US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs

Table I
PRIA Funded Pesticide Safety Education and Worker Protection Activities in FY 2008

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Recipient & Mechanism	Activity and Accomplishments	Funds
State Cooperative Extension Services - interagency agreement with USDA	National support for state level pesticide safety training for existing and potential certified pesticide applicators. Through an interagency agreement with USDA, funds were transferred to state cooperative extension programs. The funds are distributed by formula based on the numbers of certified applicators reported by the states. The funding formula was revised in 2008 to more accurately reflect the actual workload related to certifying and recertifying Commercial and Private Applicators in each state. With $1.2 million in appropriated funds and $500,000 in PRIA funds, the baseline funding allotment for each state or territory was raised to $15,000. The allocated amount depended on the number of certified applicators reported. This additional funding provides every state extension program with additional resources to support their programs and ensures that pesticide applicators receive adequate training to competently use restricted-use pesticides.	$500,000
National Institutes of Health - interagency agreement	Support for the Agricultural Health Study research on risky work practices and behavior changes. Study findings may help mitigate the potential health effects of working with pesticides. Through an EPA interagency agreement with National Institutes of Health, PRIA funds were provided to the National Cancer Institute to help support the Agricultural Health Study (AHS). The AHS is the largest epidemiologic cohort study ever conducted on farmers and their families looking at health outcomes and long term exposure to agricultural pesticides. Study findings specific to pesticide worker risk factors, including risky work practices and risk-taking behavior traits, information on work activities that lead to exposure events, as well as information on long-term exposure to pesticides and chronic health outcomes will help guide worker safety program outreach efforts. The worker protection program plans to use the AHS data as it is made available to enhance the existing program with more targeted outreach to specific worker populations.	$50,000
Department of Labor - interagency agreement	Support for the development of pesticide worker safety focused survey questions for the National Agricultural Workers Survey and for focused reports from the survey. PRIA funds were used to fund the development and analysis of the data in the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS), which contains the most comprehensive demographic information on agricultural workers. Specific questions were developed on worker exposure to assist with worker regulatory development and risk assessments.	$42,613
Hispanic Communication Network - contract	Develop and broadcast two public service announcements on how farmworkers can protect their families from take-home exposure. Launch an indigenous language pesticide safety radio campaign targeting Mixteco-speaking farmworkers residing and working in Washington State. Mixteco	$55,500

	farmworkers are an indigenous population that migrates from the state of Oaxaca, Mexico and are culturally and linguistically distinct from Spanish-speaking Mexicans. These distinctions present language and cultural barriers to providing traditional pesticide safety training to this population. This project aims to creatively respond to these challenges. Using PRIA funds, a contract between EPA and Hispanic Communications Network was established to conduct a national radio outreach campaign on the prevention of take-home pesticide exposure. Its goal is to raise awareness among farmworkers on how they can protect their families from secondary exposure to pesticide residues by adopting simple practices such as taking off their work boots outside the home and washing their work clothes separately from the family's laundry. Two public service announcements (PSAs) containing this type of information were developed and broadcast in Spanish on over 250 radio stations throughout the US during summer 2008. The PSAs are available on the EPA website for download and use. This campaign was in response to stakeholder concerns over the growing body of epidemiologic literature that provides evidence that take-home exposure is occurring in agricultural families. Under the same contract, EPA worked in partnership with a bilateral consortium of farmworker outreach specialists to develop a radio outreach campaign targeted at indigenous farmworkers with limited English and Spanish language skills. The pilot project was launched in the fall, targeting the large population of Mixteco farmworkers in the Pacific Northwest. The consortium developed two scripts containing basic pesticide safety messages, such as not using irrigation water to bathe or wash clothes. Working with consortium partners from the Washington State Department of Agriculture, a group of Mixteco speakers translated the scripts into Mixteco alto and bajo. These Mixteco language PSAs were broadcasted in regions of Washington State to coincide with peak apple harvesting season. The Agency hopes to expand this project to other regions of the country with large populations of indigenous farmworkers and plans to translate the pesticide safety messages into more indigenous languages.	
Medical University of South -Carolina cooperative agreement / grant	Develop and publish a new edition of the 1999 Recognition.& Management of Pesticide Poisoning, a manual used internationally to provide health professionals with information on the health hazards of pesticides currently in use, and consensus recommendations for the management of pesticide poisonings and injuries. PRIA funds were used to enter into a new, 2-year cooperative agreement with the Medical University of South Carolina to develop a 6th Edition of the Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings manual. The fifth edition of this manual is a widely renowned quick-reference guide to help clinicians identify and properly treat patients with suspected pesticide-related illnesses. The fifth edition needs to be updated to reflect the most current consensus on the appropriate management of pesticide poisonings. The new manual will include a new chapter dedicated to Pyrethroids. The manual will also include more discussion on the health effects of long-term	$51,887

	exposure to pesticides. Accomplishments to date include: -Literature review for several chapters on neonicotinoids, pyrethroids, fipronil, and cancer effects begun. -Located and received list of pesticides and their cancer classifications -Draft completed of a new chapter on neonicotinoids and of a section for a chapter on other insecticides. -Draft of the pyrethroids chapter is in progress.	
National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health - interagency agreement	Support for state surveillance programs participating in the NIOSH pesticide incident monitoring system - SENSOR (Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risk) Through an interagency agreement between EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health (CDC/NIOSH), PRIA funds are used to enhance the Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risk (SENSOR-Pesticides) Program. Funding supports the 12 participating states (California, Iowa, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Washington, Arizona, Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico, and Oregon) in developing and maintaining their pesticide surveillance systems and response activities, including: educational outreach to employers, caseworkers, and providers; in-depth field investigations; worksite consultations; and referral to regulatory agencies. PRIA funds used for this interagency agreement were integral to the addition of two newly participating states, Iowa and North Carolina.	$150,000
Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs -cooperative agreement / grant	Support for pesticide safety training conducted by a national network of pesticide worker and pesticide handler safety trainers. PRIA funds were used for the cooperative agreement with the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP). AFOP partners with AmeriCorps and local farmworker service organizations to give regulation required pesticide worker safety training to thousands of farmworkers each year, using hands-on, interactive learning techniques, as a free service to agricultural employers and their workers. AFOP recently established an all EPA program, partnering with AFOP affiliates to train outreach workers to conduct worker pesticide safety training for farmworkers. AFOP trained 123 pesticide educators in 19 states across the country, reaching over 19,000 farmworkers. Starting in October 2008, AFOP is developing a new program to protect farmworker children from take-home and in-home pesticide exposure. AFOP has set up an advisory committee of key trainers across the country to help develop a training program and materials to protect children from pesticide exposure. They have selected six states to pilot the program.	$385,000
Pacific Northwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center - cooperative agreement /	Support to improve the training of health care providers in the recognition, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of pesticide poisoning among those who work with pesticides, through the development of curricula in several medical, nursing, and public health schools.	$132,500

grant	The health care providers' initiative continues to raise awareness among clinicians and nurses nationwide on the recognition and appropriate treatment of patients with symptoms of a pesticide-related illness. The University of Washington's Pacific Northwest Ag Safety and Health Center (PNASH) continues to work to incorporate modules of pesticide exposure assessment into the medical and nursing school curricula. Accomplishments in FY 2008 include the following: o Pesticide content inserted into the curricula of three Washington State University (WSU) nursing courses: Epidemiological Approaches to Community Health Nursing, Community Health Nursing Concepts, and Community Health Nursing Theory. o Recruitment of five new Student Champions and Research Assistants o A series of presentations on pesticide education and monitoring to local, national, and international audiences o WSU Student Champion completed prenatal pesticide counseling project in line with national competency and skill guidelines o Usability of Pesticide Health Effects Education Partnership (PHEEP) Database Website tested and improved o Student pocket guide and handbook evaluated o Health History taking "best scenario" discussion and development o Interactive web-based database to serve as resource framed within case-based modules o Ongoing database content development o Draft emergency department decontamination lab exercise developed o Project logo developed o Pesticides in Clinical Care online course hosting presentation available o Thesis defense and student champion graduation. Student projects produced program specific insertions, review of current course content, and an environmental and occupational health history pocket guide for nurse practitioner positive screen test assessment o Case studies developed on exposure incidents in WA State o Faculty survey, database conceptual design, and technical investigation of appropriate software o Database logic model developed o Two rural medical practitioner training courses held in Yakima and Moses Lake, WA o Assessment conducted within each participant-program of student training for patient screenings of occupational and environmental exposures	
Migrant Clinicians Network - cooperative agreement / grant	Support to develop, test, evaluate and promote a training model for primary health care providers, in practice settings, incorporating key practice skills for the recognition and treatment of pesticide poisonings. The health care providers' initiative continues to raise awareness among health care providers nationwide on the recognition and appropriate treatment of patients with symptoms of a pesticide-	$132,500

	related illness. In the third year of the 5 year cooperative agreement, emphasis was placed on a variety of training and presentation activities, the development of resources, dissemination of pesticide-related health information, and the recruitment of additional health care centers to participate in the program. MCN recruited 3 additional health centers to participate in the program, for a total of 7. MCN promoted environmental occupational health (EOH) with an emphasis on pesticide-related issues through 20 training sessions for health care providers (425 attendees), one Web cast clinician training (21 attendees), and intensive EOH specific sessions (130 attendees). In the participating clinics, MCN stressed the importance of taking an occupational exposure history of patients to identify potential health issues related to the patient's job. MCN distributed approximately 800 pesticide-related educational materials and tools for health care providers and 12,000 for patients. MCN's bimonthly publication included 6 pesticide-related articles; 10,800 newsletters were distributed this year. MCN updated and maintained its Website with links to partners and access to pesticide-related resources, recording over 6700 downloads of pesticide-related materials, and approximately 50,000 "hits" on their Pesticides and Environmental Occupational Health pages	
		$1,500,000