The New WPS Requirements

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The New WPS Requirements (Worker Protection Standard – EPA Changes 2016)

Rosebrook TownePlace Suites Pesticide Safety Meeting

April 26, 2016
Martha Sylvia
UMass Cranberry Station
EPA's WPS

- Worker Protection Standard
- protect agricultural workers from the effects of exposure to pesticides
- aimed at reducing the risk of pesticide poisonings and injuries among ag workers and handlers of agricultural pesticides

- Pesticide Labels indicate that you must follow WPS, which then makes it LAW
Workers exposed to pesticides?

- Mixing and loading the pesticide into application equipment, but **not restricted use**!
- Applying pesticides, like roundup
- Handling irrigation/chemigation heads
- Entering areas where pesticides have been applied to scout, weed, or repair heads, after the REI is up!
- Do not need training if you have a pesticides license!
Five Parts of WPS

- Training
- Central display
- Decontamination site
- Notification
- Personal protective equipment
Pesticide Worker Safety

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Revisions to the Worker Protection Standard

Esta página web está disponible en español

EPA is announcing stronger protections for the nation’s two million agricultural workers and their families working on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. These revisions to the 1992 Agricultural Worker Protection Standard will afford farmworkers similar health protections that are already afforded to workers in other industries.

Read the revised Worker Protection Standard.

On This Page

- What are the major changes for farmers and farmworkers?
- What will these changes achieve?
- What types of activities are covered?
- When will these changes take place?

What are the Major Changes for Farmers and Farmworkers?

The revisions to the Worker Protection Standard cover many different areas. The major revisions include:

- Annual mandatory training to inform farmworkers on the required safeguards
- Allowing special trained farmworkers to apply pesticides
- Purple and white warning signs and color-coded pesticide containers
- Equipping farmworkers with personal protective equipment
- A new definition of pesticide

Related Information

- Factsheet on the Revisions
- Comparison Chart of Current WPS and Revised Rule
- Comparison Chart of Current WPS and Revised Rule (Spanish)
- Basic Regulatory Information
- Recursos en Español
- Learn More About Worker Safety
- Read our Blog

WPS Videos

- Overview of the Revised Worker Protection Standard
- Training to Use the Revised Worker Protection Standard
- Covering the Revised Worker Protection Standard
- Identifying the Revised Worker Protection Standard
EPA is making changes to WPS
Comment period is over,
changes being phased in starting in 2017
Education NOW
Compliance assistance now
Training EVERY YEAR (starting in 2018)
- Not every five years
- Expanded content of training starting in 2018

NO grace period of 5 days
- Training must be before worker enters area
- Any treated area with pesticide in last 30 days

Now must train before herbicides go on!

Harvest ok if no applications in 30 days!
WPS Trainings 2016

- At the UMass Cranberry Station Library
- Last Wednesday of upcoming months  2-4 PM
  - April 27  ❇️ Today
  - May 25
  - June 29
- Send any workers, weeders, scouts, and mechanics.  Training good for 5 years (or at least until 2018)!
- $5 cost
Training Step By Step

2017

1. Provide training to ALL workers/handlers prior to them starting work

2. Be sure that trainer has Private Certification License OR has attended the train the trainer course

3. Use existing training materials

4. Obtain a record of the training:
   - Individual name & signature
   - Trainer name & qualification
   - Date of training
   - Employer Name
   - How training was given
DIY!!
You Can Do It!!

- Private Certification License
- Use existing training materials
- Keep a record of the training:
  - Individual name & signature
  - Trainer name & qualification
  - Date of training
  - Employer Name
  - How training was given
DIY!!

NATIONAL
WORKER SAFETY
TRAINER HANDBOOK
PESTICIDE SAFETY
FOR AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS
Worker vs. Handler

**WORKER**
- Pulling weeds
- Scouting
- Planting
- Harvesting

**HANDLER**
- Applying herbicide
- Handling chemigation heads
- Cleaning or repairing spray equipment
- Mix load or transfer pesticide
- Handle pesticide containers
Worker vs. Handler

WORKER
- Pulling weeds
- Scouting
- Planting
- Harvesting

You can do it!
40 pages, 8 topics

HANDLER
- Applying herbicide
- Handling chemigation heads
- Cleaning or repairing spray equipment
- Mix load or transfer pesticide
- Handle pesticide containers
• Application information at central location

• A Central Notification Area should be an area that the workers/handlers go to first thing in the AM before working.

• Cannot just be computer access to information.

• Applications must be posted.
• EPA WPS safety poster
  – name, address, and telephone number of the nearest emergency medical facility

• Each pesticide application [from before each application begins until 30 days after the REI]:
  – product name, EPA registration number and active ingredient(s)
  – location and description of treated area, map
  – time and date of application, and REI
• Application information at central location

  – 2018 must also include an SDS (MSDS) with it!
• First-time ever minimum age requirement: Children under 18 are prohibited from handling pesticides - with an exemption for family farms!

• Family includes spouse, parents, foster parents, children, stepchildren, foster children, brothers + sisters!

• Now in 2018 includes in-laws, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts + uncles, nieces + nephews, and 1st cousins!
OLD WPS

- Running water
- Soap
- Single use towels
- Change of clothing**
- Eyewash**
- If more than ¼ mile from any working area, portable decontamination is needed

NEW WPS

In addition to the old requirements:

- Additional Safety Poster must be posted
- Must have enough water for:
  - 1 gallon per worker
  - 3 gallons per handler
- Must have enough water for 15 min eyewash if product used requires eye protection at mix/load sites
  - 0.4 gallons per minute for 15 minute or
  - 6 gallons at a gentle flow for 15 min
Provide water for decontamination
Requiring water available
  1 gallon per worker, 3 gallons per handler

Eyewash water available for handlers
6 gallons of water available at mix/load sites if product requires eye protection
So, if the label asks for protective eyewear...

EYE WARNING  % of MA growers using

- **Diazinon**  (restricted use)  45% post resp-23c eye
- **Pyramite/Nexter – Pyridaben**  2% respirator-21c eye
- **Rimon – Novaluron**  0% eye
- **Bravo – Chlorothalonils**  82% (restricted)
  - Bravo Ultrex respirator 21c eye
  - Bravo Weatherstik eye for workers
  - Chloronil 720, Initiate 720 eye for workers
- **Champ, Badge – coppers**  20% post eye
- **2,4-D granular, weedar 64**  0.3% post eye (restricted)
Expanded mandatory posting of no-entry signs for the most hazardous pesticides.

- The signs prohibit entry into pesticide-treated fields until residues decline to a safe level.

If REI is 48 hours or greater, requires sign posting

- Diazinon
- Badge, Champ, Kocide, Nu-Cop - coppers
- Ridomil, Ultra Flourish – mefenoxams
- Weedar 64, 2-4 D’s
NEW WPS PPE is focused on RESPIRATORS

If the label of the pesticide being used requires a respirator,

- Medical Evaluation
- Fit Testing
- Fit Test Record
- Respirator Training

Once done, good till health changes!

OSHA BASED MEDICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Annually!
Respirators - cranberry compounds

MUST HAVE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVAL

- Dust/mist filtering - dusts, powders, mists, and sprays.
  TC-21C, N95

- Vapor removing - gases and vapors.
  - TC-23C - cartridge for organic vapors + prefilter
  - TC-14G - canister for pesticides/organic vapors

Sevin  Lorsban
Nexter  Ferbam
Bravo  Ultrex
Manzate Flowable

Diazinon and Imidan
Respirators

MUST HAVE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVAL

- Dust/mist filtering - dusts, powders, mists, and sprays.
  - TC-21C, N95

- Vapor removing - gases and vapors.
  - TC-23C - cartridge for organic vapors + prefilter
  - TC-14G - canister for pesticides/organic vapors

FIT TEST

- Sevin
- Lorsban
- Nexter Ferbam
- Bravo Ultrex
- Manzate Flowable

RESPIRATOR TRAINING

- Diazinon and Imidan

MEDICAL EVALUATION
- If the label of the pesticide being used requires a respirator
  - resp 21c (dust mist) or resp 23c (organic vapors)

- Eyewash water available (6 gallons of water) if label has eye protection required
  - eye

- Expanded mandatory posting of no-entry signs for the most hazardous pesticides - If REI is 48 hours or more
  - post
INSECTICIDES % of MA growers using

- Delegate – spinetoram 90%
- Altacor – chlorantraniliprole 85%
- Avaunt – indoxacarb 80%
- Diazinon (restricted) 45% post resp-23c eye
- Intrepid – methoxyfenozide 35% (restricted)*GW
- Sevin – carbaryl 25% respirator-21c
- Actara – thiamethoxam 9%
- Admire – imidaclopid 6%
- Orthene – acephate 2%
- Pyramite/Nexter – Pyridaben 2% respirator-21c eye
- Assail – acetamiprid 1%
- Lorsban – chlorpyrifos (restricted) 1% respirator-21c eye
- Imidan – phosmet 0.3% respirator-23c
- Rimon – novaluron 0.0% eye
FUNGICIDES

- **Bravo – Chlorothalonils** 82%
  - Bravo Ultrex *post* respirator 21c *eye*
  - Bravo Weatherstik *eye for workers*
  - Chloronil 720, Initiate 720 *eye for workers*

- **Indar – fenbuconazole** 70%
- **Proline – prothiaconazole** 60%
- **Abound – azoxystrobin** 55%
- **Manzate – EDBC’s** 35% *resp 21c*
- **Champ – coppers** 20% *post eye*
- **Phostrol – phosphites** 10%
- **Aliette WDG – fosetyl-al** 3%
- **Ridomil - mefenoxam** 1% *post*
- **Ferbam Granuflo** 0.3% *resp 21c*
## HERBICIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>% of MA growers using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Callisto – mesotrione</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundup – glyphosate</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casoron – dichlobenil</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devrinol – napropamide</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prism, Select – clethodim</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poast – sethoxydim</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinger – clopyralid</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evital – norflurazon</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuinStar – quinclorac</td>
<td>2% (MRL issues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D granular, weedar 64</td>
<td>0.3% post eye (restricted use)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applicator Exclusion Zone (AEZ)

-No one in area when applying pesticide or the application should stop!
-100 feet from equipment if small particle size (<294 microns)
-25 feet from equipment absolutely
-To protect workers and others from exposure to pesticide overspray
APPLICATION EXCLUSION ZONE (AEZ)

NOT IN EFFECT UNTIL 2018!!!!

- 25-100 feet around the application equipment where no one is allowed in during the application
- MOVING ZONE
- Extends beyond the boundaries of the farm and beyond farm employees
- If applicator sees someone within the AEZ, applicator must SUSPEND application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100ft</th>
<th>25ft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Aerially</td>
<td>• Not sprayed as any of the 100ft requirements and is sprayed at a height of greater than 12 inches from planting medium using a spray quality of medium or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Airblast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• As a spray using a spray quality (droplet spectrum) of smaller than 294 microns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fumigant, Smoke, Mist or Fog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>