

Summary – PCA Breakfast

Sonoma County

11. July. 2024

Topics for Discussion

1. Field Worker Safety Inspection
 - a. Speaker – Jennifer Rogers
2. Pesticide Use Near Schoolsites
 - a. Speaker – Jennifer Rogers
3. Pesticide Drift, Employee Training, & PPE
 - a. Speaker – Alex Nguyen

Other topics

1. Keeping track of DPR CEU hours
2. PCA Luncheon Suggestions
3. Need for DPR CEU – Laws and Regulations in Spanish

7:30am – 7:40am = Introductions

1. Pre-Discussion

- a. How to record or reference DPR units
 - i. DPR does not have a publicly accessible page with CEUs for License Holders
 - ii. CAPCA has a way to track if scantrons are used at meetings and sent to them
 - 1. Provides online printout from CAPCA website that is an official form used by DPR
 - 2. CECPM takes the scantrons and gives the data to CAPCA
 - iii. License holders are required to hold onto proof of attendance of different DPR CEU events
 - iv. Forms – Pay attention to “Sponsor” field of the form used by CAPCA

- b. PCA Luncheon
 - i. Potential Locations
 - 1. La Crema
 - a. Covered area
 - b. Can fit everyone who might attend
 - 2. Rodney Strong
 - a. Covered area
 - b. Can fit all attendees
 - ii. Setup
 - 1. 11am-2pm
 - 2. November 7, 2024
 - 3. Hours – 1 hour CEUs
 - 4. 1 hour of eating and mingling

- c. Spanish options – DPR CEUs

2. Field Worker Safety Inspections

a. Speaker – Jennifer Rogers

i. Definitions

1. Field worker

- a. Employee who performs cultural activities in a treated field for any kind of compensation

2. Treated field

- a. Treated with a pesticide with restricted entry within the past 30 days

ii. Inspectors – Field worker safety

1. Make sure training has been done so field workers can protect themselves
2. Workers aware of scheduled pesticides that may have been applied
3. If there is a language barrier, bilingual inspectors or translators are available
4. Field workers, foremen, and supervisors are interviewed

iii. Inspection Process

1. Notification of pesticide applications

- a. Operators need to notify FLCs (fieldworkers) if there is an REI
- b. Required if within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile that may be treated with pesticide
- c. Necessary to prevent accidental exposure and illness
- d. How are workers notified of pesticide applications that may have occurred

2. Decontamination for field workers

a. Water

- i. 1 gallon per employee in the same location

- ii. Soap
 - iii. Single use towels
- b. Decontamination facility shall not be more than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away from fieldworkers and workers notified where it is at the start of work
- c. Decontamination facilities cannot be in an area under REIs unless early-entry work is being done in that area

3. Hazard Communication

- a. Employer is required to display a completed copy of the current PSIS A-9 leaflet
 - i. Needs to be at the point where employees start their day
 - ii. Needs to be at the decontamination facility if servicing 11 or more fieldworkers
 - iii. PSIS A-9 leaflet has to be physically accessible to workers
 - iv. May ask workers to identify where the leaflet is located in the facility
 - v. Needs to be filled out properly and not missing information or having incorrect information

4. Emergency Medical Care

- a. Needs to be planned in advanced
- b. Verify a medical facility can accept patients exposed to pesticides
- c. Workers need to be informed where to go if exposure occurred
- d. Reasonable grounds to expect exposure

- i. Employees need to be taken to physician immediately
 - ii. Do not let symptomatic employees drive themselves
 - iii. Remove employees from treated field or area
- e. Need to provide SPS sheet, product number, active ingredient, and how contact occurred at a minimum

5. Fieldworker Training

- a. Pesticide training by a qualified trainer needs to be done every 12 months
- b. Qualified trainers are:
 - i. PCA license
 - ii. QAL license
 - iii. QAC license
 - iv. Train the Trainer program via UC IPM
- c. Training topics
 - i. Common signs and symptoms
 - ii. Contact, inhalation, etc.
 - iii. Restricted entry interval (REI)
 - iv. Postings
 - v. Application notifications
 - vi. Where pesticides are encountered
 - vii. Routine decontamination
- d. Training records
 - i. Training must be conducted annually
 - ii. Those records are to be retained by the employer for **two years**

6. Application Specific Information Display

- a. Operator must display ASID when they receive the notification of completion before any workers are allowed to enter.
- b. Following information:
 - i. Crop or site treated
 - ii. Dates and times of application start and end
 - iii. Pesticide name, active ingredient, and EPA registration number
 - iv. REI
 - v. Spray adjuvant product names and CA registration number
 - vi. SDS sheets
- c. Workers need unimpeded access to this information
- d. Using the PSIS A-9, workers should be able to locate and immediately access the displayed information

7. Early entry requirements

- a. Employers needed to provide training and required label and/or regulation PPE to early entry workers when entering an area with active REI
- b. Need to tell workers who are entering an active REI area that they are entering a treated field prior to entry
- c. Minimum of 4 hours after application before allowing early entry worker re-entry
- d. Reach out to County Agricultural Dept. before going through with early entry worker approval

3. Pesticide Use Near Schoolsites

a. Speaker – Jennifer Rogers

i. Restrictions - 3 CCR 6690

1. Pertains to applications of pesticides for production of an ag commodity made within a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a school site
2. “Schoolsite”
 - a. Does not include daycare homes, private schools, or vehicle or bus stops used for school properties
 - b. Any **licensed** schoolsite facility qualifies under these restrictions

ii. Restrictions

1. Restrictions apply M-F between 6am and 6pm.
2. Type of pesticide is not the product formation, but the final form applied (powder mix with water = liquid form)
3. Operator should know when and where applications occurred and how close it is to a schoolsite
4. Cannot apply near a Schoolsite that will be open within the next 36 hours following fumigation or pesticide application

iii. Distance restrictions of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile if using:

1. Airblast
2. Aircraft
3. Sprinkler chemigation
4. Dust
5. Powders
6. Fumigants

iv. Distance restriction of 25 ft if using:

1. Ground rig sprayer
 2. Field soil injection equipment
 3. Other application equipment not identified in this section such as drip, flood, or chemigation
- v. No Distance restrictions if:
1. Applied in an enclosed space (i.e., greenhouse)
 2. Using bait stations
 3. Applied as a granule, flake, or pellet unless used as a fumigant or applied by aircraft
 4. Using a backpack sprayer unless it incorporates Airblast sprayer applied as a dust, powder or fumigant
 5. Hand pump sprayer, unless as a dust, powder or fumigant
 6. Applying a fertilizer (not a pesticide)
- vi. Annual Notifications
1. Property operators need to provide notification of intended pesticide use no later than April 30
 2. Notifications are required annually
 3. Valid July 1 of current year to June 30 of the next year
 4. Information needed:
 - a. Pesticide active ingredient
 - b. Registration number
 - c. More.
 5. Must be provided to
 - a. Schoolsite principle
 - b. Admin of day care facility
 - c. County agricultural commissioner

6. If new pesticide is to be used not on notification, information must be submitted at least 48 hours prior to application

4. Pesticide Drift, employee Training, and PPE

a. Speaker – Alex Nguyen

- i. Request for topics of interest for future presentations
- ii. Pesticide drift
 1. Off-target deposition of pesticides at the time of application
 2. Not all harmful or illegal
 3. Laws and regulations about drift are written with context of illegal or harmful drift in mind
 4. Presence of an odor does not necessarily mean a violation has occurred or public health is at risk
 5. Some pesticides may rely on some drift to disperse properly
 6. Factors impacting drift
 - a. Wind
 - b. Application
 - c. Equipment
 - d. Methods
- iii. Substantial Drift and Relevant Laws
 1. FAC 12972
 - a. The use of any pesticide by any person shall be in a manner such as to prevent substantial drift to nontarget areas
 2. 3 CCR 6000
 - a. Substantial drift

- i. Quantity of pesticide outside the area treated is greater than that which would have resulted had the applicator used due care
 - 3. 3 CCR 6614
 - a. Requires evaluation of equipment used, meteorological conditions, property to be treated, surrounding properties, and likelihood of harm
 - 4. 3 CCR 6600
 - a. General standards of care for equipment, methods, and more
- iv. Tips
 - 1. Site conditions
 - a. Recommends organizing spray times to comply with labels
 - i. No inversion
 - ii. With respect to wind speed
 - 2. Follow labels
- v. Employee training (for applicators)
 - 1. Anyone involved in training or supervising pesticide handlers and/or fieldworkers is required to be qualified
 - a. PCA, QAL, QAC, registered professional foresters, Train-the-trainers (UC IPM), PACs
 - 2. Need to include trainer's name and qualifications on record
- vi. Training topics for each pesticide to be used
 - 1. Routes of exposure
 - 2. Signs and symptoms of overexposure
 - 3. Decontamination

4. Environmental concerns
5. SDS information
6. How to report pesticide violations
7. Employee's rights
8. Etc...