

Complying with Employee Training Requirements



Field Workers



Handlers of Pesticides

CCR 6724 and CCR 6764

Trainer Qualifications



Employee training can be given by anyone with the following qualifications:

1. A California certified commercial applicator (QAL, QAC)
2. A California certified private applicator. (PAC, which is those of you with a brown card)
3. A person with a valid County Biologist License in either Pesticide Regulation or Investigation and Environmental Monitoring issued by the California Department of Food and Agriculture
4. University of California Extension Advisor
5. A person who has completed an “instructor training” program presented by one of the following:
 - University of California, Integrated Pest Management Program
 - Other approved instructor training program approved by the director
6. A California licensed Agricultural Pest Control Adviser
7. A California Registered Professional Forester
8. Other valid trainer qualification approved by the director

CCR 6724 (f) & 6764 (f)

Employer Responsibilities

Pesticide Handlers must be trained before performing any handling task, and training continually updated to cover any new pesticides.

Field workers must be trained before they enter an area where a pesticide has been applied or where a restricted entry interval has been in effect within the last 30 days

Training must be provided annually



Training must be provided in a manner the handler or field worker can understand.

CCR 6724 (c), (d) & CCR 6764 (d), (e)

Employer Responsibilities

Training must be conducted in an area reasonably free from distractions



A qualified trainer must be present during the entire training session to respond to questions

CCR 6724 (c), & CCR 6764 (d)

Employer Responsibilities

Employers are responsible for retaining records of the Handler or Field Worker's training for 2 years.

These records shall be maintained at a central location at the workplace accessible to employees



The record shall include:

Name of the employer

The Handler or Field worker's printed name and signature

Date of Training

The title and sources of the training materials used in the training

The Trainer's name and qualification to train

CCR 6724(e) & 6764 (e)

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements



Employees who have a valid QAL, QAC or PAC are considered to be trained

CCR 6724 (d)

The employer shall have a written training program.

The training program shall describe the materials (e.g., study guides, pamphlets, pesticide product labeling, Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets, Safety Data Sheets, slides, video) and information that will be provided and used to train his or her employees and identify the person or firm that will provide the training.

The training program shall address each of the subjects specified in subsection (b) that is applicable to the specific pesticide handling situation.

The employer shall maintain a copy of the training program while in use and for two years after use, at a central location at the workplace.

CCR 6724 (a)

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

The training shall cover the topics listed in CCR 6724 (b) for each pesticide or chemically similar group of pesticides the handler will be using.



CCR 6724 (b)

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Format and meaning of information, such as precautionary statements about human health hazards, contained in pesticide product labeling;

Protect Your Health Read the Label

MOSQUITO REPELLENT

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING: Read cautions on back.

Active Ingredient: DEET 7.0%
Other Ingredients: 93.0%
NET 7.5 FL. OZ (222 mL)

SIGNAL WORDS
How toxic is the product?
Caution = mildly toxic
Warning = moderately toxic
Danger = highly toxic

Top three pesticide safety tips:

- 1) Read the entire label
- 2) Only apply where the label says it should be applied
- 3) Keep all pesticides in their original containers

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Repels Mosquitoes, Ticks, Biting Flies, Gnats, No-see-ums, Chiggers & Fleas
STOP: Read and Follow all directions and precautions on this product label.
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

NOTICE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Storage: Store in a cool, dry place, out of reach of children.
Container Disposal: If empty: _____
If partly filled: _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals.
First Aid. If in Eyes: _____
If Swallowed: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor.
IF YOU SUSPECT A REACTION TO THIS PRODUCT: Discontinue use. 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.
QUESTIONS: For non-emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378. For emergencies, call the Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222. Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor, or going for treatment.
EPA Reg. No. XXX-XX-XX

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
How and where should I use the product? How much is okay?
Not following the product's instructions is not only dangerous, but it is illegal!

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
How can the product be used safely?

FIRST AID
What should I do if it gets in my eyes, mouth, lungs, or on my skin?

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
What is in the product?

STORAGE & DISPOSAL
How does this product have to be stored? What should I do with the leftovers I don't need?

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER
What is the unique product number showing that the EPA has approved it?

npic
NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER
1.800.858.7378
For general questions about pesticides, including the potential risk to humans, pets, or the environment, call NPIC at 1-800-858-7378.

POISON HELP
1-800-222-1222
If someone breathes in, swallows, or gets pesticide in the eyes or on the skin, call a poison control center 24/7 at 1-800-222-1222.

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

The Applicator's responsibility to protect persons, animals, and property while applying pesticides; and not to apply pesticides in a manner that results in contact with persons not involved in the application process (drift)



Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards;

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Need for limitations, appropriate use, removal, and sanitation, of any required personal protective equipment;



Safety requirements and procedures, including engineering controls (such as closed mixing systems and enclosed cabs) for handling, transporting, storing, disposing of pesticides, and spill clean-up

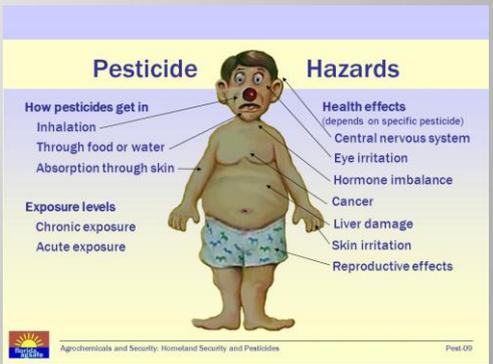
CCR 6724 (b)(3) & (b)(4)

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered, including treated surfaces, residues on clothing, personal protective equipment, application equipment, and drift;



Hazards of pesticides, including acute, chronic, and delayed effects, and sensitization effects, as identified in pesticide product labeling, Safety Data Sheets, or Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets;



Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Agricultural Pesticides

- There are four ways that chemical exposure can occur:
 - Oral (mouth)
 - Dermal (skin)
 - Inhalation (lungs)
 - Ocular (eyes)

Routes by which pesticides can enter the body

Signs and symptoms of overexposure



Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Routine decontamination procedures when handling pesticides, including that employees should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, chewing gum, or using tobacco



Thoroughly wash or shower with soap and water

Change into clean clothes as soon as possible



Wash work clothes separately from other laundry before wearing them again.

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

The image shows two overlapping Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for DuPont products. The top sheet is for DuPont Lannate SP Insecticide, and the bottom sheet is for DuPont GOAL 2XL Herbicide. Both sheets provide detailed information on hazards, first aid measures, and composition.

Top Sheet: DuPont Lannate SP Insecticide

- Product name: DuPont Lannate SP Insecticide
- Version: 2.1
- Revision Date: 02/19/2016
- Ref: 130000000505
- Hazardous warnings: Signal word: Danger; Hazardous warnings: Fatal if swallowed or if inhaled; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapour/spray; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Wear respiratory protection; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor for treatment; IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; IF SKIN CONTACT: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor for treatment; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed; Dispose of contents/container to an approved disposal facility.
- Other hazards: Information presented in Section 2 conforms to the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or by of the following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredients.

Bottom Sheet: DuPont GOAL 2XL Herbicide

- Product name: GOAL 2XL Herbicide
- Issue Date: 08/16/2016
- Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
- Table of components and concentrations:

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Oxyfluorfen		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	42874-03-3	
2-Methylnaphthalene	64742-94-5	22.3%
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	91-57-8	57.5%
Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	872-50-4	15.0%
Naphthalene	26264-06-2	10.0%
1-Methylnaphthalene	91-20-3	8.1%
Isobutanol	90-12-0	8.6%
	78-83-1	7.2%
		1.5%

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- Description of first aid measures
- General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, suit protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
- Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescue protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
- Eye contact: Hold eyes 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 eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
- Ingestion: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and indication of immediate medical attention and

How Safety Data Sheets provide hazard, emergency medical treatment, and other information about the pesticides with which employees may come in contact

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

The hazard communication program requirements of section 6723

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 you made you sick or hurt you at work, tell your employer. They 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):

REMEMBER: You do not have to pay for medical care if you get 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:

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation • 1001 Street, Sacramento CA 95834

Información de SEGURIDAD CON PESTICIDAS
AGENCIA DE PROTECCIÓN DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE DE CALIFORNIA A N.º 8

Reglas de Seguridad para el Manejo de Pesticidas

La etiqueta del pesticida, su capacitación y este folleto le informan de los peligros de los pesticidas en el trabajo. Su empleador debe enseñarle cómo usar los pesticidas de manera segura y cómo protegerse cuando los use. Los pesticidas son productos químicos que se usan para controlar plagas, como los insectos, maleza y enfermedades en las plantas.

EMPLEADORES: Este es un folleto de comunicación de riesgo para quienes manipulan pesticidas. Llene los espacios en blanco de este folleto y ponga a la vista esta hoja en el lugar de trabajo de los empleados.

Atención médica de emergencia
Su empleador debe diseñar planes de atención médica de emergencia antes de que usted empiece a trabajar con pesticidas. Si cree que los pesticidas hicieron que se enferme o lastimara en el trabajo, avise a su empleador. El debe encargarse de que lo lleven con el doctor inmediatamente. **NO VAYA SOLO.** La atención médica de emergencia está disponible en (dirección y número telefónico):

RECUERDE: Usted no tiene que pagar por su atención médica si se enferma o lastima a causa de los pesticidas de su trabajo.

Departamento de Regulación de Pesticidas de California • 1001 Street, Sacramento CA 95834 PIS A.N.º 8/HS-1570/01 A1-1



CCR 6724 (b)(11)

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

PESTICIDE SAFETY **dpr** Information
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **A No. 10**

Rules for Medical Care When Handlers Use Organophosphates and Carbamates

If you mix, load, or apply organophosphate or carbamate pesticides, you might need extra medical care. Your employer must arrange for you to get extra medical care if:

1. You mix, load, or apply organophosphate or carbamate pesticides AND
2. You use these pesticides for more than 6 days in a 30-day period AND
3. The label of the pesticide(s) you use has the word "DANGER" or "WARNING" on it

What is extra medical care?
If you require extra medical care, you must get special blood tests at the doctor's visit. If the pesticides are hurting your body, this may be happening even if you don't feel sick. The blood tests measure cholinesterase, a chemical in your body which helps your nerves work properly. Organophosphates and carbamates can keep cholinesterase from working and harm your nerves. You must have the blood tests to make sure you don't get sick while working with these pesticides. Having blood tests is one of your cholinesterase MONITORING tests that your job safety program.

When do I get the blood tests?
You MUST have a blood test BEFORE you start to work with these pesticides. This blood test should be taken when you have not worked

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation • 10011 Street, Sacramento CA 95834 PDR No. 10 06 010 A10-1

The purposes and requirements for medical supervision if organophosphate or carbamate pesticides with the signal word "DANGER" or "WARNING" on the labeling are mixed, loaded, or applied for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity;

Información de SEGURIDAD CON PESTICIDAS **dpr**
AGENCIA DE PROTECCIÓN DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE DE CALIFORNIA **A No. 10**

Normas Para el Cuidado Médico Cuando los Manipuladores usan Organofosforados y Carbamatos

Si mezcla, carga o aplica pesticidas organofosforados o carbamatos, puede necesitar cuidado médico adicional. Su empleador debe hacer arreglos para que reciba cuidado médico adicional si:

1. Usas mezcla, carga o aplica pesticidas organofosforados o carbamatos Y
2. Utilizas estos pesticidas por más de 6 días en un periodo de 30 días Y
3. La etiqueta del pesticida que usa tiene la palabra "PELIGRO" o "AVISO".

¿Qué es el cuidado médico adicional?
Si usted requiere cuidado médico adicional, necesita hacerse análisis de sangre especiales para que el doctor pueda determinar si los pesticidas están dañando su cuerpo. Esto puede estar sucediendo aunque no se sienta nada mal. Los análisis de sangre miden la colinesterasa, un producto químico en su cuerpo que ayuda a sus nervios a funcionar correctamente. Los organofosforados y los carbamatos pueden hacer que la colinesterasa no funcione y dañen sus nervios. Debe hacerse los análisis de sangre para asegurarse de que no se enferme mientras trabaja con estos pesticidas. Los análisis de sangre para medir su colinesterasa DEBEN formar parte del programa de seguridad de su trabajo.

Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas de California • 10011 Street, Sacramento CA 95834 PDR No. 10 06 010 A10-1

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements



First aid and emergency decontamination procedures, and emergency eye flushing techniques

and if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the body to wash immediately with decontamination supplies and as soon as possible, wash or shower with soap and water and change into clean clothes



Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Prevention, recognition, and first aid for heat-related illness in accordance with Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, section 3395;

 **Signs and Symptoms of Heat Related Illnesses**

Heat Exhaustion:

- Excessive sweating
- Cramps
- Rapid pulse
- Headache
- Nausea
- Vomiting



Heat Stress:

- Dried, red skin
- Red hot skin
- High body temperature
- Disoriented
- Confusion



Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

The requirement that handlers of pesticides used in the commercial or research production of an agricultural commodity must be at least 18 years of age



Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Field posting requirements and restricted entry intervals when pesticides are applied for the commercial or research production of an agricultural commodity;



That employees should not take pesticides or pesticide containers home from work;

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

Potential hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposures, including that:

Children and nonworking family members should keep away from treated areas;

After performing handling activities or after working in a treated area, employees should remove boots or shoes before entering the home and remove work clothes; and

Employees should wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.



- Take a bath or shower as soon as you get home from work
- Wash with soap & water and use shampoo on your hair
- Put on clean clothes

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

How to report suspected pesticide use violations;

Pesticide complaints? You have the right to...

Reporting complaints about pesticide use
 CA/DPR Department of Pesticide Regulation and your local county agricultural commissioner share joint responsibility for monitoring and regulating the use of pesticides to protect the safety of workers, the public, and the environment. Through state and county pesticide regulatory programs, DPR evaluates pesticides before they are sold or used in the state, conducts air and water monitoring studies, samples produce for pesticide residues, and with the commissioners, trains, licenses and inspects professional pesticide applicators. An essential element of this program is to respond to public complaints and questions about the use of pesticides.

What is a pesticide?
 "Pesticide" describes many substances used to control pests. "Pests" are organisms that cause damage or economic loss, or transmit disease. Pests include insects, weeds, plant diseases, rodents, algae, viruses, and bacteria. Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, disinfectants, and other kinds of pest-controlling chemicals, including many household products.

What does the law require?
 It is important to know what is and what is allowed when using, storing and disposing of pesticides. Federal and State laws require that all pesticides be handled strictly according to their label instructions. Pesticides must not be allowed to drift, run off or move off target, or be used in any way not approved by the label, law, or regulation. However, some agricultural

Who uses pesticides?
 Many people and companies use pesticides, including farmers and ranchers, structural pest control services, agricultural pest control, businesses, landscape gardeners, pestorial companies, water purveyors, swimming pool maintenance services, health care personnel and government agencies. Because many chemical products you use around your home as well as insect and garden sprays are all likely to be registered as pesticides, consumers also use a variety of pesticides.

BRANCHES
 Sacramento, CA 95812-0215
 916-443-4300
www.cdpr.ca.gov

BRANCHES
 Enforcement 916-224-4220
 Northern Regional Office 916-224-4220
 Central Regional Office 916-224-8111
 Southern Regional Office 714-271-7901

Environmental Monitoring 916-224-4218
Field Operations 916-224-1200
Information Technology 916-443-4110
Medical Toxicology 916-443-4233
MRI Assessment 916-443-4212
Pest Management and Licensing 916-443-4211
Licensing/Certification 916-443-4218
Research 916-224-4253
Pesticide Registration 916-443-4220
Worker Health and Safety 916-443-4222

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

Reporting Pesticide Problems

If this is an emergency and pesticides endanger people's health, call 911.

In non-emergency situations, you can file a complaint with state or local officials, who will follow up on your concerns:

Complaints about pesticide use, illegal applications

In non-emergency situations, you should call in pesticide complaints to your County Agricultural Commissioner, who handles local pesticide use enforcement. You can get the number online (California Department of Food and Agriculture page opens in a new window) or by calling 1-877PestLine (1-877-378-5463). This free call will also connect you directly to the Commissioner's office. A DPR handout, PDF (557 kb) has more information about how to file a complaint. (Español, PDF, 524 kb)

If you cannot reach your County Department of Agriculture to file a complaint or you feel your complaint was not adequately investigated, ask to speak directly to your County Agricultural Commissioner, or you can call the Department of Pesticide Regulation, (916) 324-4100 or E-mail to CDPRWeb@cdpr.ca.gov.



¿Quejas de los pesticidas? Tiene el derecho de...

¿Quién usa pesticidas?
 Muchos pequeños y grandes usan pesticidas: granjeros y rancheros, servicios de control estructural de plagas, empresas agrícolas de control de plagas, jardinerías y horticultores, compañías de servicio de limpieza, distribuidores de agua, servicios de mantenimiento de albercas, personal médico y agencias gubernamentales. Los consumidores también usan una variedad de pesticidas puesto que muchos productos de limpieza de uso casero al igual que los aerosoles contra insectos caseros y del jardín probablemente están registrados como pesticidas.

¿Qué es un pesticida?
 Las palabras "pesticida" se refiere a muchas sustancias que se usan para controlar las plagas. Las "plagas" son organismos que causan daño o pérdida económica o transmiten enfermedades. Incluyen insectos, malezas (malas hierbas), enfermedades de las plantas, roedores, algas, virus y bacterias. Los pesticidas incluyen insecticidas, herbicidas, fungicidas, rodenticidas, desinfectantes y otros tipos de sustancias químicas que controlan plagas, inclusive muchos productos de uso casero.

¿Qué exige la ley?
 Es importante saber lo que está y no está permitido en cuanto al uso, almacenamiento y desecho de pesticidas. Las leyes federales y estatales exigen que se haya entendido mucho de todo pesticida, según las instrucciones en la etiqueta. No se haas entendido mucho de los pesticidas sean amatrados por el agua o vapores, se desechen o seigan fuera de la zona a tratar o sean usados de manera diferente a la que indica la etiqueta, la ley o las registra-

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 Sacramento, CA 95812-0215
 916-443-4300
www.cdpr.ca.gov

BRANCHES
 Enforcement 916-224-4220
 Northern Regional Office 916-224-4220
 Central Regional Office 916-224-8111
 Southern Regional Office 714-271-7901

Environmental Monitoring 916-224-4218
Field Operations 916-224-1200
Information Technology 916-443-4110
Medical Toxicology 916-443-4233
MRI Assessment 916-443-4212
Pest Management and Licensing 916-443-4211
Licensing/Certification 916-443-4218
Research 916-224-4253
Pesticide Registration 916-443-4220
Worker Health and Safety 916-443-4222

Pesticide Handler Training Requirements

The employee's rights, including the right:

To personally receive information about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed

For his or her physician or an employee representative designated in writing to receive information about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed

To be protected against retaliatory action due to the exercise of any of his or her rights

and

To report suspected use violations to the Department of Pesticide Regulation or County Agricultural Commissioner.



Fieldworker Training Requirements

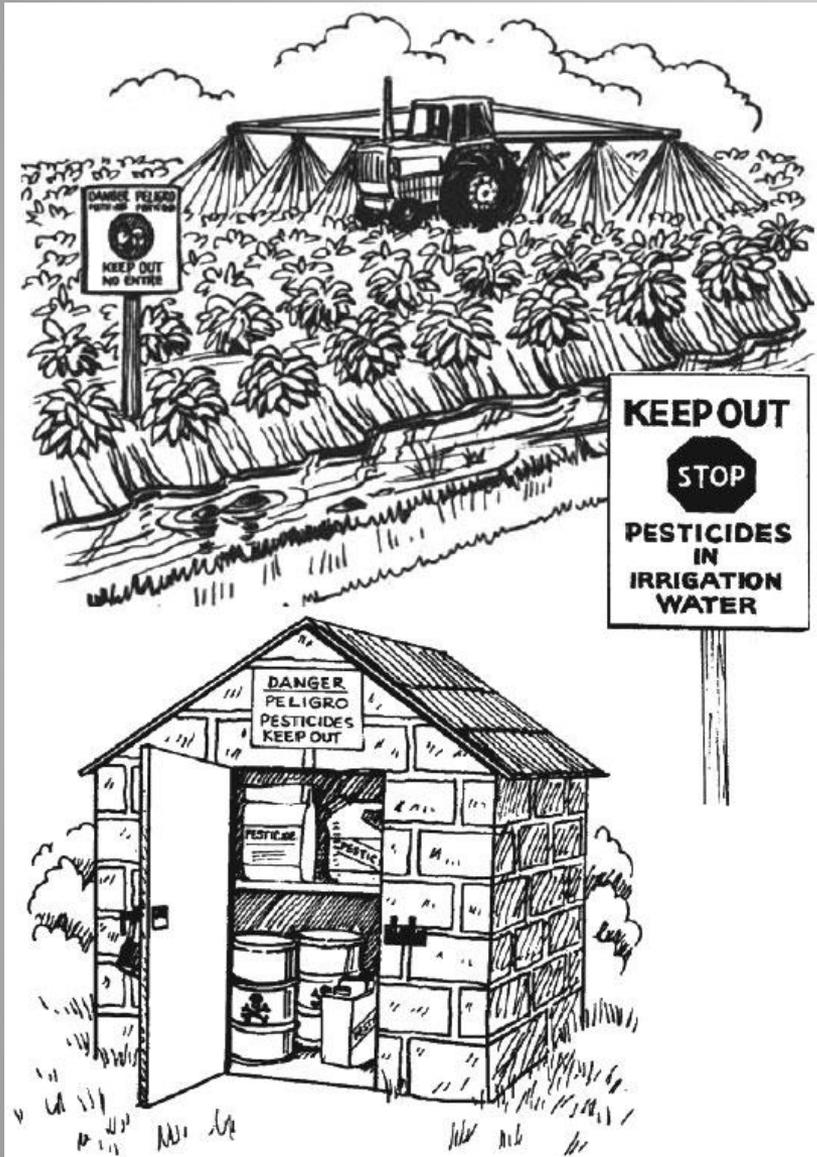
An employee who holds a valid personal pesticide license or certificate issued by the department, current documented pesticide handler training pursuant to section 6724, or other valid certificate of pesticide training approved by the director is considered to be trained for the purposes of this section.



Valid QAL, QAC or PAC are considered to be trained



Fieldworker Training Requirements



Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered, including treated surfaces in the field, residues on clothing, personal protective equipment, application and chemigation equipment, irrigation water, and drift;

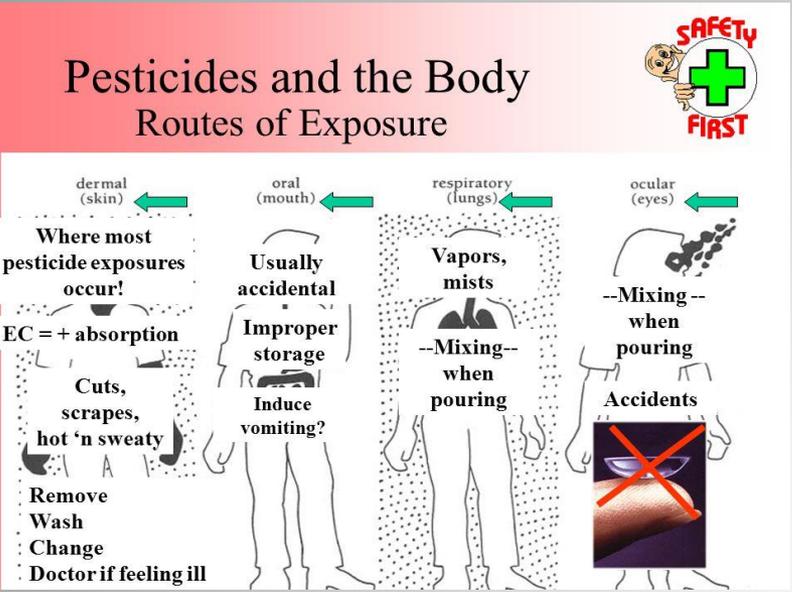
Fieldworker Training Requirements

Potential hazards that pesticides present to fieldworkers and their families including acute, chronic, and delayed effects, and sensitization effects



1. **Acute effects:** are illnesses or injuries that may appear immediately after exposure to a pesticide. Acute effects can be measured more accurately than delayed effects.
2. **Delayed or Chronic effects:** are illnesses or injuries that do not appear immediately after exposure to a pesticide.
3. **Allergic effects:** are harmful effects that some people develop in reaction to substances that do not cause the same reaction in most other people.

Fieldworker Training Requirements



Routes by which pesticides can enter the body

Signs and symptoms of overexposure

Table General Symptoms that Might Indicate Pesticide Poisoning		
Mild Poisoning	Moderate Poisoning	Severe Poisoning
Any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irritation of the nose, throat, eyes or skin • headache • dizziness • loss of appetite • thirst • nausea • diarrhea • sweating • weakness or fatigue • restlessness • nervousness • changes in mood • insomnia 	Any of the mild symptoms, plus any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vomiting • excessive salivation • coughing • feeling of constriction in throat and chest • abdominal cramps • blurring of vision • rapid pulse • excessive perspiration • profound weakness • trembling • muscular incoordination • mental confusion 	Any of the mild or moderate symptoms, plus any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inability to breathe • extra phlegm or mucous in the airways • small or pinpoint pupils • chemical burns on the skin • increased rate of breathing • loss of reflexes • uncontrollable muscular twitching • unconsciousness • death

Fieldworker Training Requirements

Routine decontamination procedures when working in a treated field and the employer's responsibility to provide decontamination supplies:



Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, chewing gum, or using tobacco

Thoroughly wash or shower with soap and water



Change into clean clothes as soon as possible

Wear work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues when working in treated fields, and wash work clothes separately from other laundry before wearing them again;



Fieldworker Training Requirements

The hazard communication program requirements of sections 6761 and 6761.1

PESTICIDE SAFETY Information
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY A No. 9

Pesticide Safety Rules For Farmworkers

The pesticide label, your training, and this leaflet, tell you about pesticide dangers at work. Your employer must know and help you learn about the pesticides used where you work, and how to protect yourself. Pesticides are chemicals that are used to control unwanted insects, weeds, and plant diseases.

EMPLOYERS: This is the hazard communication leaflet for fieldworkers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display this handout where employees work in treated fields.

FERTILIZERS ARE NOT PESTICIDES.

What training do I need?
You must be trained before working in fields where pesticides have been used recently. You must be trained every five years after that.

What does my training cover?
You must be told about:

1. Health effects
 - How pesticides can injure you or make you sick.
 - How you may get on food if you get pesticides on or in you.
 - Ways pesticides can enter your body.
2. Pesticide safety
 - The places at your work where you might get pesticides on or in you.
 - First aid information and where to get emergency medical care.
 - Job safety information.

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation • 1001 Street, Sacramento CA 95834

Información de SEGURIDAD CON PESTICIDAS
AGENCIA DE PROTECTOR DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE DE CALIFORNIA A N.º 9

Normas de Seguridad con Pesticidas Para los Trabajadores Agrícolas

La etiqueta del pesticida, su capacitación y este folleto le informan de los peligros de los pesticidas en el trabajo. Su empleador debe saber y ayudarle a aprender sobre los pesticidas que se usan donde usted trabaja y cómo protegerse. Los pesticidas son productos químicos que se usan para controlar plagas, como los insectos, maleza y enfermedades en las plantas.

EMPLEADORES: Este es el folleto que comunica sobre riesgos para los trabajadores agrícolas. Llene los espacios en blanco de este folleto y pégalo a la vista esta hoja en donde los empleados trabajen en campos tratados.

LOS FERTILIZANTES NO SON PESTICIDAS.

¿Qué entrenamiento necesito?
A usted le deben de dar entrenamiento antes de trabajar en campos donde se hayan usado pesticidas recientemente. Lo deben entrenar cada cinco años después de eso.

¿Qué incluye en mi entrenamiento?
Le deben indicar sobre:

1. Efectos sobre la salud
 - Cómo los pesticidas pueden dañarlo o causar enfermedades.
 - Cómo puede ser dañoso verse si le caen pesticidas o entran a su cuerpo.
 - Maneras en que los pesticidas pueden entrar a su cuerpo.

Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas de California • 1001 Street, Sacramento CA 95834 PDA 1A-9 (05-1301) (S) 39 • 1



CCR 6764(b)(8)

Fieldworker Training Requirements

Restricted entry intervals and what posting means, including both California and federal field posting sign formats



Employer responsibility to keep workers out of application exclusion zones

Fieldworker Training Requirements

How Safety Data Sheets provide hazard, emergency medical treatment, and other information about the pesticides with which they may come in contact

HOW TO READ A SAFETY DATA SHEET

OSHA BRIEF Hazard Communication Standard: Safety Data Sheets

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1201) requires that SDSs, together with the other Hazardous Information Labels (HILs) and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) be made available to employees who are likely to be exposed to hazardous chemicals. The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except that the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent, uniform, 16-section format. This standard provides guidance to help workers who handle hazardous chemicals to know the health and safety information contained in the SDS. The SDS includes information such as the physical and chemical characteristics of the product, health and environmental health hazards, protective measures, and safety information. The SDS is a key document for the worker. The information contained in a SDS must be in English, although it may be in other languages as well. To address the needs of workers who do not speak English, the HCS requires that the SDS be presented in a language that the worker understands. Section 1 through 8 contain general information about the chemical, identification, hazard, protective measures, and emergency response information. Section 9 through 11 and 13 contain specific information about the chemical, including its physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity information, toxicological information, environmental information, and other information. Section 12 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties. Section 13 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties. Section 14 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties. Section 15 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties. Section 16 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties. Section 17 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties. Section 18 contains information about the chemical's physical and chemical properties.

1 IDENTIFICATION

This section identifies the chemical on the SDS as well as the recommended name. It also provides the essential contact information of the supplier. The required information consists of:
• Product function used on the label and any other common name or acronym by which the substance is known.
• Hazard, address, phone number, fax number, e-mail address, and other contact information.
• A description of the chemical (e.g., a brief description of what it actually does, such as a flammable liquid), and any reactions or use (including recommendations given by the supplier).

2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This section identifies the hazard of the chemical presented on the SDS and the appropriate warning information associated with these hazards. The required information consists of:
• The hazard classification of the chemical (e.g., flammable liquid, category 2).
• The hazard statement.
• The pictogram or hazard symbol may be presented as a graphical representation of the hazard, its label and icon or as a description of the hazard (e.g., highly flammable liquid, category 2).
• The hazard statement.
• The hazard statement.
• The hazard statement.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This section identifies the hazard of the chemical presented on the SDS and the appropriate warning information associated with these hazards. The required information consists of:
• The hazard classification of the chemical (e.g., flammable liquid, category 2).
• The hazard statement.
• The pictogram or hazard symbol may be presented as a graphical representation of the hazard, its label and icon or as a description of the hazard (e.g., highly flammable liquid, category 2).
• The hazard statement.
• The hazard statement.

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

This section describes the initial care that should be given by untrained personnel in an individual who has been exposed to the chemical. The required information consists of:
• Immediate first-aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure (inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, or ingestion).
• Description of the most serious symptoms or effects, and any special precautions for immediate medical care and special treatment needed, where necessary.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

This section provides recommendations for fighting a fire caused by the chemical. The required information consists of:
• The fire hazard of the chemical.
• The fire extinguisher to use.
• The fire extinguisher to use.
• The fire extinguisher to use.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

This section provides recommendations on the appropriate response to spills, leaks, or releases, including containment and cleanup procedures to prevent or minimize exposure to people, property, or the environment. It may also include recommendations regarding cleanup procedures for large and small spills where the spill volume has a significant impact on the habitat. The required information may consist of:
• Use of personal protective clothing such as removal of ignition source or providing sufficient ventilation and protection equipment to prevent the contamination of skin, eyes, and clothing.
• Emergency procedures, including methods for evacuation, consulting experts when needed, and appropriate protective clothing.
• Methods and materials used for containment (e.g., covering the spill and using appropriate equipment).

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

This section provides guidance on the best handling practices and conditions for safe storage of chemicals. The required information consists of:
• Precautions for safe handling, including recommendations for handling incompatible chemicals, minimizing the release of chemical into the environment and providing advice on general hygiene practices (e.g., eating, drinking, and smoking in work areas is prohibited).
• Precautions for use in the conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities, storage conditions on specific storage requirements (e.g., ventilation requirements).

8 EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

This section identifies the exposure limits, engineering controls, and personal protective measures that can be used to minimize worker exposure. The required information consists of:
• OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit or recommendation by the chemical manufacturer.
• Appropriate engineering controls (e.g., local exhaust ventilation or use of a closed system).
• Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as eye protection, respiratory protection, and other protective equipment (e.g., gloves, boots, and clothing).

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

This section identifies the properties contained in the product included on the SDS, including physical and stability data. The section includes information on molecular weight, molecular and formula weight, and boiling point. The required information consists of:
• Appearance (physical):

- Boiling point
- Melting point
- Density
- Viscosity
- Vapor pressure
- Vapor density

- Chemical stability:
- Stability
- Reactivity
- Polymerization
- Incompatibility
- Hazardous decomposition
- Oxidation-reduction potential
- Other stability information

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11 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This section describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and the chemical stability information. This section includes the following information:
• Description of the specific test data for the chemical(s). This data can be used to identify the chemical(s) with the appropriate hazard classification.
• Indicators of whether the chemical is stable or unstable under normal conditions and under conditions which it storage and use.
• Description of any conditions that may result in a release of chemical stability.
• Indicators of any safety issues that may arise about the product change in physical appearance.

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12 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section identifies the toxicological and health effects information or indicates that such data are not available. The required information consists of:
• Information on the acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation, and eye contact). The SDS must include the information in column 1 of the table below, or the chemical manufacturer's data on acute toxicity.
• Information on the chronic toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation, and eye contact). The SDS must include the information in column 2 of the table below, or the chemical manufacturer's data on chronic toxicity.
• Information on the carcinogenicity (oral, dermal, inhalation, and eye contact). The SDS must include the information in column 3 of the table below, or the chemical manufacturer's data on carcinogenicity.
• Information on the reproductive toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation, and eye contact). The SDS must include the information in column 4 of the table below, or the chemical manufacturer's data on reproductive toxicity.

13 ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section provides information to evaluate the environmental impact of the chemical on fish, aquatic invertebrates, and birds. The section includes information on:
• Data on the toxicity based on aquatic and/or terrestrial organisms, including acute and chronic toxicity data, including LC50, LD50, and other relevant data.
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14 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS (NON-HAZARDOUS)

This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reuse of the chemical, and safe handling practices. The section includes information on:
• Description of appropriate disposal conditions to use.
• Description of appropriate disposal conditions to use.
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15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulatory requirements for the product that is not included in the SDS. The information may include:
• Any national or other regulatory information of the chemical or mixture (including any GHS, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency or Consumer Product Safety Commission regulation).

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Employer Responsibilities

Employers must ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees for all hazardous chemicals in their workplace. They may be done in many ways. For example, employees may have the SDSs in a binder or on computers at job sites. The employer must ensure that the SDSs are available for all employees who are likely to be exposed to the chemical. The employer must also ensure that the SDSs are available for all employees who are likely to be exposed to the chemical. The employer must also ensure that the SDSs are available for all employees who are likely to be exposed to the chemical.

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To Order Any Additional Required Postings Or For More Information, Please Call...

1-888-306-7377 OSHA4LESS.com

Fieldworker Training Requirements

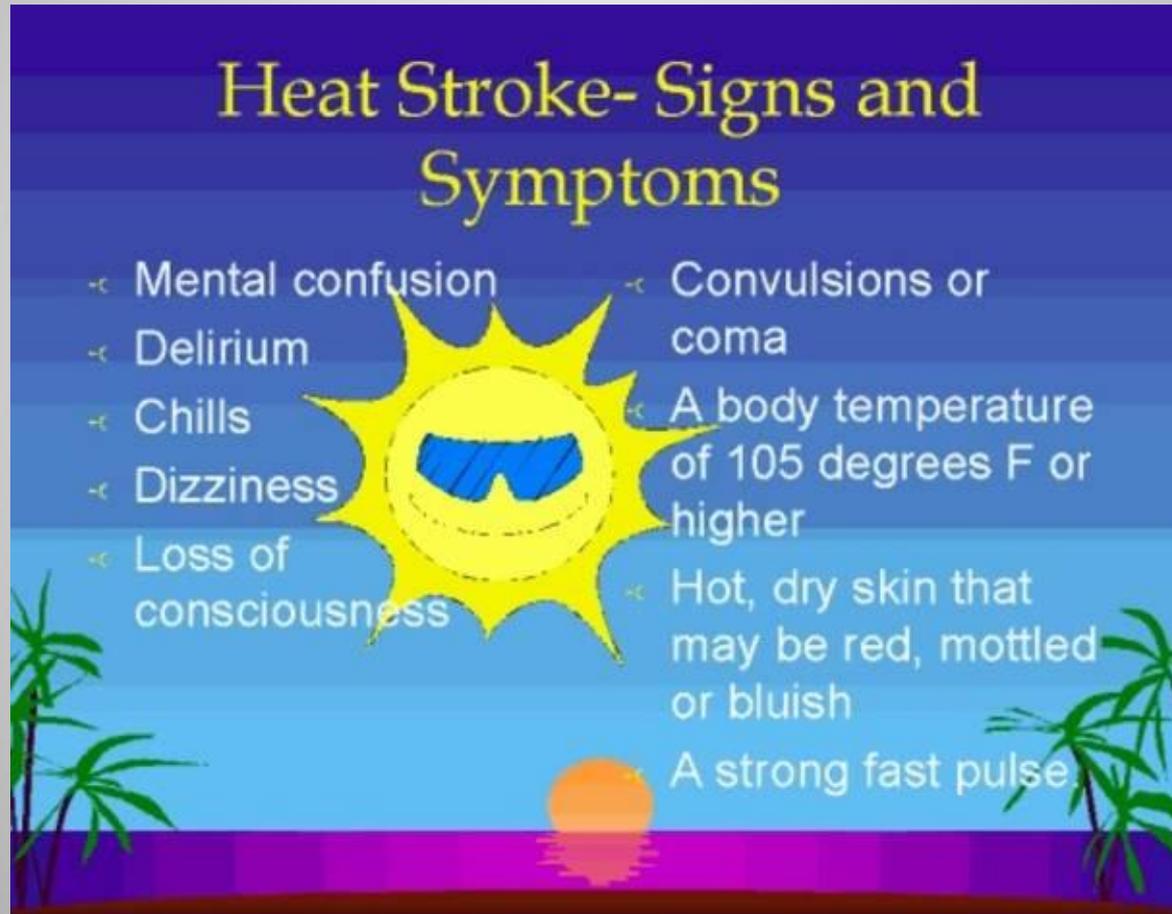
First aid including and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques, and if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the body to wash immediately with decontamination supplies and as soon as possible, wash or shower with soap and water and change into clean clothes



How and when to obtain emergency medical care

Fieldworker Training Requirements

Prevention, recognition, and first aid for heat-related illness in accordance with Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, section 3395



Fieldworker Training Requirements

Employees must be at least 18 years old to perform early-entry activities. The responsibility of the employer to provide specific information to the employees before directing them to perform early-entry activities



Employers are prohibited from allowing or directing any employee to handle pesticides unless the employee has been trained as a handler

Fieldworker Training Requirements



Do not to take pesticides or pesticide containers home from work

Fieldworker Training Requirements

Potential hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposures, including that:

Children and nonworking family members should keep away from pesticide-treated fields;

After working in pesticide-treated fields, remove boots or shoes before entering the home and remove work clothes



Employees should wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members

Fieldworker Training Requirements

Employee rights, including the right:

To personally receive information about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed.

For his or her physician or an employee representative designated in writing to receive information about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed.

To be protected against retaliatory action due to the exercise of any of his or her rights.

To report suspected use violations to the Department of Pesticide Regulation or County Agricultural Commissioner.

How to report suspected pesticide use violations.



Questions?

