



Pesticide Registration Service Fees

- Pesticide Worker Safety -

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Pesticide Registration Improvement Act

- Section 33(c)(3)(B) Worker Protection:

“For each of the fiscal years 2004 – 2008, the Administrator shall use approximately 1/17 of the amount in the Fund (but not more than \$1M, and not less than \$750K, for any fiscal year) to enhance current scientific and regulatory activities related to worker protection.”

Program Objectives of Section 33(c)(3)(B)

Improve Pesticide Worker Safety by:

- Enhancing existing efforts to address and reduce risks associated with work with and around pesticides
- Enhancing base funding for pesticide worker safety activities
- Characterizing better the needs of affected workers
- Generating improved data for risk management

Pesticide Worker Safety: Major Program Components

- PROTECT: Develop effective risk prevention by increasing worker knowledge and preparedness
- RESPOND: Enhance worker ability to respond effectively to incidents
- COLLECT SOUND DATA: Improve quality and usefulness of field information
- INFORM: Use data and analysis for effective communication of safety measures and improved risk management decision-making

Priority Setting Principles

- Build on existing foundation and activities
- Maximize risk reduction
 - Pesticide worker focus
- Advance all major program components
 - Protect workers, Respond to incidents, Collect sound field data, Inform workers and public
- Seek near term results

Pesticide Worker Safety: Strategic Framework

**Agricultural Worker
Protection Regulation**

**Certified Pesticide Applicator
Regulation**

Health Care Provider Initiative

Protect

Respond



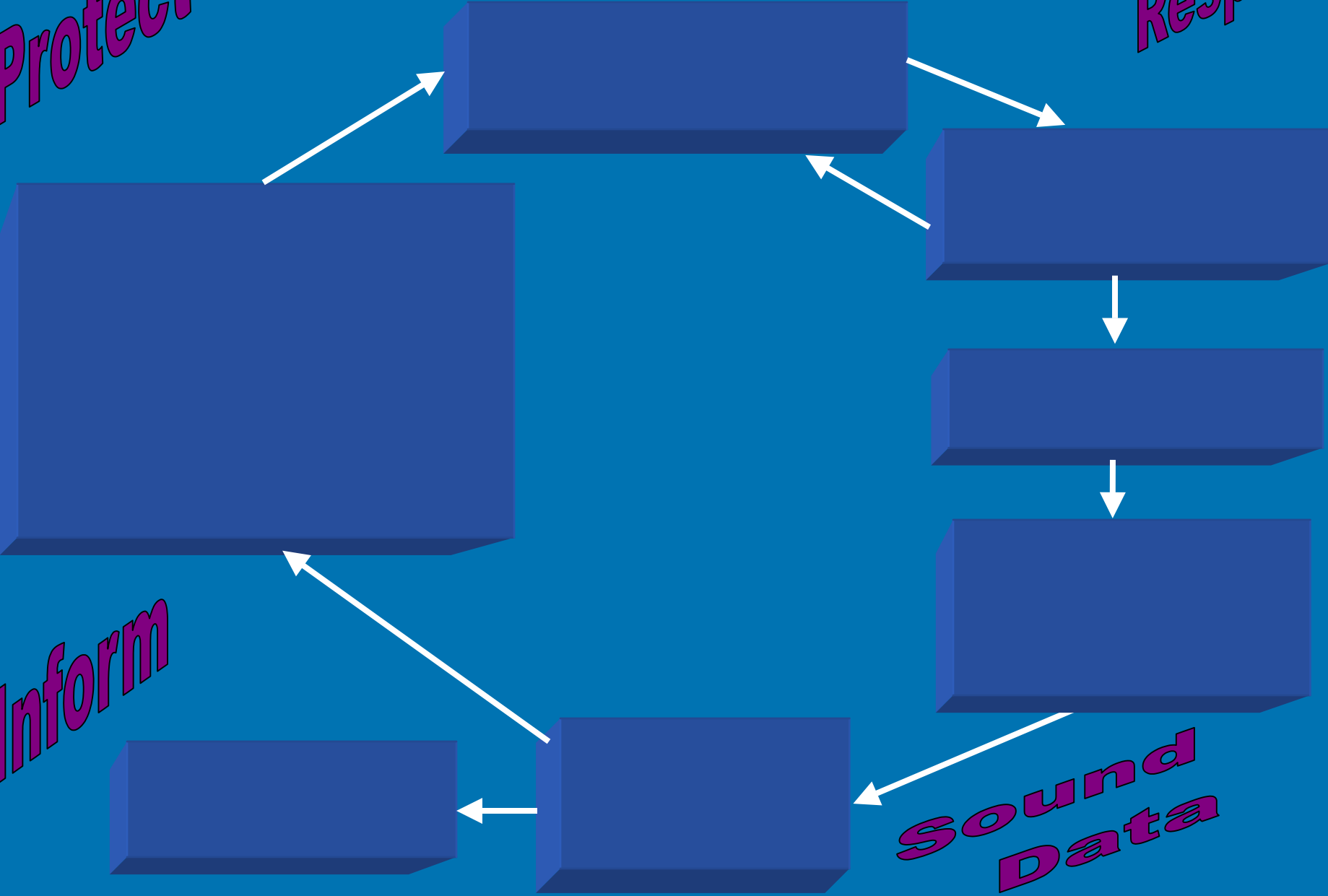
Inform



*Sound
Data*

Protect

Respond



Inform

Sound Data

Pesticide Worker Safety: Major Program Components

- PROTECT: Develop effective risk prevention by increasing worker knowledge and preparedness
 - Risk Management Actions
 - Label & Regulatory Decisions
 - National Agricultural Worker Survey
 - Hispanic Radio Network
 - Right-to-Know
 - Hazard Communication
 - Training & Training Material

Pesticide Worker Safety: Major Program Components

- RESPOND: Enhance worker ability to respond effectively to incidents
 - Centralized, well publicized field data entry point
 - National Pesticide Information Center
 - Bi-lingual staffed 1-800 number
 - Referral data base

Pesticide Worker Safety: Major Program Components

- COLLECT SOUND DATA: Improve quality and usefulness of field information
 - Field Data Collection
 - Data Integration
 - SENSOR
 - Poison Control Centers
 - FIFRA 6a2 Data

Pesticide Worker Safety: Major Program Components

- INFORM: Use data and analysis for effective communication of safety measures and improved risk management decision-making
 - EPA analysis of incident data
 - Public communication
 - Annual report
 - Adjust protection component

Pesticide Worker Safety: Straw Man Proposal for Funding

■ Training - training material	\$150,000*	Protect
■ Hazard communication pilots	\$200,000	Protect
■ NAWS	\$30,000	Protect
■ SENSOR	\$300,000*	Sound Data
■ Hispanic Radio Network	\$20,000*	Protect
■ NPIC	\$50,000*	Respnd
	\$750,000	
■ Data integration, analysis	EPA FTE	Inform
■ Reports and communication	EPA FTE	Inform

* Potential expansion areas for a \$1m budget

Next Steps

- **Coordinate early stage activity with internal and external participants and stakeholders**
- **Solicit suggestions for additional mid stage activity to generate facts and enhance science for pesticide worker safety**
- **Target Schedule**
 - **Meetings to solicit reactions and endorsement – March through May**
 - **Meetings to inform about and to describe the plan – May through August**
 - **Begin implementing plan components - June**

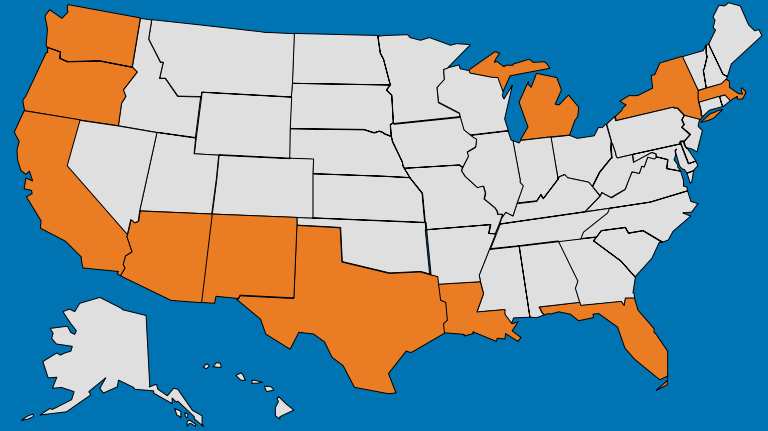
Pesticide Worker Safety Program
Strategic Framework

Areas for Potential Fee Legislation
Supported Enhancements

National Pesticide Information Center

- 1-800 # service in the US, PR, & VI.
- EPA grant to Oregon State U. extension service
- Diagnostic & crisis management assistance to medical community involving pesticide incidents.
- Accurate / complete information on all inquiries considered to be pesticide incidents
- Refers callers for:
 - Pesticide incident investigation
 - Emergency human treatment
 - Health & environmental effects
 - Human poisoning emergencies
- Pesticide Incident Database
- Case Profiles

SENSOR

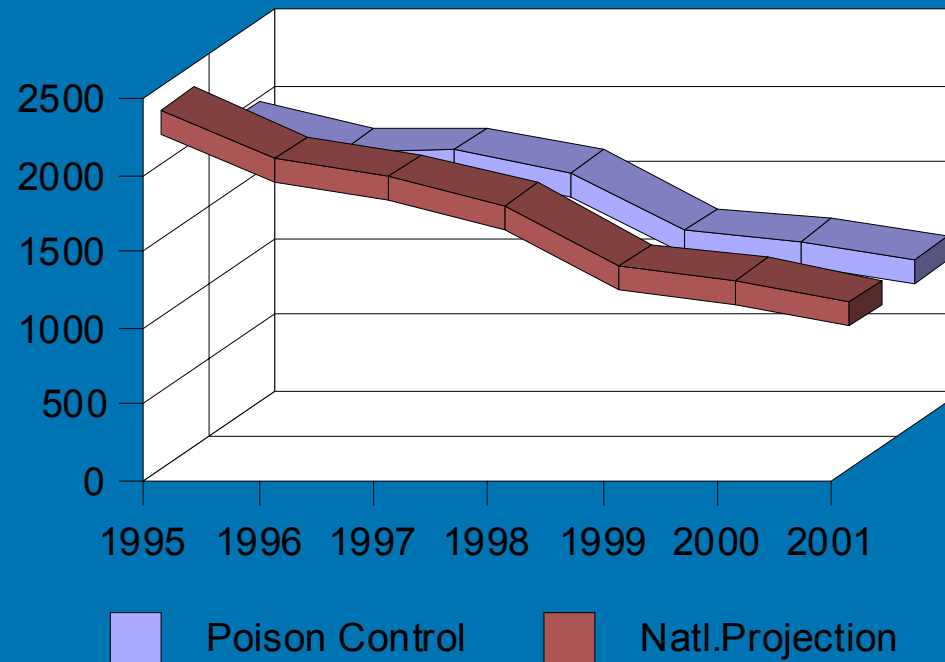


- **State-based surveillance**
- **“Sentinel” case identification and follow-up**
- **Timely opportunities for prevention / intervention**
- **Developed state-based models for national implementation**
- **Standardized case definition, variables, and severity index**
- **Funding by NIOSH / CDC / EPA**

Poison Control Center Data

Occupational Pesticide Incidents

Major Field Safety Program Activity Began in 1995



Occupational Pesticide Incidents Reported to Poison Control Centers *

	Cases	% Pop. Served	Estimate for U.S.
■ 1995	1899	83.1	2285
■ 1996	1711	87.2	1962
■ 1997	1725	93.5	1845
■ 1998	1575	95.3	1653
■ 1998	1200	95.7	1254
■ 2001	1124	96.2	1168
■ 2002	1007	98.8	1019

* Incidents include unintentional cases receiving follow-up with minor, moderate, major or fatal medical outcome and exposure to one pesticide product.

Note: 1995-2001 decline of 47% reported cases and 55% estimated cases for the U.S.

FIFRA 6a2 Data

- **FIFRA Sec. 6 Administrative Review; Suspension**
 - **(a) Existing stocks and information**
 - **(1) Existing stocks**
 - **(2) Information - If, at any time after the registration of a pesticide, the registrant has additional factual information regarding unreasonable adverse effects, on the environment, of the pesticide, the registrant shall submit such information to the Administrator.**

National Agricultural Workers Survey NAWS

- Survey of US farm workers in seasonal agricultural services
- Monitors changes in farm work force and to examine specific issues about farm workers
- Standardized interview of farm workers to collect demographic, work, medical, housing and socioeconomic information
- Three cycles (10-12 week duration) per year
- Approx. 3500-4000 interviews per year
- DoL and EPA funded

Hispanic Radio Network

- **167 Stations Covering 90% of U.S. Hispanic Population**
- **Editorial - advice columns in 110 Spanish newspapers - 4,692,020 copies per week**
- **Hispanic population 24% of the west, 11% of the south, 9% of the north, 4% of the mid west**
- **91% of Hispanics listen to radio**
- **79% of Hispanics listen to *Spanish* radio**
- **On average, Hispanics age 16-32 listen to radio 4.3 hours a day**
- **Línea de Ayuda - Hispanic Helpline – 1-800-473-3003**
- **Bilingual specialists use database to link callers to over 12,000 local health clinic and educational programs for direct services nationwide**
- **Specialists can collect data on callers to measure results of campaigns**

Hazard Communication / Right to Know

- EPA, not OSHA, is responsible for hazard communication / right-to-know protections for agricultural pesticide workers
- Problems:
 - *Language / cultural barriers between employers / employees*
 - *Low literacy audiences*
 - *Temporary / migrant workforce*
 - *Daily changes in workforce with contract labor*
 - *Technical nature of information*
 - *Models in other industrial sectors not applicable*

Hazard Communication / Right to Know

- **Need effective methods to communicate information**
 - **Pilot projects to address various hazard communication issues / questions and determine most effective solutions**
 - **Partner with keys states (CA, FL, etc.) and organizations to carry out pilots**
 - **Pilots should provide more effective approaches to hazard communication than currently used (central information display, oral and posted warnings, etc.)**
 - **Pilots should help shape proposals for national hazard communication / right to know activity**

Training and Training Material

- Expand grant network of worker safety trainers
- Pilot national train-the-trainer program
- Modify materials to include hazard communication and right to know information
- Review materials for cultural / language appropriateness
- Develop / maintain a national pesticide worker safety training material catalog
- Develop instructor's handbook for trainer and worker training
- Research optimum re-training intervals
- Diversify training videos
- Create material focused on preventing family exposure
- Create industry specific training material
- Field test modified / updated training material
- Examine successful training verification models