-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards
Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.
This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.
6. **Accidental Release Measures**

7. **Handling and Storage**

**Handling**

**General Handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Other Precautions:** Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

**Storage**

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product:
LD50, Rat, female, 3,752 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Working Safely with Pesticides on Farms

Workers who handle pesticides must be trained how to protect themselves. Pesticides can cause burns, eye irritation, or affect the nervous system. Pesticides can be deadly poisons. All pesticides must be stored in a safe place and used as directed. Keep children away from the area where pesticides are being used. Follow all label instructions. Before applying pesticides, read the label to ensure you have all the necessary safety equipment. Always wash your hands after handling or using pesticides.

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 threw in the garbage. If you follow the directions on the label, you can help prevent accidents with pesticides.

Closed Systems, Enclosed Cabs, and Water-Soluble Packaging on Farms

If you hand-pour or mix a dangerous pesticide, you are at great risk of getting hurt or sick. There are additional safety rules you must follow when working with these pesticides. Your employer must make sure you know these rules before you use these pesticides. Pesticides can cause death or serious illness. You should always wear appropriate safety equipment when working with mixing, hiking, and applying pesticides. You must follow all instructions and use all the right kinds of equipment. These are special kinds of equipment and protective clothing to help you protect.

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 first aid to any person who is injured. Your employer must arrange for first aid to be provided to persons who become ill while working with pesticides or on fields where pesticides have been used. You should know the name of the person who is being treated and where to go if you need emergency treatment. The emergency response will vary from one state to another.

What should I do if someone mixes pesticides?

If you mix pesticides, you must be able to the person who is being treated and where to go if you need emergency treatment. The emergency response will vary from one state to another.

What should I do if someone spills pesticides?

If you spill pesticides, you must be able to see the pesticide and all areas to keep them away.
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.

Emergency medical care

Your employer must make plans for emergency medical care before you start working with pesticides. If you think that you need immediate medical care for sickness or injury caused by pesticides, your employer must make sure that you get medical care as soon as possible.

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

Sutter Occupational Health
70 Cottonwood St Woodland, Ca

Emergency medical care is available at Sutter Occupational Health.

What are my rights?

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

• When and where the pesticide was applied
• The method of entry (wet or dry)
• The time period over which the pesticide was used
• The EPA registration number

If you think pesticides have made you sick at work, and you want to continue working, you must be re-examined by a physician

You can find information about recent pesticide use at Sutter Health or J & J Farms (in binder next to Jim’s office).

J & J Farms (in binder next to Jim’s office)
2222 CR X Madison, Ca

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 free complaint information line, 1-800-955-4575. Other health and safety complaints (foodborne, heat stress, drowning, etc.) should be filed with the California Department of Industrial Relations, 1-800-955-4575.
Personal Protective Equipment Care

Employer shall:

Provide all PPE required by pesticide labeling, regulation or restricted material permit condition

Assure all PPE, when not use, is in a clean and pesticide free designated place

Assure that PPE remains the property of the employer & employees do not take potentially contaminated PPE into their homes
Protective Eyewear

Employer shall assure:

Eye protection provides brow and temple protection

If a specific type of eyewear is required by label, that specified eyewear must be worn

If specific eye protection is not specified, eyewear compliant with American National Standard Institute (ANSI Z87.1-2010) must be worn

Prescription lenses must not interfere with fit and function of protective eyewear
Protective Eyewear

Eye Protection is not on the label

after handling. Personal Protective Equipment: Wear Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, Socks, Shoes and Gloves.
Selection of Gloves

Employer shall assure that appropriate chemical-resistant gloves are worn by employees when their use is required.

If a certain chemical resistant category is specified, that category must be worn.

If category is not specified, then any barrier material can be used (must be listed).

Protective gloves must be at least 14 mils thick.
# Glove Category Selection Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label Code</th>
<th>Material Recommended by CDPR</th>
<th>Material Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8</td>
<td>1: Laminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>2: Butyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,7,8</td>
<td>3: Nitrile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>4: Neoprene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1,3,4,8</td>
<td>5: Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,2,3,8</td>
<td>6: Polyethylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>7: PVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>8: Viton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All but Laminate and Polyethylene must be 14 mils or thicker.
Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear gloves and protective clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:

• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Chemical-resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton

Per label, specific category listed:
Category “E”
<table>
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All but Laminate and Polyethylene must be 14 mils or thicker
Separable Glove Liners

Separable glove liners made of cotton or other absorbent materials may be worn under chemical resistant gloves.

Liners must not extend beyond the chemical resistant glove.

Liners must be disposed of at the end of the workday.

Non separable liners (flocked gloves) are prohibited.
The employer shall provide coveralls for each employee who handles any pesticide with the signal word “DANGER” or “WARNING” on the label, and ensure that coveralls are worn
Is there anything wrong with this picture?
WPS Changes
Fieldworker Training

Employees working in treated fields, must be trained annually.

Program must include:
- Hazard communication (A-9)
- Importance of decontamination
- Restricted entry intervals and what “posting” means
- First Aid & obtaining emergency medical care
- Prevention and recognition of heat related illness

Maintain records for 2 years
Fieldworker Decontamination Facilities

The decontamination facilities shall not be more than ¼ mile from the fieldworkers
  - “Sufficient” water
  - Soap
  - Single use towels

Decontamination facility shall not be in an area under a restricted entry interval

New Regulatory Change
“Sufficient” water=
1 gallon per person (treated field)
3 gallons per person (early entry)
Handler Decontamination Facilities

Employer shall ensure:

- Water
- Soap-no sanitizers
- Single use towels
- Coveralls

Located at mix/load site

Not more than ¼ mile from other handlers

Field applications: “sufficient” water is at least 3 gallons per handler at the beginning of each handler's work day.

At the mix/load site: “sufficient” water means at least 6 gallons of water suitable for 15 minutes of emergency eye flushing.
Field Posting Requirements

Signage basics:
- Skull & crossbones
- “Danger”
- “Pesticides”
- “Keep out”

Signs shall be posted before the application begins and within 24 hours of application.

Visible at all usual points of entry, and ~600 feet.

Remain posted and legible throughout the application and restricted entry interval (REI).

Removed within 3 days after the end of the REI.
If the REI is greater than 7 days signage must include:
- Date of unrestricted entry
- Name of property operator
- Field identification #

Posting is required when there is any application that results in a restricted entry interval of **greater than 48 hours**
Application Exclusion Zone

When pesticides are used in agriculture production, no employer shall allow any person, other than the persons making the application to enter or remain in the application exclusion zone.
100 Foot Application Exclusion Zone

- Aerial Applications
- Orchard Air Blast
- Fine Sprays (mists & fogs)
- Fumigants
25 Foot Application Exclusion Zone

Ground applications with a boom greater than 12 inches above the soil
No Application Exclusion Zone
Emergency Medical Care Posting

The employer shall plan for medical care in advance

Medical care shall be posted in a prominent place at the work site

It should include:

- Name
- Address
- Telephone number
Service Container Labeling

Service containers shall be labeled:

- Name of operation
- Address of the person responsible for the container
- Identity of the pesticide (“Round-Up”)
- Signal Word
Rinse and Drain Procedures

Each emptied container that has held less than 28 gallons of a liquid that is diluted for use shall be

Triple rinsed

Drain rinse solution from container into tank mix
Pesticide Container Disposal

Triple rinsed (no residue)
Label packets and caps removed
Empty containers should be stored in a dry and secure location, until inspected and transferred to landfill
Closed Mixing Systems Requirements

Closed system requirements are now divided into a two tier system that is based on the dermal toxicity found in the precautionary statement on the label

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 1:</th>
<th>Tier 2:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Fatal if absorbed through skin”</td>
<td>“May be fatal if absorbed through skin”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed system is required for mixing and rinsing &amp; draining</td>
<td>Corrosive, causes skin damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed system is required for mixing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yolo County Permit Condition #1- School Buffers

Ground Application: No application shall be made within ¼ mile of any school, while that school is in session.

Aerial Application: No application shall be made within ¼ mile of any school, regardless if the school is in session or not.
¼ Mile School Buffer
Yolo County Permit Condition #6

A 48 hour notice of intent is required for phenoxy herbicides and dicamba (March 1st- November 15th)

No aerial applications shall be made in Yolo County (April 1st- November 15th)

No applications shall be made if site is within a 2-mile buffer (March 1st- November 15th)
Yolo County Permit Condition #6

November 16th - February 28th

The following buffers must be met for phenoxy herbicides:
- Aerial applications........500 ft
- Ground applications......100 ft

In addition, AIR MOVEMENT MUST BE AWAY
Information Resources

Jenni.king@yolocounty.org

Department of Pesticide Regulation
www.cdpr.ca.gov