



Pennsylvania

PESTICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

For Private Pesticide Applicators

October 2001

Pesticide Fee Increases are Approved

Agriculture Secretary Samuel E. Hayes Jr. announced the proposed pesticide use fee increases at the March 2001 meeting of the Pesticide Advisory Board, following nearly two years of comments, committee meetings, and negotiations. The increases have undergone several changes primarily to reduce the previously announced proposed increases. On October 13, the pesticide fee increase was approved and published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin, listing the following changes to the fee schedule: Pesticide Business License increase from \$25/year to \$35/year; Pesticide Commercial Certified Applicator increase from \$30/year to \$40/year; Registered Commercial Technician increase from \$20/year to \$30/year; Pesticide Product Registration increase from \$100/year to \$135/year; **Private Applicators and Pesticide Dealer fees remain unchanged.** The fees for

Private Applicators will stay at the rate of \$10 per 3 years.

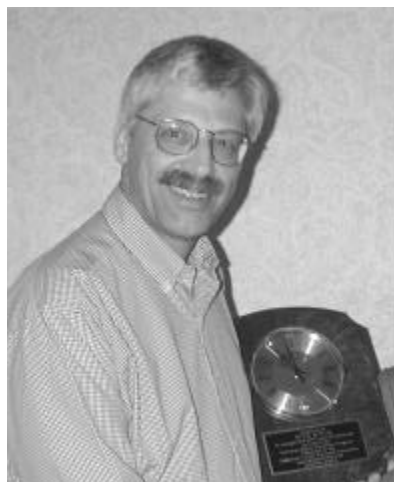
The Pesticide Control Act requires the PDA pesticide programs to be self-funded through fees charged for product registrations, business and applicator licenses and certifications, and enforcement penalties. No general tax revenues are appropriated to the pesticide program. With the exception of pesticide product registrations, fees have not changed since 1986. During the past 15 years, the Department of Agriculture has been able to provide the citizens of the Commonwealth with protection and services as required by both Federal and State laws, without increasing costs to the regulated community.

“This is a lean proposal,” stated Secretary Hayes, “but provides the necessary funding to maintain the pesticide program and requires the Department to continue to work hard and utilize our resources wisely.”

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Dr. Win Hock Retires - Dr. John Ayers To Lead Pesticide Education



Dr. Hock receives an “Outstanding Service” award from USDA this summer.

For the past 27 years, Dr. Winand K. Hock, better known as “Win” to his colleagues and friends throughout Pennsylvania, has guided Penn State’s Pesticide Education Program (PEP) into a nationally recognized program, which now extends well beyond the traditional agricultural pest management areas. Dr. Hock started in the program as a part of the Office of Environmental Affairs. Under his leadership during the mid-eighties the PEP established its own identity. In addition to ensuring that the program meets the mission of preparing applicators to take pesticide licensing exams and providing update training opportunities, Dr. Hock has brought many personal touches to the program.

Long before education for migrant labor families became a trend, Dr. Hock authored and promoted Project Teach materials to help educate the children of migrant workers. The goal of these educational materials was to educate the children and increase their awareness about the potential pesticide safety issues in the fields where they spent much of their childhood.

Dr. Hock has had considerable international experience conducting pesticide and pest management training programs in Canada, Kenya, Swaziland, Poland, and

(See **Win Hock** on bottom of page 2)

Be Aware of Pesticide Security and Safety

The events of the past two months bring to focus the need for higher levels of security with pesticides and pesticide application equipment to guard against unauthorized use. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) have issued alerts requesting pesticide applicators to inventory and secure pesticides and application equipment in their possession.

Several past terrorist attacks were preceded by sentinel events (unrecognized activities) that if recognized and reported may have prevented the attack. Therefore, you are asked to report any missing materials, especially highly toxic compounds, quantities of nitrate fertilizer, or application equipment to the Pennsylvania State Police and FBI offices as listed in the front of your telephone book.

The following is a ten-point review of sound pesticide storage practices:

1. Lock pesticide storage areas. Limit access to all storage areas, and tightly control access keys.
2. Post all storage areas with "Pesticides Keep Out!"
3. Post name, address, and telephone numbers for two contact people at the primary entrance. Also, keep a list of emergency telephone numbers readily available, including fire, law enforcement, and medical contacts.
4. Regularly inspect storage area and keep a log of inspections.
5. Keep an up-to-date inventory readily available. Store the inventory list separately from the storage area so that a copy can be accessed in case of an accident.
6. Maintain copies of all labels and Material Safety Data Sheets for all stored pesticides.
7. Secure application equipment to prevent unauthorized use.
8. Secure pesticides and disable application equipment when kept offsite. Small equipment should be locked in a shed or other appropriate storage area. Never leave ignition keys in application equipment.
9. Lock pesticide transport vehicles whenever the driver is away from the vehicle, and ensure that unauthorized persons cannot get into areas of vehicles where pesticides are stored such as open truck beds. Do not

leave vehicles containing pesticides unattended, and never leave pesticides unsecured.

10. Do not sell or give pesticides to someone you do not know. If you do sell pesticides, make sure the buyer has proper documentation.

Security also involves being alert to unusual or suspicious actions. Maintain awareness of unusual activity of unauthorized people during transport and application of pesticides. Indications that something is wrong may include unusual behavior by a purchaser or other individual who:

- * Seems unfamiliar with details of using an agrochemical;
- * Acts nervous, seems uneasy or vague, and avoids eye contact;
- * Demands immediate possession of purchased material instead of available future delivery;
- * Asks for material in smaller, individual containers rather than in bulk; and
- * Insists on paying with cash instead of using a credit card or a check.

Our thoughts on pesticide management have taken a turn that we may not have considered a few months ago. Today we all have a responsibility to closely monitor proper pesticide storage and application equipment to avoid unauthorized use that could have tragic consequences. Appropriate law enforcement agency telephone numbers should be posted in a prominent place and employees should be instructed to maintain enhanced security awareness. Any thefts of pesticides or equipment and any suspicious activity should be reported to designated authorities.

If you have any questions regarding pesticide security and safety, please contact Joe Uram, PDA Pesticide Enforcement Specialist, at (717) 772-5212.

Some of the information in this article was taken from Dr. Amy Brown's "Pesticide Storage Security" Pesticide Information Leaflet No. 39, University of Maryland. A list of web sites containing pesticide security and safety information can be found on page 3 of this newsletter.

(Win Hock con't from page 1)

Ukraine. His international reputation was further enhanced by a 1990 sabbatical in Australia where he developed a pesticide education manual and training materials modeled on the successful Penn State program. Because of his vast experience with the Alar controversy in the U.S., Dr. Hock often served as a spokesperson on this issue in Australia.

Upon his return to the U.S., Dr. Hock guided the PEP in a cooperative effort with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to implement the newly enacted changes in the pesticide regulations, which were adopted in 1990. Over the next few years, under his leadership, the PEP doubled in size and the certification categories that it served ballooned to include twenty-seven different types of applicators.

Most recently Dr. Hock has provided leadership to coordinate the University's effort to address the issue of

West Nile virus in Pennsylvania. Dr. Hock has been a mentor, friend, and colleague who will be greatly missed by those who have worked with him.

We are pleased to announce that Dr. John Ayers, Professor of Plant Pathology, has been appointed to take over Dr. Hock's position as Director of the Pesticide Education Program. Dr. Ayers will oversee the development of pesticide certification examinations and training materials. He will provide oversight to the College's urban pesticide initiative that seeks to educate consumers and youth in regard to pesticide safety and alternatives to pesticides. Dr. Ayers will also continue his role as the Director of the Northeastern Pest Management Center and Grants Manager for the Northeastern Region Integrated Pest Management Competitive Grants Program.

We are looking forward to working with Dr. Ayers.

Introducing the Pest Management Information Center

Keeping up with changes in the pest management industry and those who regulate the industry is a time consuming task. The Penn State Pest Management Information Center (formerly PIAP) maintains an information network so that county extension agents, extension specialists, pesticide users, and other stakeholders can more easily keep informed of changes that affect pest management in PA.

The Center monitors trade publications, EPA actions published in the federal register, and credible websites to keep abreast of changes that could impact PA's pest managers. When such changes are identified, the Center often follows up with industry and government officials for clarification and further details. This information is then put into a user friendly format and published in newsletter articles, on the Center's website, and through an e-mail network. Update presentations are given at the request of county extension agents and other groups.

In addition to providing updates on current pesticide events, the Center cooperates with and supports the Pennsylvania Integrated Pest Management Program's (PA IPM) efforts to provide a variety of pest management recommendations in a central web site location. The "IPM Problem Solvers at Penn State" compiles the University's pest information resources into 18 separate categories.

This information can be easily accessed from the PA IPM homepage (<http://paipm.cas.psu.edu/>) or the Pest Management Information Center homepage.

The Center provides information about the unique challenges faced by pest managers in Pennsylvania to regulatory decision makers for aid in decision-making. This is done through the publication of crop profiles that describe the state's crop production systems; analysis of pesticide use and usage survey data; and economic research that assess the impact of certain pest management techniques.

The Center could not function without the collaborative efforts of state and federal government agencies, departments within the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences, Penn State Cooperative Extension personnel, commodity growers, and private industry officials.

For more information, contact Bill Hoffman, Senior Extension Associate, the Center's manager and principal contact at 814-865-1074 or wjh100@psu.edu. Rob Weaver, Professor of Agricultural Economics, serves as the Center's Principal Investigator; Ed Rajotte, Associate Professor of Entomology, is the other Investigator; Sharon Gripp is the programmer; and Julie Watson and Janis Marshall provide the Center with administrative support.

Pest Management Information Center:

<http://www.pested.psu.edu/infocenter/>

Pesticide Security and Safety Web Sites

Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency:

"Pesticide Safety and Site Security": http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/citizens/pest_secu_alert.htm
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office: <http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/>

Pesticide Education and Assessment Program, University of Maryland:

"Pesticide Storage Security": <http://pesticide.umd.edu/Leaflets/pil39.pdf>

Idaho State Department of Agriculture:

"Pesticide Updates! Emergency Alert! Pesticide Security":
<http://www.agri.state.id.us/PDF/Ag%20Resources/Updates%2010-4-2001.pdf>

National Agricultural Aviation Association: <http://www.agaviation.org/>

"Security Considerations for Agricultural Aircraft Operators": <http://www.agaviation.org/notice.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:

Anthrax and Bioterrorism: http://www.healthfinder.gov/anthrax_bioterrorism.htm

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

"Industrial Chemicals and Terrorism: Human Health Threat Analysis, Mitigation and Prevention":
<http://www.techstuff.com/Terror/terror.htm>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/>

Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response: <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/>

Pennsylvania State Police: http://www.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/State_Police/

Federal Bureau of Investigation: <http://www.fbi.gov/>

PDA Division of Health and Safety Telephone Extensions (717) 772-5231

Extension 0 = Operator	Extension 3 = Enforcement/Pesticide Complaints
Extension 1 = Employee Directory	Extension 4 = Pesticide Product Registration
Extension 2 = Business/Applicator Licensing	Extension 9 = Repeat Options

Don't be Scammed by Telemarketers

This really happens in our area. Don't let it happen to you. Your phone rings. The person on the other end says you filled out a card at a meeting. That card, he explains, constitutes an order for some herbicide. He wants your credit card number to complete the order.

You don't remember filling out the card but he gives you the "hard sell" pitch. This herbicide will take care of your worst weed problem, he promises. He explains how to apply it. Finally, you give in and finalize the order. Maybe you did fill out the card. It's worth a try. Under \$100 a gallon is a low price to pay to rid your field of those hard to kill weeds once-and-for-all.

The product arrives, but when you read the label carefully, you discover that you cannot apply the product how the salesman said and your target site is not even listed. Worse, you check the active ingredients and realize that you paid \$100 for 2,4-D, 2,4-DP, or MCP, which you

could have purchased at your local dealer for \$15.

You feel embarrassed, scammed; you almost applied it incorrectly, against the label. Either you decide to do nothing or you get mad enough to complain.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the State Attorney General's Office chase down these companies only to find an empty garage or an empty room with a telephone at the end of their investigation. State inspectors can't chase these crooks across state lines and cooperation between states usually doesn't lead to an arrest.

The best advice—don't buy pesticides over the telephone, if the sales person calls you. If you've been scammed, report it.

Written by: *Mark Goodson, York County Extension Agent, Penn State University*

PDA Unveils New Plastic Granulator

The PA Department of Agriculture's (PDA) Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program (PPCR) took a giant step forward this year with the purchase of a truck mounted granulator. The equipment was purchased through grants from the PA Department of Environmental Protection. This granulator gives PDA much greater flexibility and has streamlined processing the containers produced by the state's applicators. This free program is open to all categories of licensed pesticide applicators, custom application businesses, and other generators of waste plastic pesticide containers.

PDA has worked to make the pesticide container recycling program user friendly. Cooperating businesses (see list of locations on page 5) have been provided surplus military storage boxes to collect your cleaned containers during normal business hours, giving you the flexibility to recycle your containers at your convenience. When the storage is full, the cooperator contacts PDA. With the granulator, the Department can empty the storage box by granulating on site eliminating the need to handle the containers several times by moving them to a central storage area.

The PPCR Program has recycled over 300,000 pounds of plastic pesticide containers since 1994. Each year, new recycling locations are added making PPCR available to

more pesticide applicators than ever before. If the Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program is not currently available in your area, contact your local chemical supplier and encourage them to participate.



The Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture's new granulator reduces mountains of containers to bags of chips.

The table on the next page shows the list of PPCR recycling locations as of October 1, 2001. Continued participation in the recycling program is needed. Be a good steward of the environment by bringing your clean, triple-rinsed, #2 HDPE plastic pesticide containers to the nearest collection location during posted business hours.

For more information or to obtain the most current list of collection locations, contact your local county extension office or Don Gilbert at (717) 705-5858 or visit the web site at <http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog.html>.

Written by: *Don Gilbert, Recycling Coordinator, PA Dept. of Agriculture*

Cooperating Businesses in the Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program

Please bring pressure-rinsed or triple-rinsed plastic pesticide containers during posted business hours.

City	Business	Phone #
Almedia	Ag Resources, Inc.	(800) 700-0530
Arendtsville	Helena Chemical	(717) 677-4599
Aspers	Mountain Orchard Coop	(717) 677-7155
Bedford	Agway (call first)	(814) 623-9061
Belleville	Union Mill Chemgro	(717) 935-2185
Bethlehem	Lesco, Inc.	(610) 866-6665
Blairsville	Agway, Inc.	(724) 459-7830
Brogue	Andgrow Fertilizer	(717) 927-6975
Broomall	Lesco, Inc.	(610) 543-0111
Carlisle	Andgrow Fertilizer	(717) 249-4988
Coburn	Martin's Feed & Fertilizer	(814) 349-8787
Cochranville	Milford Fertilizer	(610) 869-8006
Columbia		
Crossroads	Judson's Inc.	(570) 297-2153
Conneautville	Farmer's Exchange	(814) 587-6177
Coplay	Reading Bone Agway	(610) 799-3115
	Allegheny Lawn & Golf Products	(412) 262-8091
Coraopolis		
Curryville	Agway Farm Supply	(814) 793-3664
East Berlin	Andgrow Fertilizer	(717) 259-9573
E. Petersburg	Mel Weaver & Sons	(717) 898-9050
Easton	George Seiple & Son	(610) 285-7146
Eighty Four	Agway Crops Center	(724) 222-4303
Ephrata	Henry B. Hoover Agway	(717) 733-6593
Erie	Lesco, Inc.	(814) 455-7850
Gettysburg	Ag Com, Inc.	(717) 334-6224
	Agricultural & Natural Resources Center	(888) 337-9827
Greencastle	Chester Horst	(717) 597-3994
Harrisburg	Lesco, Inc.	(717) 657-9034
Harrisburg	PA Dept. of Agriculture	(717) 705-5858
Jefferson	Codorus Fertilizer	(717) 229-2311
Jersey Shore	Eck's Agway	(570) 398-2770
Johnsonville	Reading Bone Agway	(610) 588-1095
Kinzers	Mr. Gideon King	N/A
Kreamer	Kreamer's Feed Store	(570) 374-8148
Lancaster	Lesco, Inc.	(717) 291-4434

City	Business	Phone #
Leesport	Reading Bone Agway	(610) 926-3717
Leola	Daniel's Farm Store	(717) 656-6982
Little Britain	Agri Supply	(717) 529-2196
Malvern	Fisher & Son	(610) 644-3300
Mechanicsburg	Lesco, Inc.	(717) 691-9570
Mercersburg	Agronomy, Inc.	(717) 328-3145
Mifflin	Agway	(717) 436-2154
Mill Hall	Webb's Super-Gro	(570) 726-4525
Millerstown	N.O. Bonsall & Son	(717) 589-3146
Millardsville	Reading Bone Agway	(717) 933-4343
Montrose	Andre & Son	(570) 278-1131
Montrose	Palmatier Enterprises	(570) 278-3350
Moosic	Lesco, Inc.	(800) 650-1936
New Wilmington	Ag Central	(724) 946-3551
Myerstown	James Patches	(717) 949-3860
New Holland	Martin's Ag Service	(717) 354-4996
New Holland	Raymond Nolt	(717) 354-0198
Norristown	Lesco, Inc.	(610) 631-5333
Oxford	Cochranville Ag Service	(610) 869-9627
Pleasant Gap	Agway Crop Center	(814) 359-2725
Port Royal	Annlick Farm Supply, Inc.	(717) 527-4131
Richland	UAP Northeast	(717) 933-4343
Sandy Lake	Lakeview Fertilizer	(724) 376-3615
Seven Valleys	Andgrow Fertilizer	(800) 421-5682
Shippenville	J.M. Truck & Trailer	(814) 226-6066
Shippensburg	Cumberland Valley Coop	(717) 532-2197
Somerset	Walker's Farm Service	(814) 445-5177
Thompsontown	Agronomy Center	(717) 535-5151
Towanda	Agway Farm Supply	(570) 265-8141
Turbotville	Ag Resources, Inc.	(570) 649-5161
Tyrone	Tyrone Milling	(814) 684-3400
Warminster	Lesco, Inc.	(215) 957-4747
Warriors Mark	Helena Chemical	(814) 632-5177
Washingtonville	Crop Production Services	(570) 437-3121
Williamsburg	Agway Farm Supply	(814) 832-3458
	Ag Resources, Inc.	
Winfield	Winfield Crop Center	(570) 524-5102

PDA Announces CHEMSWEEP Program for 2002

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) has announced the counties eligible for the 2002

CHEMSWEEP waste pesticide collection program:

Bradford	Cameron	Clearfield	Clinton
Columbia	Cumberland	Elk	Fayette
Greene	Huntingdon	Lebanon	Luzerne
McKean	Potter	Schuylkill	Warren
Washington	York		

With the collection of pesticides in these 18 counties, pesticide users in each county of the Commonwealth will have had at least two chances to dispose of unwanted pesticides since the program started in 1993.

To participate in CHEMSWEEP, any user of pesticides having waste pesticide products to dispose of must obtain an application. These inventory forms are

available by contacting your regional office of the PDA or the Penn State Cooperative Extension office in any of the participating counties. The completed form must be returned to the PA Department of Agriculture by March 31, 2002. A licensed hazardous waste hauler will collect the waste pesticides during August of 2002. The final generator of these waste pesticides will be the PDA contractor who assumes all disposal liability from the time of collection.

Eligibility for this program is not limited to farmers. Any user of pesticides, including homeowners and commercial establishments, can participate in this program. If you are not located in any of the counties listed above and have waste pesticides to dispose of, contact your regional Department of Agriculture office.

New Pesticide Product Label Requirements to Reduce Spray Drift

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking comments from pesticide applicators (and others) regarding pesticide product labeling designed to reduce spray drift. The proposed labeling targets key application criteria to reduce windblown spray droplets and particles (as opposed to off target movement caused by chemical volatility). Pesticide manufacturers would be expected to print new drift reduction restrictions on most product labels. This could affect Pennsylvania crop producers by placing new restrictions on ground boom and air-blast sprayer applications.

Ground Boom Sprayers:

For ground boom sprayers, applicators must set nozzle height to within 48 inches of the ground (or the top of the crop canopy) according to new proposed label restrictions. All applications in winds over 10 mph will be prohibited.

Furthermore, pesticide manufacturers will have the option to mandate the spray droplet size according to American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) standards.

Air Blast Sprayers:

For orchard and vineyard air-blast sprayers, applicators would be prohibited from directing sprays above trees or vines. They would be required to turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows.

Applications will be prohibited when wind speeds are less than three miles per hour and greater than ten miles per hour.

Other Drift Control Methods:

Label language will state that the applicator must "use all other measures necessary to control drift" when using both ground boom and air-blast sprayers. Some of the measures recommended by Penn State Extension have been proper nozzle selection, decreasing spray pressure, and the use of drift control agents.

Wind Speed Measurement:

Proposed pesticide label language states that compliance with wind speed restrictions will be "as measured by an

anemometer (a device that detects wind speed) at the application site." Extension experts have long recommended wind speed measurement as an important best management practice to control spray drift.

"No-Spray" Zones:

The Environmental Protection Agency may determine that "no-spray" zones are needed for certain products. These zones will be designed to protect humans, plants, animals, or natural resources from the adverse effects of spray drift. A "no-spray" zone is defined as "an area in which direct application of the pesticide is prohibited; this area is specified in distance between the closest point of direct pesticide application and the nearest boundary of a site to be protected, unless otherwise specified on a product label." An example might be: "Do not apply this product within 100 feet of ponds or streams where fish are present. Under no circumstances apply this product within 100 feet of people or these areas."

How to Get More Information and Comment:

The complete proposal is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.epa.gov/oppmsd1/PR_Notices/prdraft-spraydrift801.htm or by "fax-on-demand." To use fax-

on-demand, dial (202) 401-0527 and select item 6142.

Comments must be received before November 20th, 2001. They can be submitted by mail or electronically (e-mail), but **must** be identified by the docket control number OPP-00730. This docket control number should be contained in the first page of a mail submission or the subject line of an e-mail submission. State your views as clearly as possible, describe any assumptions that you use, provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns and describe alternatives.

Written by: *Bill Hoffman, Manager, Penn State Pest Management Information Center*

Mail or e-mail your comments to:
PRIB Information Resources & Services Division
Office of Pesticide Programs – EPA
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460

opp-docket@epa.gov

Remember to include the docket control number: OPP-00730.

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EPA Focuses on Worker Protection Standard

Each year, PDA, the lead state agency for pesticide enforcement in the Commonwealth, enters into a contract with the US EPA to perform inspections and investigations for them. The proposal from EPA this year, calls for increased activities in enforcement monitoring of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

The WPS is a federal regulation, which was revised in 1992. The WPS provides for the protection of agricultural workers and handlers involved with the production of agronomic commodities from pesticide exposure. Under the WPS, agricultural employers must provide workers and pesticide handlers with: education about pesticides, information on their use at the facility, personnel protective equipment, decontamination materials, and emergency medical attention.

Hired workers, pesticide handlers, and crop advisors

that are involved in the production of any agronomic crops are covered by the WPS including commercial and public applicators. Lawn care, right of way, pest control, and other non-agricultural type pesticide applications are exempt from the WPS; however, the label instructions for WPS, if present, may provide aid in selection of personal protective equipment and reentry into treated areas.

Inspectors will be visiting sites and interviewing

workers, looking for compliance with the requirements of the WPS. Your central posting sites should be checked to ensure emergency medical information, application records,

WPS provides for the protection of agricultural workers and handlers involved with the production of agronomic commodities from pesticide exposure.

labels, and application location information are up to date and complete. In addition, check your employee records to verify that all WPS covered employees have had the required retraining within the last 5 years. The following checklist is for your use in reviewing your operation.

EPA Worker Protection Standard Checklist**

Central Location:

- * All information should be legible, up-to-date, and accessible to employees
- * The EPA approved Safety Poster is posted and complete
- * Display emergency medical information
- * The following records are displayed and available for at least 30 days following expiration of the restricted reentry interval (REI): location of treated area, pesticide product name, active ingredient, EPA registration number, start date and time of the application, and REI

Pesticide Safety Training:

- * Complete WPS Training has been given to:
 - o Workers prior to the 6th day of entering any treated areas and every 5 years thereafter
 - o Handlers prior to performing any handler tasks and every 5 years thereafter
- * “Basic Pesticide Safety Information” is provided to workers as necessary
- * EPA developed or equivalent training materials are used in training
- * Training is presented in a language the trainees can understand
- * Trainers are properly qualified

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- * Label required PPE is provided for handlers and early entry workers
- * PPE is kept clean and well maintained
- * A clean place for PPE storage is provided

Employer Information Exchange:

- * Custom applicator supplies information for Central Location Posting **prior** to applications
- * Information is supplied to custom applicators about REIs in effect on the property which they are exposed to

Decontamination Sites:

- * Handler decontamination sites have/are:
 - o At least 3 gallons of water per handler, soap, single-use towels, and coveralls
 - o Located at mixing/loading sites, within ¼ mile of the application site and where PPE is removed
 - o Supplied with at least 1 pint of immediately available clean water for eye flushing when the label specifies the use of protective eyewear
- * Worker decontamination sites have/are:
 - o At least 1 gallon of water per worker, soap, and single-use towels
 - o Are within ¼ mile of the work site
 - o Provided for 30 days following the end of the REI (7 days with REIs of 4 hours or less)

Applicator Notification:

- * Oral and/or posted warnings given according to label requirements
- * Appropriate warning signs are used and posted at all usual entry points to treated areas
- * Warning signs are posted not more than 24 hours prior to treatment and removed within 3 days following the end of the REI
- * Oral warnings are given in a language workers can understand

Monitoring Handlers:

- * Sight or voice contact made at least every 2 hours with handlers using Skull & Crossbones pesticides
- * Constant voice or visual contact is maintained with handlers using fumigants indoors

** This checklist serves only as a brief overview of basic WPS requirements. For complete details of your responsibilities, refer to the “How to Comply Manual” or contact your nearest PDA office.