

EPA’s Criteria for WPS Pesticide Safety Training Program

Submitter name and affiliation:

Date submitted:

Program Title:

Instructions: Please indicate the location (page number, slide number, time stamp in video, etc.) of where each required WPS training topic is covered. EPA will use the last column to add comments.

Citation to reference	Worker Training topic	Location of training topic	Comments
1.a.	The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide workers and handlers with information and protections designed to reduce work-related pesticide exposures and illnesses. This includes ensuring workers and handlers have been trained on pesticide safety.		
1.b.	That the employer must provide pesticide safety and application and hazard information,		
1.c.	decontamination supplies and		
1.d.	emergency medical assistance,		
1.e.	notification to workers of restrictions during applications,		
1.f.	notification to workers of restrictions to treated areas,		
1.g.	and that a worker may designate a representative to request, on their behalf, pesticide application and hazard information.		
2.	How to recognize and understand the meaning of the posted warning signs used for notifying workers of restrictions on entering pesticide treated areas on the establishment.		
3.	How to follow directions and/or signs about keeping out of pesticide treated areas subject to a restricted-entry interval and application exclusion zones.		
4.a.	Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered during work activities, and potential sources of pesticide exposure on the agricultural establishment. This includes exposure to pesticide residues that may be on or in plants,		
4.b.	on or in soil,		
4.c.	tractors, application and chemigation equipment,		
4.d.	used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE),		
4.e.	and that pesticides may drift through the air from nearby applications, or		
4.f.	Be in irrigation water.		

Citation to reference	Worker Training topic	Location of training topic	Comments
5.a.	Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute effects,		
5.b.	chronic effects,		
5.c.	delayed effects, and		
5.d.	Sensitization.		
6.	Routes through which pesticides can enter the body (<i>e.g.</i> , dermal, eye, nose, oral)		
7.	Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning		
8.	Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings		
9.a.	Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques, and		
9.b.	if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the body to use decontamination supplies to wash immediately or rinse off in the nearest clean water including streams, springs, lakes, or other sources if they are more readily available than decontamination supplies,		
9.c.	and as soon as possible, follow up with wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and change into clean clothes.		
10.	How and when to get emergency medical care.		
11.a.	When working in pesticide treated areas, wear work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues and		
11.b.	Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or using chewing gum or tobacco.		
12.a.	As soon as possible after working in pesticide-treated areas, wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair,		
12.b.	and change into clean clothes.		
13.	There are potential hazards from pesticide residues on clothing. (Explain the hazards)		
14.a.	Wash work clothes before wearing them again and		
14.b.	wash them separately from other laundry.		
15.	Do not take home pesticides or pesticide containers used at work.		

Citation to reference	Worker Training topic	Location of training topic	Comments
16.	Safety Data Sheets (SDS) provide information about hazards, emergency medical treatment and other information about pesticides that are used on the establishment.		
17.a.	The employer must display SDS for all pesticides used on the establishment that workers may come in contact with.		
17.b.	The employer must tell workers and handlers where the SDS are located.		
17.c.	The employer must allow workers and handlers access to the SDS during normal working hours.		
18.	Agricultural employers are prohibited by the rule from allowing or directing a worker to mix/load/or apply pesticides or assist in their application unless trained as a handler.		
19a.	Agricultural employers must provide specific information to early-entry workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities.		
19.b.	Early-entry workers must be 18 years of age or older.		
20.	There are hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposure.		
21.	Keep children and nonworking family members away from pesticide-treated areas.		
22.a.	After working in pesticide-treated areas, remove boots or shoes before entering your home and		
22.b.	remove work clothes and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.		
23.	How to report suspected use violations to the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement.		
24.	Agricultural employers are prohibited from intimidating, threatening, coercing or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the requirements of this rule, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided, or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.		

Citation to reference	Handler Training topic	Location of training topic	Comments
1-24.	Refer to citations 1. To 24. from worker training topics		
25.	Information on proper application and use of pesticides.		
26.	Handlers must follow the portions of the labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticide.		
27.	Format and meaning of information contained on pesticide labels and in labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticide.		
28.	Need for and appropriate use and removal of all personal protective equipment.		
29.	How to recognize, prevent, and provide first aid treatment for heat-related illness.		
30.	Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup.		
31.	Environmental concerns, such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards.		
32.	Handlers must not apply pesticides in a manner that results in contact with workers or other persons.		
33.a.	The responsibility of handler employers to provide handlers with information and protections designed to reduce work-related pesticide exposures and illnesses. This includes providing, cleaning, maintaining, storing, and ensuring proper use of all required personal protective equipment,		
33.b.	providing decontamination supplies, and		
33.c.	providing specific information about pesticide use and labeling information.		
34.	Handlers must suspend a pesticide application if workers or other persons are in the application exclusion zone.		
35.	Handlers must be at least 18 years old.		
36.a.	The responsibility of handler employers to ensure handlers have received respirator fit-testing,		
36.b.	medical evaluation, and		
36.c.	respirator training, if a respirator is required by the product labeling.		
37.	The responsibility of agricultural employers to post treated areas as required by this rule.		

Reference	Handler training topic - extended	Location of training topic	Comments
WPS handbook	The handler considers drift before application (e.g., weather considerations).		
WPS handbook	The handler makes changes/adjustments to the application method to avoid pesticide contact to others (e.g., nozzle size, height of application, type of application equipment, etc.).		
WPS handbook	The handler can ask or try to move people out of the AEZ even if not on the agricultural establishment.		
WPS handbook	The handler can move themselves (the application equipment or treatment area; could be redrawing of the application area) and resume application only if the handler is sure the pesticide will not contact others directly through pesticide application or through drift.		