

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD

NÒM PWOTEKSYON TRAVAYÈ

Fòmasyon sou Sekirite Pesticid pou Travayè Agrikòl



PWOTEJE TÈT OU KONT PESTISID

Rev MF 4/25/18

Hello everyone!

My name is _____ and
I am the _____ (job title)
at _____ (where you work).

Thanks for attending this important training.

- Can everyone HEAR me?
- Can everyone SEE the picture?
- Please stop me, and tell me if you do not understand something.

OBJECTIVE OF TRAINING:

Today I will provide you with the **Worker Protection Standard** (WPS) pesticide safety training for agricultural workers.

We will go over ways to keep yourself and others safe from pesticide exposure.

? How many of you have received training in the past on how to protect yourselves from pesticides?

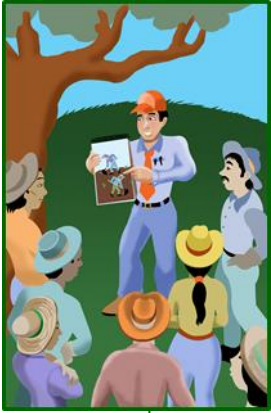
IMPORTANT: By law, your employer needs to provide you with pesticide safety training before you begin work in an area where you may encounter pesticides or their residues.

- Today’s training covers these requirements.
- Agricultural workers must receive this training every year.

? What are PESTICIDES?

Pesticides are chemicals used to kill, repel or control pests, like insects and weeds, but they can also hurt – or even kill – people.

The law helps protect you from pesticides and pesticide residues found at your work. You can also protect yourself and others by learning about pesticide safety.



Alo tout moun!

Non mwen se _____ epi
Mwen se _____ (tit djòb ou)
nan _____ (kote ou travay la).

Mèsi paske ou patisipe nan fòmasyon enpòtan sa a.

- Èske tout moun kapab TANDE mwen?
- Èske tout moun kapab WÈ foto a?
- Tanpri, kanpe m, epi fè m konn sa si nou pa konprann yon bagay.

OBJEKTIF FÒMASYON AN:

Jodi a mwen pral ba ou fòmasyon sou sekirite pestisid pou travayè agrikòl nan **Nòm Pwoteksyon Travayè** (Worker Protection Standard, WPS).

Nou pral etidye fason pou kenbe tèt ou ak lòt moun an sekirite kont ekspozisyon nan pestisid.

? Konbyen nan nou ki te resevwa fòmasyon oparavan sou fason pou pwoteje tèt nou kont pestisid?

ENPÒTAN: Dapre lalwa, patwon ou dwe ba w fòmasyon sou sekirite pestisid anvan ou kòmanse travay nan yon zòn kote ou ka rankontre pestisid oswa restan pestisid yo.

- Fòmasyon jodi a kouvri egzijans sa yo.
- Travayè agrikòl yo dwe resevwa fòmasyon sa a chak ane.

? Kisa PESTISID yo ye?

Pestisid yo se pwodui chimik yo itilize pou touye, repouse oswa kontwole vèmin, tankou ensèk ak move zèb, men yo ka fè moun mal tou – oswa menm touye – moun.

Lalwa ede pwoteje w kont pestisid ak restan pestisid ou jwenn nan travay ou. Ou kapab pwoteje tèt ou ak lòt moun tou





What are PESTICIDE RESIDUES?

Pesticide residues are pesticides that may remain long after being applied.

- Pesticide residues can remain on plants, produce, and equipment many days after pesticides are applied.
- Sometimes you can see and feel the residues like a white sticky substance or light powder.
- On other occasions you may not see the residues but that does not mean they are not there.

Suggested Activity:



- ★ Black Light Demonstration (if it's dark or you can control lighting)
- ★ Baby Powder & Fake Fruit Demonstration

IMPORTANT: Pesticides can be harmful to your health. Your employer is required to apply pesticides in a safe manner, keep you out of areas during pesticide treatment and under restriction. Also, employers must provide you with the information and training you need to minimize your exposure to pesticides.

Your employer must warn you about areas where pesticides have been applied. This information can be found in the application records at the central location. We'll talk more about this information later today.



Kisa ki RESTAN PESTISID?

Restan pestisid yo se pestisid ki gendwa rete byen lontan apre yo te fin aplike yo.

- Restan pestisid yo ka rete sou plant, pwodui, ak ekipman plizyè jou apre yo te aplike pestisid yo.
- Pafwa ou ka wè ak santi restan yo tankou yon sibstans gonmen oswa poud lejè blan.
- Nan lòt okazyon ou pa ka wè restan yo, men sa pa vle di yo pa la.

Aktivite yo Sijere:



- ★ Demonstrasyon Limyè Nwa (si li fènwa oswa ou ka kontwole ekleraj la)
- ★ Demonstrasyon Poud Tibebe ak Fo Fwi

ENPÒTAN: Pestisid ka nwi sante w. Patwon w oblije mete pestisid yo nan yon fason ki sennesòf, kenbe w lwen zòn yo pandan tretman pestisid la ak anba restriksyon. Epitou, patwon yo dwe ba w enfòmasyon ak fòmasyon ou bezwen pou diminye nèt ekspozisyon w nan pestisid.

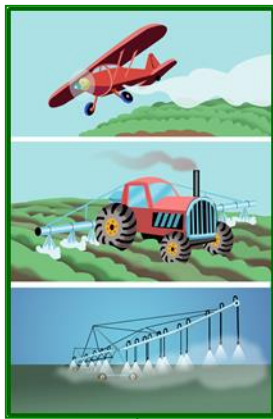
Patwon w dwe ba w avètisman pou zòn kote yo te aplike pestisid yo. Ou ka jwenn enfòmasyon sa yo nan dosye aplikasyon yo nan anplasman santral la. Nou pral pale plis sou enfòmasyon sa yo pita jodi a.



? How are pesticides applied at work?

Pesticides can be applied in many different ways, such as:

- Spraying from airplanes or tractors
- Backpack sprayers
- Pellets dropped around the plants
- In the form of a gas applied under a tarp or in a greenhouse



? Kijan yo aplike pestisid nan travay?

Yo ka aplike pestisid yo nan plizyè fason diferan, tankou:

- Flite yo apati avyon oswa traktè
- Flite yo avèk sakado
- Lage ti grenn yo toutotou plant yo
- Nan fòm yon gaz yo mete anba yon prela oswa nan yon jaden ki kouvri

IMPORTANT: In order to mix, load, assist in the application or apply pesticides you must be at least 18 years old, an EPA-approved handler, have received safety training and be trained and equipped for specific handler tasks.

ENPÒTAN: Pou w kapab melanje, chaje, ede pou aplikasyon an oswa aplike pestisid yo oumenm, ou dwe gen 18 ane omwen, ou dwe yon moun ke EPA apwouve pou jere pestisid, ou dwe resevwa fòmasyon sou sekirite epi ou dwe antrene ak ekipe pou travay jesyon presi pestisid.

? Do you know what PESTICIDE DRIFT is?

Pesticide drift is the movement of pesticide dust or droplets through the air. This movement can happen during application or soon after and may land on workers or other persons who are nearby.

? Èske w konnen kisa DRIFT PESTISID ye?

Drift pestisid se mouvman pousyè oswa ti gout pestisid nan lè a. Mouvman sa a kapab rive pandan aplikasyon an oswa touswit apre, epi li kapab ateri sou travayè yo oswa lòt moun ki toupre.

IMPORTANT: Stay out of areas where pesticides are being applied. If pesticides drift to where you are working, get out of the area right away!

ENPÒTAN: Rete lwen zòn kote y ap aplike pestisid. Si pestisid yo flote nan kote w ap travay, soti nan zòn nan touswit!



Suggested Activity:

- ★ Baby Powder & Air Demonstration



Aktivite yo Sijere:

- ★ Demonstrasyon Poud Tibebe ak Lè

? Where can you find pesticides at work?

At work, pesticides or their residues can be found on plants, produce, soil, tractors, application equipment, chemigation equipment, used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Pesticides or their residues can also be on other items in your workspace, such as pots, benches, trays, etc. You may not be able to see the pesticides as I said earlier, but they can be there.

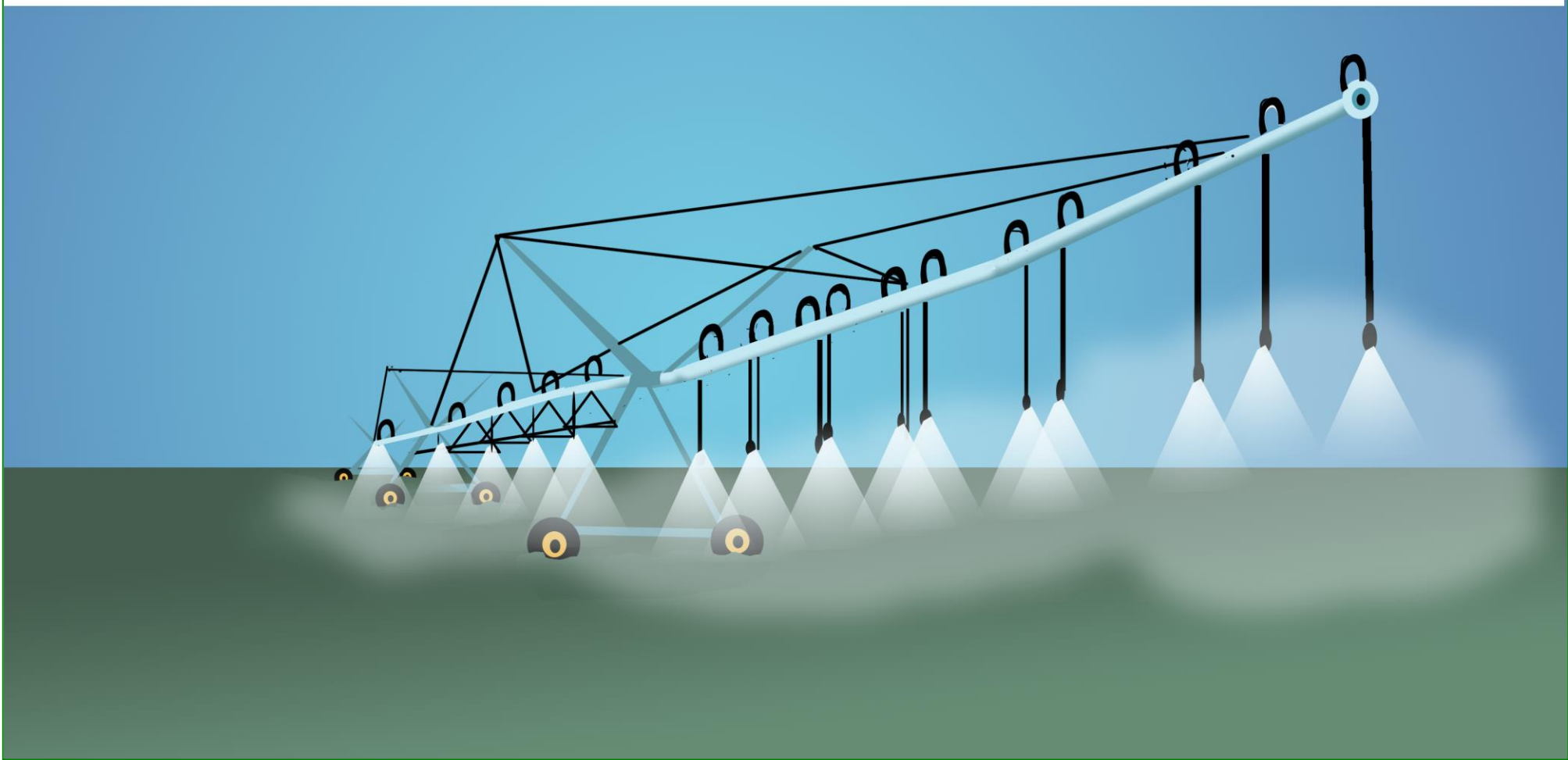
Pesticides can also be in **irrigation water** and on **irrigation equipment**. Pesticides can be found in **storage areas, and in places where pesticides are mixed and loaded for application.**

? Ki kote ou kapab jwenn pestisid nan travay?

Nan travay, ou ka jwenn pestisid oswa restan pestisid yo sou plant, pwodui, tè, traktè, ekipman aplikasyon, ekipman aplikasyon pwodui chimik, ekipman pwoteksyon pèsònèl (Personal Protective Equipment, PPE) moun fin itilize.

Pestisid oswa restan pestisid yo kapab tou sou lòt atik nan espas travay ou tou, tankou po, ban, plato, elatriye. Ou gendwa pa kapab wè pestisid la jan mwen te di sa anvan, men yo kapab la.

Pestisid kapab nan **dlo irigasyon** tou ak sou **ekipman irigasyon** yo. Ou kapab jwenn pestisid nan **zòn depo, ak nan andwa kote yo melanje ak chaje pestisid pou aplikasyon an.**



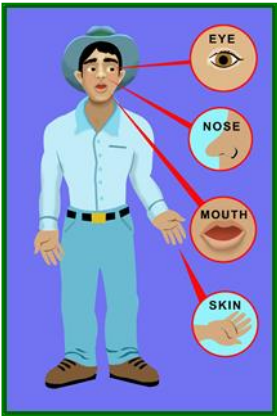
Pesticides can be dangerous for your health if you are not protected from exposure.



Do you know how pesticides can enter your body?

Pesticides can enter your body through your:

- Eyes
- Nose
- Mouth
- Skin



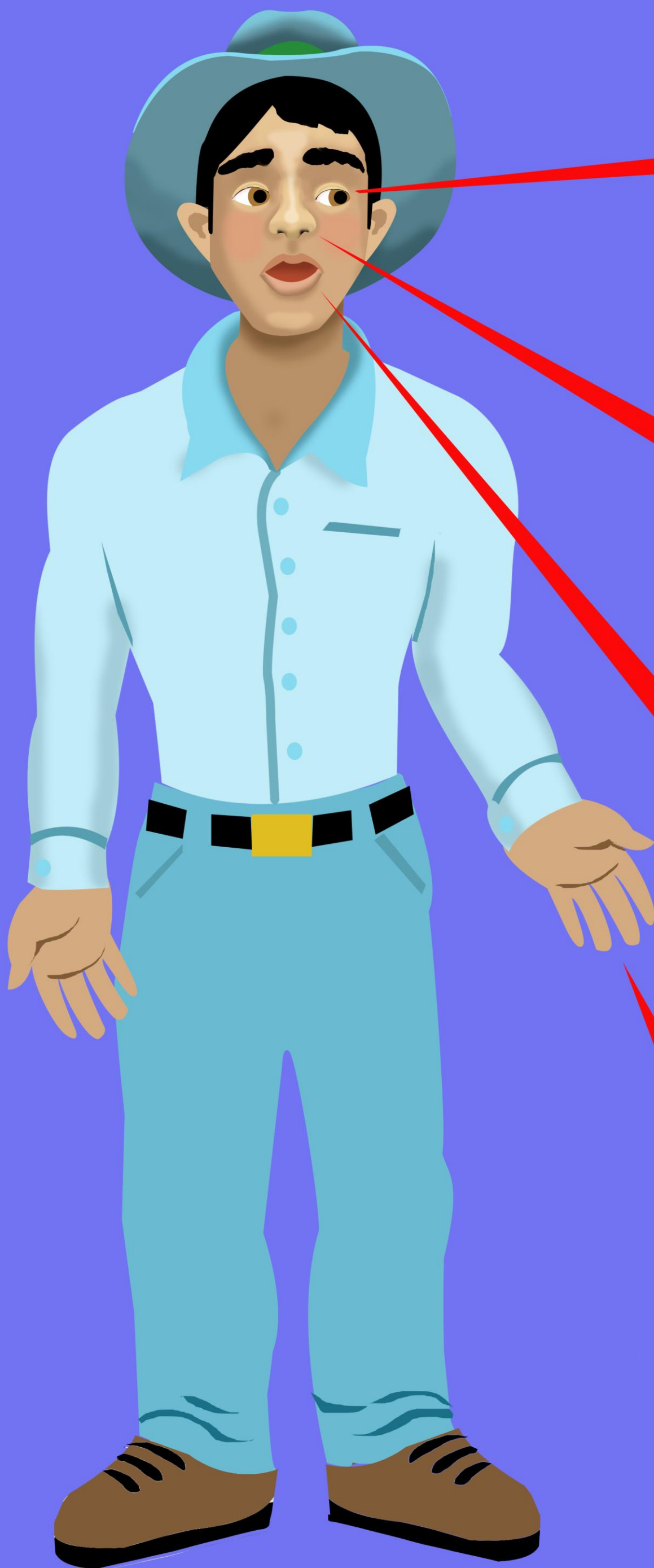
Pestisid yo ka danjere pou sante w si ou pa pwoteje kont ekspozisyon.



Èske w konnen kijan pestisid kapab antre nan kò w?

Pou yo antre nan kò w, pestisid yo kapab pase pa:

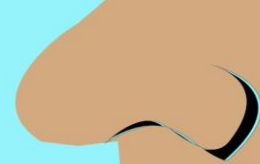
- Zye
- Nen
- Bouch
- Po



EYE



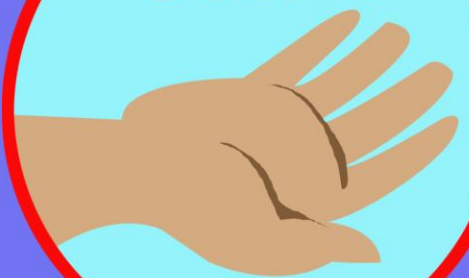
NOSE



MOUTH



SKIN



If a pesticide gets on you or inside your body, you might suffer from **Pesticide Poisoning**.

? Do you know about the health effects from pesticide exposure?

Pesticide exposure can cause **short** and/or **long** term health effects.

Short-term or acute health effects are symptoms that you may experience immediately or within a few hours of exposure. As shown on the flipchart, these symptoms include:

- Skin rash
- Irritation of nose, throat or eyes
- Drooling or runny nose
- Sweating more than usual
- Dizziness, confusion, nausea, vomiting
- In rare cases, seizure, coma, and death

Long-term or chronic health effects are symptoms that you may experience weeks, months or years after repeated, low-dose exposure to pesticides. These include:

- Cancers
- Asthma
- Reproductive health problems, including infertility, miscarriage, and birth defects

? What are delayed effects from pesticide exposure?

Delayed effects may be from an acute or chronic exposure. The effects may not appear for months, years, or even decades after exposure to the pesticide. An example of a delayed effect may be a developmental problem in a child.

? Do you know what SENSITIZATION is?

While working you might be exposed to pesticides on your skin and not feel any health effects at first. But you might become sensitive to certain pesticides. It's an allergic reaction, like what happens to people when they brush against poison ivy. In other words, you might not have any symptoms for a while, but you may one day have symptoms. Usually the symptoms are rashes and trouble breathing.



Si yon pestisid vin sou ou oswa andedan kò w, ou ka souffri **Anpwazonnman Pestisid**.

? Èske w konnen efè ekspozisyon nan pestisid genyen sou sante?

Ekspozisyon nan pestisid kapab lakòz efè sou sante pou tan **kout** ak/oswa pou tan **long**.

Efè sou sante akoutèm yo oswa egi, se sentòm ou ka vin genyen touswit oswa nan lespas kèk èdtan apre ekspozisyon an. Jan nou montre sou tablo konferans lan, sentòm sa yo gen ladan:

- Gratèl ki leve sou po
- Iritasyon nan nen, gòj oswa zye
- Nen k ap bave oswa nen k ap koule
- Transpire plis pase nòmal
- Vètij, konfizyon, kèplen, vomisman
- Nan ka ki ra, kriz, koma, ak lanmò

Efè sou sante alontèm yo oswa kwonik se sentòm ou ka vin genyen nan plizyè semèn, mwa oswa ane apre w ap plede ekspoze nan dòz fèb pestisid. Sa yo gen ladan:

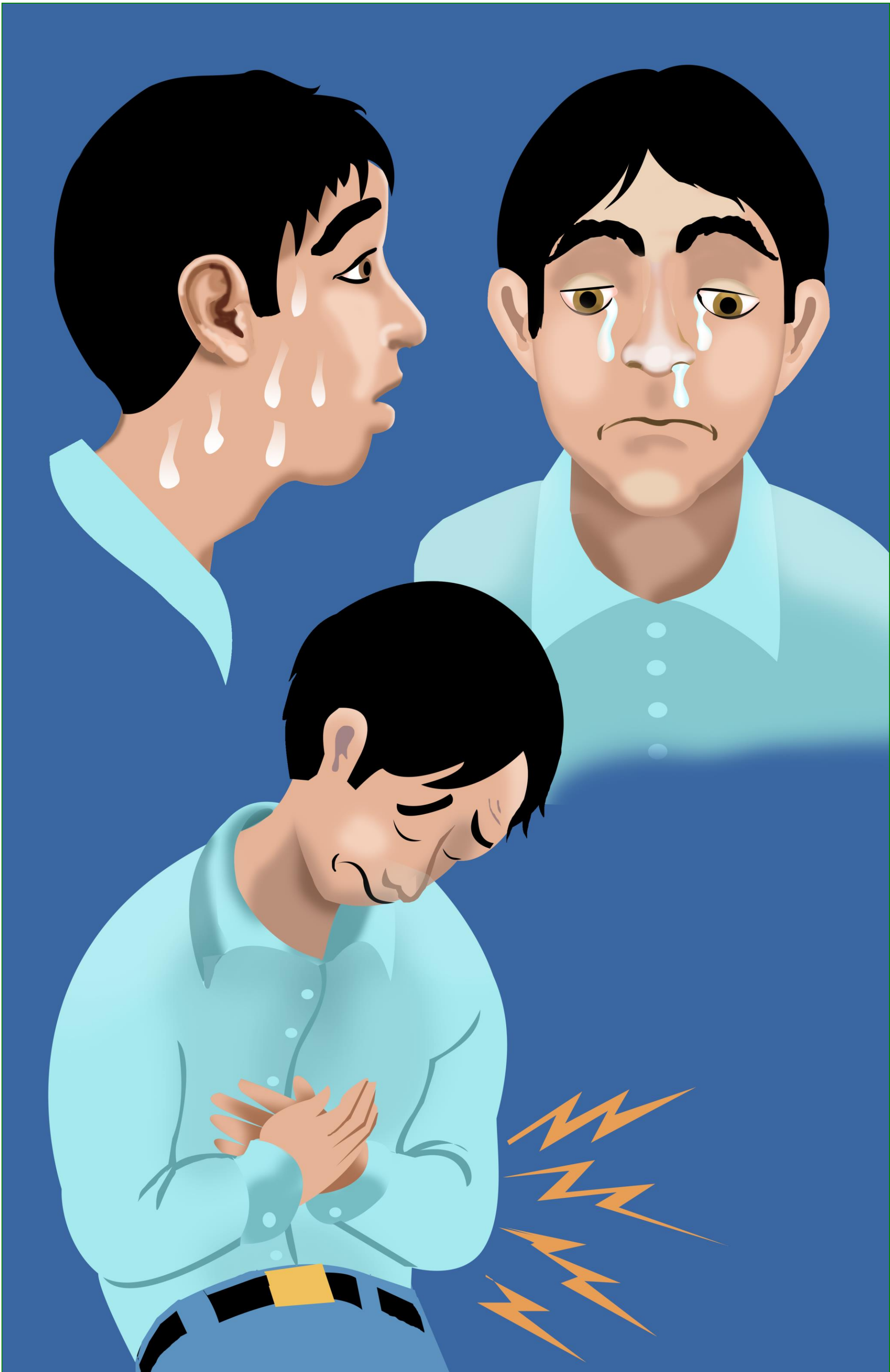
- Kansè
- Opresyon
- Pwoblèm sante pou fè pitit, ki gen ladan enfètilitè, foskouch, ak malfòmasyon nan nesans

? Ki efè retade ki genyen pou ekspozisyon nan pestisid?

Efè retade ka soti nan yon ekspozisyon egi oswa kwonik. Efè yo gendwa pa parèt pandan plizyè mwa, ane, oswa menm deseni apre ekspozisyon nan pestisid la. Yon egzanp efè retade gendwa yon pwoblèm devlopman nan yon timoun.

? Èske w konnen kisa SANSIBILIZASYON ye?

Pandan w ap travay ou ka te ekspoze nan pestisid sou po w epi ou pa santi okenn efè sou sante w okòmansman. Men, ou ta ka vin sansib ak sèten pestisid. Li se yon reyaksyon alèjik, tankou sa ki rive moun lè yo fwote sou pwa grate. Sa vle di, ou ka pa gen okenn sentòm pou yon ti tan, men yon jou ou ka vin gen sentòm. Anjeneral sentòm yo se gratèl ki leve sou po ak pwoblèm pou respire.



Being in contact with pesticides can be harmful, especially during pregnancy.

Pregnant women exposed to pesticides may put their health and the health of their unborn child at risk.



Lè ou an kontak avèk pestisid, sa kapab danjere sitou pandan gwosès.

Fanm ansent ki ekspoze nan pestisid gendwa riske sante pa yo ak sante timoun yo ki poko fèt la.

Exposure to pesticides during pregnancy may lead to miscarriages, pre-term births, and low birth weight.

Pesticides can also cause harm to children because their systems are still developing and their bodies are small.

Pregnant mothers risk pesticide exposure from their worker spouses. It is important for everyone in the household to take precautions to reduce their exposure to pesticides.

IMPORTANT: There are hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide-treated areas. It is important to keep children and non-working family members away from areas treated with pesticides.

Ekspozisyon nan pestisid pandan gwosès ka lakòz foscouch, nesans prematire, ak pwa ki fèb nan nesans.

Pestisid ka lakòz domaj nan timoun yo tou paske sistèm yo ap devlope toujou epi kò yo piti.

Manman ansent riske ekspoze nan pestisid akòz mari yo ki travayè. Li enpòtan pou tout moun nan kay la pran prekosyon pou redui ekspozisyon yo nan pestisid.

ENPÒTAN: Gen danje pou timoun ak fanm ansent nan zòn ki trete ak pestisid yo. Li enpòtan pou kenbe timoun yo ak manm fanmi ki p ap travay yo lwen zòn ki trete ak pestisid yo.



Taking precautions is very important to avoid pesticide exposure.

? How can you protect yourself from pesticide exposure at work?


At WORK you can:

- Wear clean clothes to work each day
- Wear long pants
- Wear long-sleeved shirts
- Wear closed-toe shoes or boots with clean socks

You may also protect yourself by:

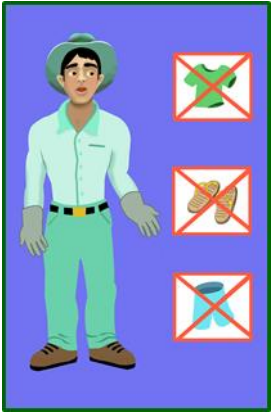
- Covering your neck and mouth with a bandana
- Wearing your own clean gloves while working
- Wearing a clean hat each day or one that can be washed daily

IMPORTANT: It is very important to wear clothes that cover most of your skin when you are working in areas where pesticides have been applied.

**Suggested Activity:**

- ★ Adequate work clothing demonstration

IMPORTANT: Pesticide handlers and early entry workers must wear the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as required on the pesticide label. Employers must provide the PPE.



Li enpòtan anpil pou pran prekosyon pou evite ekspoze nan pestisid.

? Kijan ou kapab pwoteje tèt ou kont ekspozisyon nan pestisid nan travay?


Nan TRAVAY ou kapab:

- Mete rad pwòp pou w travay chak jou
- Mete pantalon long
- Mete chemiz manch long
- Mete soulye oswa bòt ki fèmen, avèk chosèt ki pwòp

Pou pwoteje tèt ou tou, ou kapab:

- Kouvri kou w ak bouch ou ak yon bandana
- Mete pwòp gan pwòp ou pandan w ap travay
- Mete yon chapo pwòp chak jou oswa youn ki ka lave chak jou

ENPÒTAN: Li enpòtan anpil pou w mete rad ki kouvri pifò pati nan po w lè w ap travay nan zòn kote yo te aplike pestisid.

**Aktivite yo Sijere:**

- ★ Demonstrasyon rad ki bon pou travay

ENPÒTAN: Moun k ap jere pestisid yo ak travayè ki antre bonè yo dwe mete Ekipman Pwoteksyon Pèsonèl (Personal Protective Equipment, PPE) jan yo egzije sou etikèt pestisid la. Patwon yo dwe bay PPE a.



Another important way of reducing your exposure to pesticides is by washing your hands.

Employers must provide water, soap and disposable towels for washing up after you leave the area where there may be pesticides.

? When should you wash your hands?

You should make a habit of washing your hands with plenty of soap and water, especially:

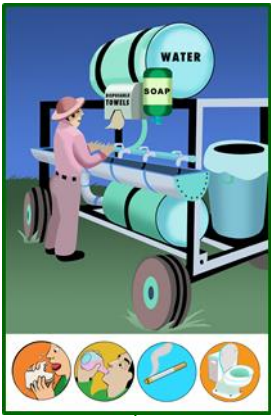
- Before and after you use the **restroom**
- Before you **eat**
- Before you **drink**
- Before you **smoke, chew gum or tobacco**
- Before you use your **cell phone**

Make sure to dry your hands with a **disposable towel**.

Also, as soon as you can after working in a pesticide-treated area, wash or shower using soap, shampoo and water, and change into clean clothes.

Residues remaining on your work clothes can hold pesticides on your skin, and they can be absorbed, posing health risks over time.

Wash your work clothes before you wear them again to reduce this exposure



Yon lòt fason enpòtan pou redui ekspozisyon w nan pestisid, se lave men w.

Patwon yo dwe bay dlo, savon ak sèvyèt jetab pou w lave kò w apre ou kite zòn kote kapab genyen pestisid.

? Kilè ou dwe lave men w?

Ou dwe pran abitud lave men w avèk anpil savon ak dlo, sitou:

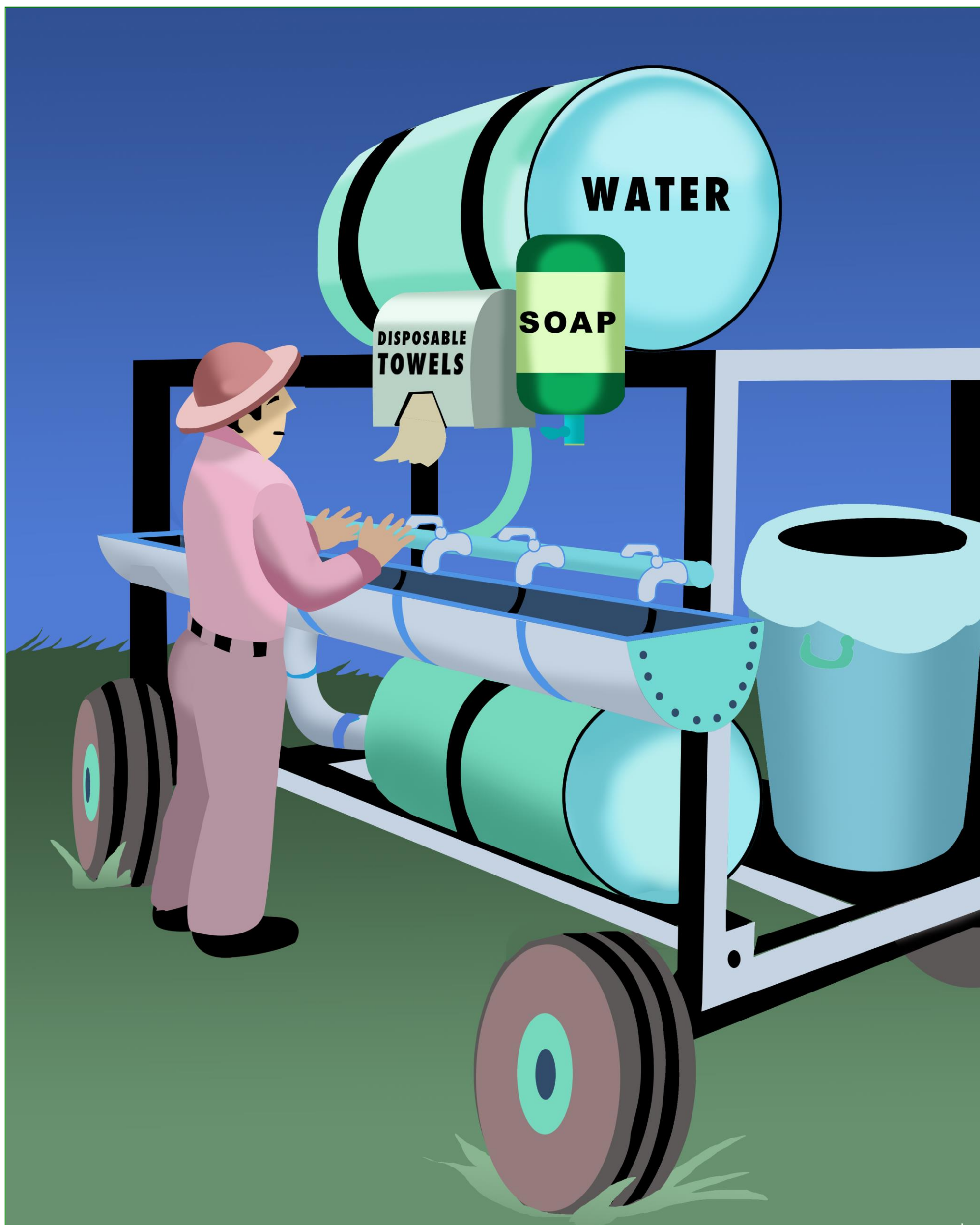
- Anvan w al nan twalèt ak apre ou sot nan **twalèt**
- Anvan w **manje**
- Anvan w **bwè**
- Anvan w **fimen, moulen chiklèt oswa tabak**
- Anvan w itilize **telefòn selilè** w

Asire ke w seche men w avèk yon **sèvyèt jetab**.

Epitou, sito w kapab apre w fin travay nan yon zòn ki trete ak pestisid, sèvi avèk savon, chanpou ak dlo pou w lave kò w oswa pou w pran douch, epi mete rad pwòp.

Restan pestisid ki rete sou rad travay ou kapab kenbe pestisid sou po w, epi ou ka absòbe yo, sa ki lakòz risk pou sante w apre yon sèten tan.

Pou diminye ekspozisyon sa a, lave rad travay ou anvan w mete yo ankò




If someone swallows a pesticide:

- Get medical help as soon as possible!
- Call 9-1-1 or go to the doctor, if it's faster.
- Check the pesticide label or Safety Data Sheet (SDS), if handy, for first aid for ingestion because some poisonings can be made worse by making the person vomit.
- If readily available, give the SDS or the pesticide label to the doctor for proper treatment.

If you get pesticides on your skin or clothes:

- Take off the clothes that have pesticides on them.
- Rinse your skin right away! Use the hand wash supplies or the nearest clean water, such as a stream, lake or other source, if the hand wash supplies are far away.
- Wash with soap and water and shampoo hair as soon as possible.
- Change into a clean set of clothing – don't put on the clothes that have pesticides on them.
- If you see a doctor, tell them any symptoms you have and what happened.

Your employer must post the address of the nearest medical facility at the central location. If pesticides drift on you while you are working, or if you get them on your skin any other way, you should **wash them off right away using water and soap!**

**Suggested Activity:**

- ★ Demonstrate the correct way of taking off a shirt contaminated with pesticides.

IMPORTANT: If you are exposed, or you think you have been exposed, to a pesticide while working, your employer has to get you to a medical facility and give information, including the SDS, product information, and details about the exposure to the doctors. Not all pesticides have the same first aid steps. That's why it is important to bring with you the name of the pesticide, the pesticide label and its Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in order to receive the right treatment.




Si yon moun vale yon pestisid:

- Jwenn èd medikal pi vit ou kapab!
- Rele 9-1-1 oswa ale kay doktè, si sa pi rapid.
- Si w genyen l sou lamèn, tcheke etikèt pestisid la oswa SDS la pou premye swen lè w vale pestisid la, paske sèten anpwazonnman ka vin pi mal si w fè moun nan vomi.
- Si li disponib fasilman, bay doktè a SDS la oswa etikèt pestisid la pou yon tretman ki apwopriye.

Si pestisid vin sou po w oswa sou rad ou:

- Wete rad ki gen pestisid sou yo a.
- Rense po w touswit! Sèvi ak founiti pou lave men yo oswa sèvi ak dlo pwòp ki pi pre a, paregzanp yon ti larivyè, lak oswa lòt sous dlo, si founiti pou lave men yo byen lwen.
- Lave cheve w avèk savon ak dlo ak chanpou pi vit ou kapab.
- Mete rad pwòp – pa mete rad ki gen pestisid sou yo a.
- Si w al wè doktè, di yo nenpòt sentòm ou genyen ak kisa ki te rive.

Patwon w dwe afiche adrès sant medikal ki pi pre a nan anplasman santral la. Si pestisid yo vole sou ou pandan w ap travay, oswa si yo vin sou po w nan nenpòt lòt fason, ou dwe **sèvi avèk dlo ak savon touswit pou w lave kò w pou w retire yo!**

**Aktivite yo Sijere:**

- ★ Demontre fason ki kòrèk pou wete yon chemiz ki kontamine avèk pestisid yo.

ENPÒTAN: Si w ekspoze, oswa ou panse ou te ekspoze, nan yon pestisid pandan w ap travay, patwon dwe fè w jwenn yon etablisman medikal epi bay doktè yo enfòmasyon, ankontan SDS la, enfòmasyon sou pwodui a, ak detay sou ekspozisyon an. Se pa tout pestisid ki gen menm etap yo pou premye swen. Se poutèt sa, li enpòtan pou w pote non pestisid la, etikèt pestisid la ak fich done sekirite pestisid (Safety Data Sheet, SDS) dekwa pou w resevwa bon tretman an.





What should you do if you get pesticides in your eye?

Pesticides can cause serious damage to your eyes, a few can even cause blindness.

Eye damage can happen fast! If a pesticide gets in your eyes, you must take steps to remove the pesticide and get medical attention immediately.

Follow these steps:

- Hold your eye open with your fingers.
- Rinse eye for 15 minutes with a gentle stream of cool water, holding the affected eye lower than the other so it doesn't contaminate the unaffected eye.
- **Get medical help right away!**



Suggested Activity:

- ★ Demonstrate the correct way of rinsing contaminated eye



Kisa ou dwe fè si pestisid antre nan zye w?

Pestisid ka lakòz domaj grav nan zye w, kèk nan yo ka menm lakòz ou vin avèg.

Domaj nan zye ka fèt byen vit! Si yon pestisid antre nan zye w, ou dwe pran dispozisyon pou retire pestisid la ak pou w jwenn swen medikal san pèdi tan.

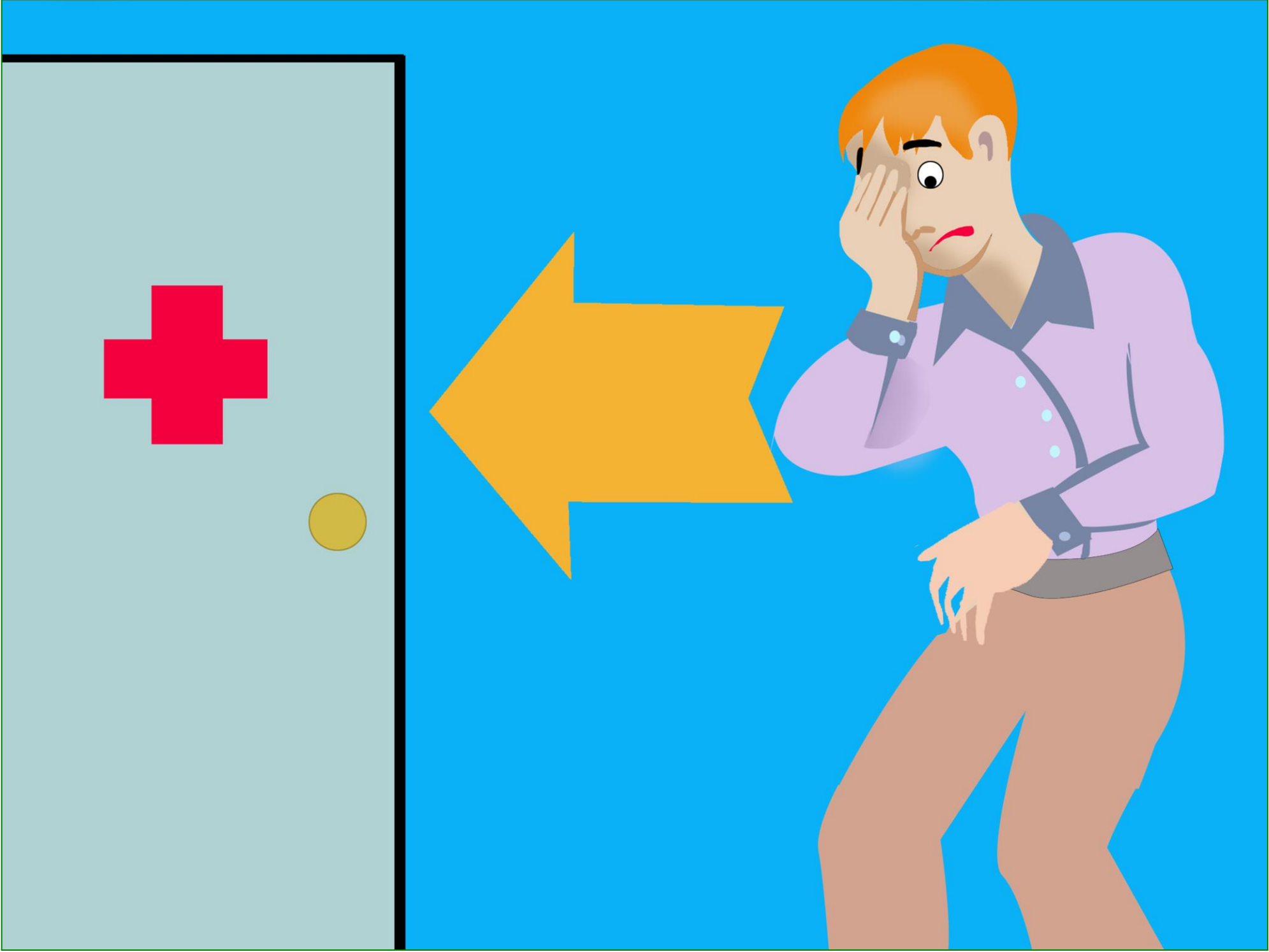
Swiv etap sa yo:

- Kenbe zye w louvri avèk dwèt ou.
- Rense zye w pandan 15 minit ak yon jè dlo fre lejè, pandan ou kenbe zye ki afekte a pi ba pase lòt zye a pou li pa kontamine zye ki pa afekte a.
- **Al chèche swen medikal touswit!**



Aktivite yo Sijere:

- ★ Demontre fason ki kòrèk pou rensen zye ki kontamine a



If you are working in an enclosed area, like a greenhouse, get out into fresh air if you think you are being exposed to pesticide vapors, especially if you are feeling sick, dizzy, or are having trouble breathing.



Si w ap travay nan yon zòn ki fèmen, paregzanp nan yon jaden kouvri, ale deyò nan lè fre si w panse ou te ekspoze nan vapè pestisid, sitou si w santi ou malad, ou gen toudisman, oswa ou gen pwoblèm pou respire.

IMPORTANT: Never try to rescue someone who has passed out in an enclosed area unless you have **special training and breathing equipment**. You don't want to become the second victim. Find someone who can help.

ENPÒTAN: Pa janm eseye bay sekou pou yon moun ki endispoze nan yon zòn ki fèmen sof si ou gen **fòmasyon espesyal ak ekipman pou respirasyon**. Ou pa dwe vin yon dezyèm viktim. Jwenn yon moun ki kapab ede.

If someone gets sick from breathing a pesticide, follow these steps:

Si yon moun vin malad akòz li respire yon pestisid, swiv etap sa yo:

- Notify your employer.
- Get the victim to fresh air.
- Loosen his/her clothing.
- Call 9-1-1 for help.
- If there is a certified person to provide CPR, proceed to provide mouth-to-mouth if the worker is not breathing.

- Avèti patwon w.
- Mennen viktim lan nan lè fre.
- Lache rad ki sou li.
- Rele 9-1-1 pou jwenn èd.
- Si gen yon moun ki sètifye pou bay CPR, konmanse fè bouch-a-bouch si travayè a p ap respire.

Remember, if someone passes out in an enclosed area, get help immediately. **DON'T GO IN!**

Sonje byen, si yon moun pèdi konnesans nan yon zòn ki fèmen, mande èd san pèdi tan. **PA ANTRE!**





What should you do if you are suffering from pesticide poisoning?

Tell your employer immediately if you or someone else gets sick at work. If you begin to feel sick or if your skin, eyes, or throat hurt, get medical help right away.

If you believe you have been exposed to pesticides while working, and you need emergency medical treatment, your employer must:

- Make transportation available to you to an appropriate emergency medical facility.
- Provide to the treating medical personnel information related to each pesticide product to which you may have been exposed.

These include:

- Safety Data Sheet(s)
- Product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s)
- Description of how the pesticide was used on the agricultural establishment
- Description of how you were exposed to the pesticide



Kisa ou dwe fè si w viktim anpwazonnman pestisid?

Di patwon w sa san pèdi tan si oumenm oswa yon lòt moun vin malad nan travay. Si w kòmanse santi w malad oswa si po w, zye w, oswa gòj ou fè w mal, chèche èd medikal touswit.

Si w kwè ou te ekspoze nan pestisid pandan w ap travay, epi ou bezwen tretman medikal ann ijans, patwon w dwe:

- Mete transpò aladispozisyon w pou mennen w nan yon etablisman medikal ijans ki apwopriye.
- Bay pèsònèl medikal k ap fè tretman an enfòmasyon anrapò ak chak pwodui pestisid ou te petèt ekspoze ladan.

Sa yo gen ladan:

- Fich Sekirite Done (yo)
- Non pwodui a, nimewo anrejistreman EPA, ak engredyan aktif (yo)
- Deskripsyon sou fason yo te itilize pestisid la nan etablisman agrikòl la
- Deskripsyon sou fason ou te ekspoze nan pestisid la





How can I learn about what pesticides I have been exposed to at work?

While you are employed, you can refer to the application records to find the pesticides you were exposed to and the Safety Data Sheets to find what health symptoms those pesticides might cause.

If you are not comfortable asking your employer for those records, you can choose someone to act on your behalf to get the records from your employer. That designation must be made in writing.



Who can be a DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE?

A designated representative can be anyone you choose and trust - a co-worker, spouse, union representative, social worker, an attorney or a person from a farmworker organization. **The person has to be designated in writing by the worker.**



What is the CENTRAL LOCATION?

The central location is any area the employees are likely to pass by or congregate where the information can be readily seen and read.



Have you ever experienced any of these symptoms? What did you do?



Kijan mwen ka jwenn enfòmasyon sou ki pestisid mwen te ekspoze ladan nan travay mwen?

Pandan w ap travay, ou kapab gade nan dosye aplikasyon yo pou jwenn pestisid ou te ekspoze ladan an, ak nan Fich Done Sekirite yo pou w jwenn ki sentòm sante pestisid sa yo ka lakòz.

Si ou pa alèz pou w mande patwon w dosye sa yo, ou ka chwazi yon moun pou aji onon w pou w jwenn dosye yo nan men patwon w. Ou dwe deziyen moun sa alekri.



Kimoun ki ka yon REPREZANTAN DEZIYEN?

Yon reprezantan deziyen ka nenpòt moun ou chwazi e ke w fè konfyans - yon kòlèg travay, mari/madanm ou, reprezantan sendika, travayè sosyal, yon avoka oswa yon moun ki soti nan yon òganizasyon travayè agrikòl. **Travayè a dwe deziyen moun nan alekri.**

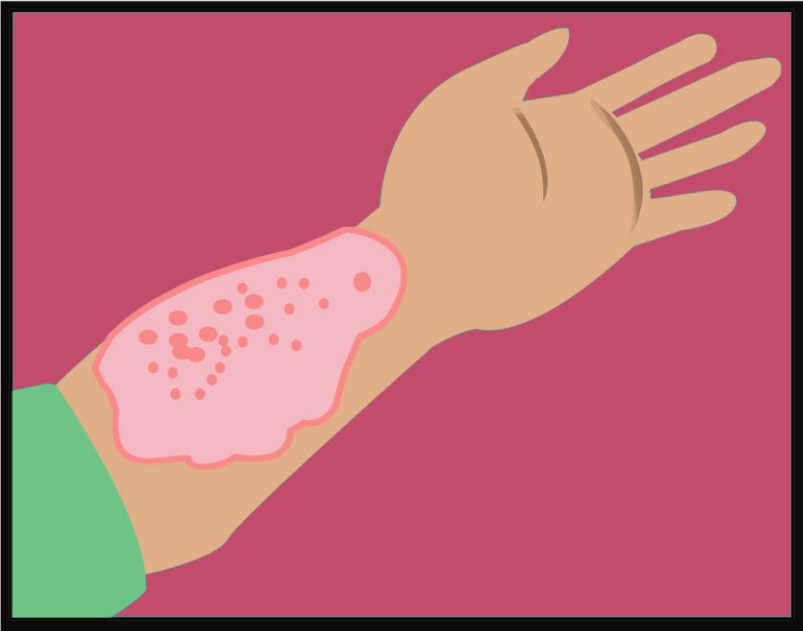


Kisa ki ANPLASMAN SANTRAL la?

Anplasman santral la se nenpòt zòn kote anplwaye yo gen anpil chans pase oswa rasanble, kote yo ka wè ak li enfòmasyon fasilman.



Èske w te santi nenpòt nan sentòm sa yo deja? Kisa w te fè?



Your employer must warn you about the areas where pesticides are to be applied. You should stay away from areas during applications. After the application is done, information about the application can be found in the posted application records on the establishment.



Patwon w dwe avèti w konsènan zòn kote yo gen pou yo aplike pestisid. Ou dwe rete lwen zòn yo pandan aplikasyon yo. Apre yo fin fè aplikasyon an, ou ka jwenn enfòmasyon sou aplikasyon an nan dosye aplikasyon yo afiche nan etablisman an.

After a pesticide is applied, your employer must post the following application information at the central location:

- Information about the pesticide applied
- Location and description of where it was applied
- Date when pesticide was applied and when the application ended
- The Restricted Entry Interval (REI)

Your employer must provide you with basic pesticide information at the central location, including:

- The information about the application
- The Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- The pesticide safety poster, with reminders about how to protect yourself from pesticides

The **SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)** provides information about pesticide health hazards, emergency first aid, and other information about pesticides used at your workplace. Using the application information and the SDS, you can determine what pesticides you may be exposed to and what kinds of risks they pose, and important information about first aid.

? **Do you know where the Central Location is on this establishment?**

Your employer will tell you the location of the pesticide safety poster, the application information, and the SDS. You must have access to the information during normal working hours.

Apre yo fin aplike yon pestisid, patwon w dwe poste enfòmasyon aplikasyon annapre la yo nan anplasman santral la:

- Enfòmasyon sou pestisid yo te aplike a
- Anplasman ak deskripsyon kote yo te aplike pestisid la
- Dat yo te aplike pestisid la ansanm avèk kilè aplikasyon an te fini
- Entèval Antre Restren (Restricted Entry Interval, REI)

Patwon w dwe ba w enfòmasyon debaz sou pestisid nan anplasman santral la, tankou:

- Enfòmasyon sou aplikasyon an
- Fich Done Sekirite yo (Safety Data Sheet, SDS)
- Afich sou sekirite pou pestisid la, avèk rapèl sou fason pou pwoteje tèt ou kont pestisid yo

FICH DONE SEKIRITE (SDS) a bay enfòmasyon sou danje pestisid la pou sante, premye swen dijans, ak lòt enfòmasyon sou pestisid yo itilize nan espas travay ou. Lè w sèvi ak enfòmasyon sou aplikasyon an ak SDS la, ou ka jwenn nan ki pestisid ou te ekspoze ak ki kalite risk yo reprezante, ak enfòmasyon enpòtan sou premye swen.

? **Èske w konnen kikote Anplasman Santral la ye nan etablisman sa a?**

Patwon w ap di w kikote afich sekirite pestisid la ye, enfòmasyon sou aplikasyon an, ak SDS la. Ou dwe gen aksè nan enfòmasyon yo pandan lè nòmal travay yo.





What do you see in this illustration?



Have you seen a sign like this one?



Suggested Activity:

★ Show the WPS warning sign.



What should you do if you see this sign?

If you see this sign, or one like it, **keep out!** This sign means that pesticides have been used in that area.

Listen to your employer! Stay away from areas where indicated.



What is the
APPLICATION EXCLUSION ZONE?

The **application exclusion zone (AEZ)** refers to the area surrounding application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.

→ The applicator must suspend the application of a pesticide while any worker or other person is within the AEZ.

Recognize and stay out of the Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ)

IMPORTANT: If pesticides are being applied where you are working, leave the area immediately.



Kisa ou wè nan egzannp sa a?



Èske w te wè yon siy tankou siy sa a?



Aktivite yo Sijere:

★ Montre siy avètisman WPS la.



Kisa w dwe fè si w wè siy sa a?

Si w wè siy sa a, oswa yon siy tankou li, **rete aleka!** Siy sa a vle di yo te itilize pestisid nan zòn sa.

Koute patwon w! Rete lwen zòn yo endike yo.



Kisa ki
ZÒN ESKLIZYON APLIKASYON?

Zòn esklizyon aplikasyon an (Application Exclusion Zone, AEZ) vle di zòn ki toutotou ekipman aplikasyon an ki pa dwe gen okenn moun ladan pandan aplikasyon pestisid la apa moun ki antrene ak ekipe nan fason ki apwopriye pou jere pestisid.

→ Aplikatè a dwe sispann aplikasyon yon pestisid pandan nenpòt travayè oswa lòt moun andedan AEZ an.

Rekonèt epi rete deyò Zòn Esklizyon Aplikasyon an (AEZ)

ENPÒTAN: Si y ap aplike pestisid kote w ap travay, kite zòn nan san pèdi tan.





What is the REI?

REI means **Restricted Entry Interval**.

An REI is the time you must wait to enter an area after a pesticide has been applied.

Your employer must either orally notify you, or post warning signs, of areas under an REI. You can also find information about areas under an REI in the application records, located at the central location.

Your employer must remove the warning sign before directing you to enter the area, unless you have been provided the early entry protections.

IMPORTANT: After a pesticide is used, you must **NOT enter** a field during the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) unless you are an early entry worker.



Who is an early entry worker?

An early entry worker is a worker that enters into a treated field or other area after the pesticide application is complete, but before the restricted entry interval (REI) has expired.

If your employer directs you to enter a treated area under an REI, you must be 18 years old or older, and receive safety information about the pesticide and the early entry requirements before you enter the treated area.



Kisa ki REI?

REI vle di **Entèval Antre Restren (Restricted Entry Interval)**.

Yon REI se kantite tan ou dwe rete tann anvan w antre nan yon zòn apre yo te aplike yon pestisid.

Patwon w dwe avèti w swa nan bouch, oswa li dwe afiche siy avètisman pou zòn ki anba yon REI. Ou ka jwenn enfòmasyon tou sou zòn ki anba yon REI nan dosye aplikasyon yo, ki chita nan anplasman santral la.

Patwon w dwe retire siy avètisman an anvan li di w pou w antre nan zòn nan, sof si yo te ba w pwoteksyon pou antre bonè.

ENPÒTAN: Apre yo fin itilize yon pestisid, ou **PA dwe antre** nan yon jaden pandan Entèval Antre Restren an (REI) sof si w se yon travayè antre bonè.



Kimoun ki yon travayè antre bonè?

Yon travayè antre bonè se yon travayè ki antre nan yon jaden ki fin trete oswa nan lòt zòn apre yo fin fè aplikasyon pestisid la, men anvan entèval antre restren (REI) ekspire.

Si patwon w mande pou w antre nan yon zòn trete ki anba yon REI, ou dwe gen laj 18 ane oswa plis, epi ou dwe resevwa enfòmasyon sou sekirite konsènan pestisid la ak egzijans pou antre bonè a anvan ou antre nan zòn ki trete a.





How can you minimize your family's exposure to pesticides?

You can minimize your, and your family's exposure to pesticides through routine decontamination after working in a treated area.



At HOME you can do the following:

- After coming home from work, leave your work shoes outside your house, and out of the reach of children.
- Wash your work clothes separately from the rest of your clothes and the family's laundry.
- After work bathe or shower right away before you hug, play, relax or have any physical contact with your family and children.
- Wash thoroughly from head to toe with plenty of soap, shampoo your hair, and change into clean clothes.
- Leave the area if pesticides are being applied.

If pesticides have been applied near your house, you can protect your family by:

- Washing toys left outside before children play with them.
- Covering bicycles and toys left outside.
- Cleaning your floors, and around the windows.
- Keeping children from playing in water runoff from the fields.
- Keeping children and non-working family members away from pesticide-treated areas.

If pesticides are being applied near your home, you can limit your family's exposure by closing your windows and turning off the air conditioner.

IMPORTANT: NEVER take pesticides or pesticide containers home from work.

Empty pesticide containers are not safe for use around the home. No amount of washing will remove the danger from pesticide residues in the containers.



Suggested Activity:

- ★ Re-used bottle demonstration



Kijan ou ka minimize ekspozisyon fanmi w nan pestisid?

Ou ka minimize ekspozisyon pa w, ak ekspozisyon fanmi w nan pestisid grasa dekontaminasyon woutin apre w fin travay nan yon zòn ki trete.

Ou ka fè bagay ki annapre la yo LAKAY ou:

- Lè w vin lakay ou apre w sot nan travay, kite soulye travay ou deyò kay la, ak kote timoun pa ka jwenn yo.
- Lave rad travay ou apa avèk rès rad ou ak lesiv fanmi an.
- Apre travay, benyen oswa pran douch touswit anvan w anbrase, jwe, detann oswa gen kèlkanswa kontak fizik avèk fanmi w ak timoun yo.
- Lave kò w byen delatètopye ak anpil savon, pase chanpou nan cheve ou, epi mete rad pwòp.
- Kite zòn nan si y ap aplike pestisid.

Si yo te aplike pestisid toupre kay ou, pou pwoteje fanmi w, ou ka:

- Lave jwèt ki te rete deyò yo anvan timoun yo jwe avèk yo.
- Kouvri bisiklèt ak jwèt ki rete deyò yo.
- Netwaye planche w, ak ozalantou fenèt yo.
- Anpeche timoun yo jwe nan dlo k ap koule sot nan jaden yo.
- Kenbe timoun yo ak manm fanmi ki p ap travay yo lwen zòn ki trete ak pestisid yo.

Si yo te aplike pestisid toupre kay ou, pou limite ekspozisyon fanmi w, ou kapab fèmen fenèt ou epi etenn èkondisyone a.

ENPÒTAN: PA JANM ale ak pestisid oswa veso pestisid lakay ou sot nan travay.

Veso pestisid vid yo pa sennesòf pou itilize nan kay. Pa gen okenn kantite lavaj k ap elimine danje ki gen nan restan pestisid ki nan veso yo.



Aktivite yo Sijere:

- ★ Demonstrasyon re-itilizasyon boutèy



Your employer must:

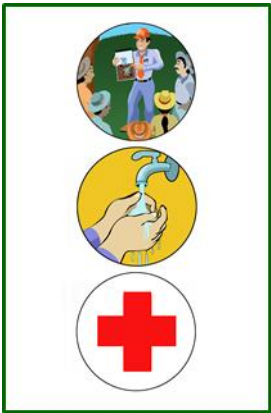
- Notify you of areas where pesticides will be applied and areas under an REI.
- Give you and/or your designated representative the information about the pesticides applied in or near areas where you work, if you request it.
- Be sure you are trained in pesticide safety every year and before you start your very first day of work.
- Provide you with soap, water, and disposable towels for washing.
- Make sure you get medical help right away if you think you have been poisoned at work by pesticides.
- Provide you with extra protections and information if you work in areas where entry is restricted. You must receive additional handler training to work as a flagger, or to mix, load, apply or otherwise handle pesticides.

If your employer does not comply with the WPS requirements, you can file a complaint with your State or Tribal Agency responsible for pesticide enforcement.

State or Tribal Agency contact information is available at the central location.

Your employer cannot punish you for following the WPS.

IMPORTANT: Your employer must not intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against you for complying with or attempting to comply with the requirements of the Worker Protection Standard, or for reporting a potential violation.



Patwon w dwe:

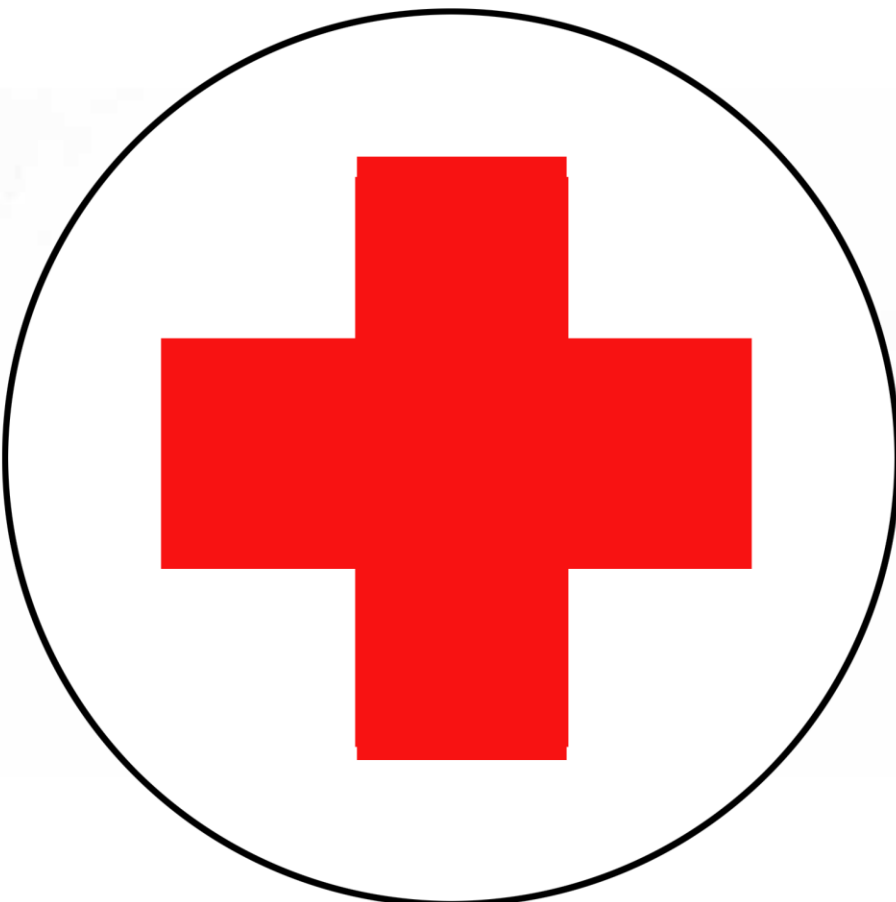
- Fè w konnen zòn kote yo pral aplike pestisid ak zòn ki anba yon REI.
- Si ou fè demann lan, bay oumenm ak/oswa reprezantan deziyen ou enfòmasyon sou pestisid yo aplike nan zòn kote ou travay oswa toupre zòn nan.
- Asire ou resevwa fòmasyon nan sekirite pestisid chak ane ak anvan w kòmanse premye jou travay ou.
- Ba w savon, dlo, ak sèvyèt jetab pou w lave kò w.
- Asire ou jwenn swen medikal touswit si w panse ou te anpwazonnen ak pestisid nan travay.
- Ba w pwoteksyon ak enfòmasyon anplis si w ap travay nan zòn kote gen antre limite. Ou dwe resevwa fòmasyon anplis pou w travay kòm moun k ap jere pestisid, tankou moun k ap bay siyal ak drapo, oswa pou fè melanj, chaje, aplike oswa jere pestisid nan lòt fason.

Si patwon w pa respekte egzijans WPS yo, ou ka depoze yon plent nan Ajans Eta w oswa Ajans Tribi w ki responsab pou fè respekte pestisid yo.

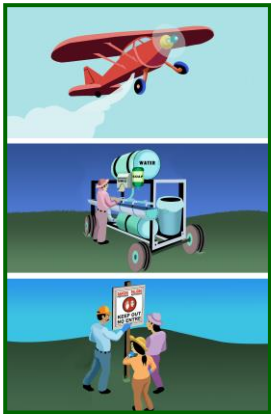
Enfòmasyon pou kontakte Ajans Eta a oswa Ajans Tribi a disponib nan anplasman santral la.

Patwon w pa kapab ba w pinisyon poutèt ou respekte WPS yo.

ENPÒTAN: Patwon w pa dwe entimide w, ni menase w, fòse w, oswa fè diskriminasyon kont ou poutèt ou konfòme w oswa w ap eseye konfòme w avèk egzijans Nòm Pwoteksyon Travayè a (Worker Protection Standard, WPS), ni poutèt ou fè rapò pou yon posiblite vyolasyon.



Your employer must apply pesticides safely and provide a safe workplace. But there are also steps you can take to minimize your exposure and prevent injuries. Protect yourself!



Patwon w dwe aplike pestisid yo san danje e li dwe bay yon espas travay ki san danje. Men, gen mezi ou ka pran tou pou minimize ekspozisyon w ak pou anpeche blesi. Pwoteje tèt ou!

PLEASE REMEMBER...

- Wear clean clothes that cover your skin.
- Stay out of areas your employer tells you not to enter.
- Move away if pesticides drift into or are being applied, in the area where you are working.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after work and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.
- Know where a nearby medical healthcare facility is located.
- In case of pesticide poisoning, notify your employer and get medical help immediately.
- Shower before touching your children when you get home.
- You can request a copy of the training record.

If you are unsure if an area or an activity is safe, ask your supervisor. If you believe your workplace is unsafe, contact your state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement.

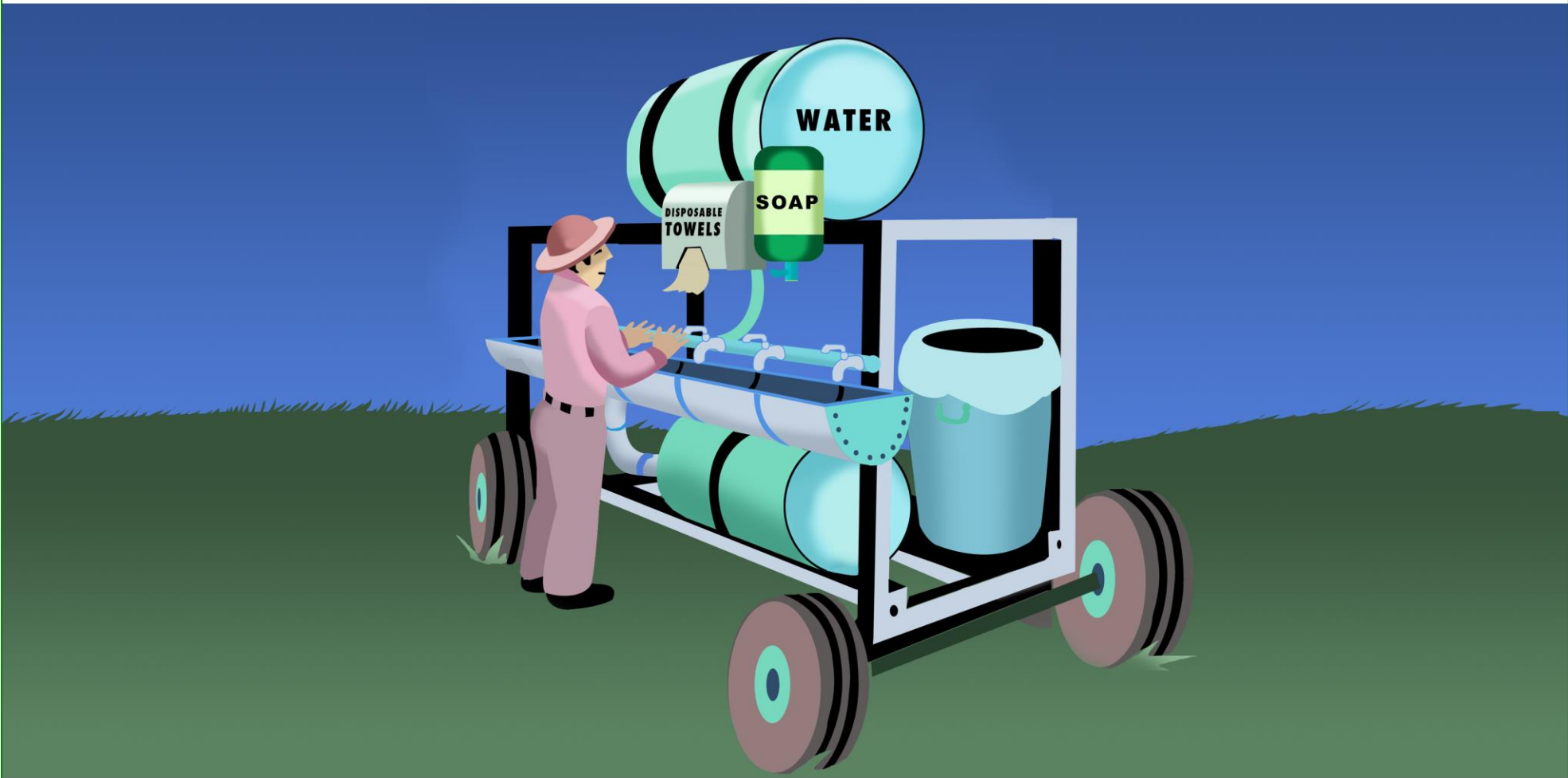
IMPORTANT: Know the best ways to protect yourself and your family from pesticides, and share information with your family and co-workers for a safe environment for everyone.

TANPRI PA BLIYE...

- Mete rad pwòp ki kouvri po w.
- Rete lwen zòn kote patwon w di pou w pa antre.
- Deplase si pestisid yo ap flote nan zòn kote w ap travay oswa si y ap aplike yo nan zòn lan.
- Lave men w avèk savon ak dlo apre w fin travay, epi anvan w manje, bwè, fimen oswa ale nan twalèt.
- Konnen kote ki gen yon etablisman swen sante ki toupre.
- Sizoka ou fè anpwazonnman ak pestisid, avèti patwon w epi chèche swen medikal san pèdi tan.
- Lè w rive lakay ou, pran douch anvan w manyen timoun ou.
- Ou ka mande yon kopi dosye fòmasyon an.

Si w pa fin sèten si yon zòn oswa si yon aktivite san danje, mande sipèvizè w. Si w kwè espas travay ou pa sennesòf, kontakte ajans Eta oswa ajans tribi ou ki responsab pou fè respekte règleman sou pestisid.

ENPÒTAN: Konnen pi bon fason pou pwoteje tèt ou ak fanmi w kont pestisid, epi pataje enfòmasyon yo avèk fanmi w ak kòlèg travay ou yo pou yon anviwònman ki san danje pou tout moun.



WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD FLIPCHART GUIDE

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is required training for agricultural workers that helps protect them from exposure to pesticides used at work. WPS covers workers on farms, greenhouses, forest, and nurseries. This flipchart may be used by trainers to deliver pesticide safety training according to the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, revised in 2015.

WHO IS THIS TRAINING FOR?

WPS requires safety training for all agricultural workers who work in areas where pesticides have been applied. This training is for workers who have jobs like harvesting, weeding and/or watering. *Important!* This WPS training does not meet the requirement for pesticide handlers who have jobs like mixing, loading, applying or assisting with the application of agricultural pesticides.

WHEN MUST WORKERS BE TRAINED?

After January 2, 2017, agricultural workers must receive the WPS training before they enter an area where pesticides have been applied or an area that has an REI in place. Agricultural workers must receive the WPS training on an annual basis.

Important! The WPS trainer must provide the agricultural employer with a copy of the training roster that meets the WPS requirements.

WHO CAN DELIVER WPS TRAINING?

- To conduct WPS worker-safety training, you must meet at least one of the following criteria:
- Be designated as a trainer of certified applicators, handlers or workers by EPA or the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement,
 - Have completed an EPA-approved pesticide safety train-the-trainer program for trainers of workers, or
 - Be currently certified as an applicator of restricted use pesticides in accordance with 40 CFR Part 171.

[NOTE: After January 2, 2017, persons who have only been trained as WPS pesticide handlers will no longer be qualified to train workers under the revised WPS.]

If you do not meet any of these criteria, you may NOT deliver training that meets WPS requirements. You will need to find someone who meets one of these criteria to present the training so that WPS requirements may be met.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN GOALS OF THE WPS TRAINING?

The most important goal for your training is to help workers stay safe and healthy around pesticides. Another goal is to provide training that complies with the WPS and any local requirements for worker safety training.

- After training with the flipchart, workers should be able to help protect themselves by knowing:
- How to prevent exposure to pesticides
 - What to do if they are exposed to a pesticide
 - Where to get information about pesticides and emergency health facilities

- What employers must do to help protect workers from pesticides used at work

USING YOUR FLIPCHART

Here are some tips on how to use the flipchart in a more efficient way:

- Place equipment stands, flipcharts, and any other training tools off to one side, not between you and the participants.
- Avoid speaking to a chalkboard or flipchart while you are writing information on them. When you face the participants, they can hear you better and you create a friendlier training atmosphere.
- Know the information included in the script so you can speak to the group instead of reading the text directly from the flipchart.
- Maintain eye contact with the participants so you do not give the impression that you are just reading to them.

HELP PARTICIPANTS TO FEEL COMFORTABLE

- Participants should be seated in a quiet, comfortable place during your training.
- If outdoors, the training area should be shaded from the sun, protected from the wind, and not too warm or too cool. It is not fair to ask tired people to stand in hot or noisy places for your training.
- Arrange in advance to provide seats - even upside-down buckets will do.
- Turn off noisy fans or equipment in the area before starting.

TRAINING LANGUAGE

- If you speak English and the participants do not, you must also arrange for an interpreter. You may need to rely on other employees who are bilingual, professional interpreters, or bilingual community members who may volunteer to do it.
- Other possible interpreters are bilingual individuals at community-based organizations. You could call other employers, the Farm Bureau, the local Cooperative Extension office, farmworker association, or other local agricultural associations and ask them for a referral to an interpreter.
- It is important that the interpreter has a clear understanding of pesticide terminology beforehand. You can help by providing the interpreter with a copy of the training materials you plan to use in both English and Spanish and discussing these with him or her.



Take in to consideration: It is possible that some individuals are able to speak English but not read it. Others may understand it but may not be comfortable speaking it, so your training may need to be conducted in the native language of the participants.

WPS 23 POINTS: WHAT DOES THE WPS COVER?

1. 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, providing pesticide safety and application and hazard information, decontamination supplies and emergency medical assistance, and notifying workers of restrictions during applications and on entering pesticide treated areas. A worker or handler may designate in writing a representative to request access to 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. 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, soil, tractors, application and chemigation equipment, or used personal protective equipment, and that pesticides may drift through the air from nearby applications or be in irrigation water.
5. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
6. Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.
7. Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.
8. Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
9. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques, and 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 springs, streams, lakes or other sources if more readily available than decontamination supplies, and as soon as possible, wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and change into clean clothes.
10. How and when to obtain emergency medical care.
11. When working in pesticide treated areas, wear work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues and wash hands before eating, drinking, using chewing gum or tobacco, or using the toilet.
12. Wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and change into clean clothes as soon as possible after working in pesticide treated areas.
13. Potential hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.
14. Wash work clothes before wearing them again and wash them separately from other clothes.
15. Do not take pesticides or pesticide containers used at work to your home.
16. Safety data sheets provide hazard, emergency medical treatment and other information about the pesticides used on the establishment they may come in contact with. The responsibility of agricultural employers to do all of the following:
 - Display safety data sheets for all pesticides used on the establishment.
 - Provide workers and handlers information about the location of the safety data sheets on the establishment.
 - Provide workers and handlers unimpeded access to safety data sheets during normal work hours.
17. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from allowing or directing any worker to mix, load or apply pesticides or assist in the application of pesticides unless the worker has been trained as a handler.
18. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. Workers must be at least 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.
19. Potential hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposure.
20. Keep children and nonworking family members away from pesticide treated areas.
21. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and remove work clothes and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.
22. How to report suspected pesticide use violations to the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement.
23. The rule prohibits agricultural employers 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.

HOW TO USE THE WPS FLIPCHART

This flipchart presents written information and illustrations for the Worker Protection Standard Pesticide Safety Training. It is designed to be portable and brief so that training may be done in a variety of settings.

- When training, hold the flipchart so everyone in the group can see the picture
- For each picture, the information that you will read is on the page facing you, the trainer
- The sections highlighted in yellow suggest a very important point to discuss with participants
-  Indicates that you should ask this question to participants
-  Suggests an activity or demonstration that a trainer can incorporate in their training

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Putting germ juice on fake fruit and have participants reveal “residues” with black light

PAGE 4: Discretely sprinkle ‘germ juice’ on fake fruit. Ask for volunteers to choose their favorite fruit and make sure they handle it. After turning out the lights, ask for another participant to use the black light to go over the fruit and participants’ hands. Ask participants what they notice. Emphasize the point by wiping your forehead as if you were wiping sweat away while working, and go over the ‘contaminated’ spot with the black light. Remind participants the forehead is one of the most absorbent points for pesticides to enter the body. You can also do this at the very end of the presentation, slowly ‘contaminating’ different things during the presentation, such as the rosters.



Putting baby powder on a fake grape vine and shake “residues” off onto participant

PAGE 4: Hold up a fake grape vine or other leafy produce. Ask for a volunteer to stand underneath the grape vine. Put baby powder all over the grape vine and ask the participant to pretend to be picking the fruit. As she/he picks, shake the vine to ensure the baby powder falls onto him/her. Ask participants where the volunteer was contaminated. Emphasize that the skin is the most frequent point of exposure and ask how such contamination could be avoided.

Skit with another trainer demonstrating appropriate clothing

PAGE 14: With another trainer, come up with an impromptu (or rehearsed) skit to demonstrate appropriate and inappropriate clothing and how to use appropriate clothing to protect workers from pesticide exposure. You can also elicit the help of a volunteer “actor.” One character should be wearing shorts, flip-flops, and a tank-top “because of the heat.” The other should be dressed in long sleeves, long pants, a hat, a bandana, boots, socks, and possibly gloves. The “lesser-dressed” character should make fun of the other for wearing so much clothing, but changes his/her mind as the “appropriately-dressed” character explains the importance

of protecting one’s self from pesticides. Modify this scenario as appropriate.

Removing work shirt that has been contaminated with pesticides

PAGE 18: Have a volunteer put on a long-sleeved, button-up shirt with buttoned sleeves. Sprinkle baby powder on one sleeve to demonstrate contamination with pesticides. Ask the participants and the volunteer what they would do in this situation. The volunteer should remove the shirt by slipping out of the uncontaminated sleeve first, turning the contaminated sleeve inside out without touching the “pesticides”, and dropping the shirt onto the floor or in a bag (see photo on next page). Emphasize this shirt should be thrown away and not used again.

Demonstrate eye-washing technique with a piece of rubber hose

PAGE 20: Ask participants to demonstrate the proper way to lean your head to wash pesticides from a contaminated left eye (or vice versa). Emphasize leaning your head to the side of the contaminated eye so the pesticides do not run into the other eye as you rinse it. Ask how long you should run water over a contaminated area of skin or eye to remove the residues (15 minutes).

Warning Sign

PAGE 30: Show workers a Do Not Enter/ Keep Out sign to reinforce the importance of staying out of an area where pesticides have been applied. (See photo on right).

Decontamination supplies; demonstrating hand-washing with a song

PAGE 16 (SUGGESTED): After explaining the importance of hand-washing for decontamination, ask for someone to tell you where hand soap, water, and disposable towels are available at that particular farm. Add some humor by singing a fast-paced, ‘hand washing song’ (from a Ranchera to a pop song, etc.) while mock washing your hands with soap and water for 15-20 seconds, which is the recommended amount of time for decontamination, with the participants counting the time it takes. Play around with the idea of recommending they sing the song in their head or out loud. Note: using humor helps everyone relax and helps trainer to build a rapport with workers.

Using a fan to demonstrate drift

Use a spray bottle to spray a fan while it is turned on at different speeds. Play with the participants by turning the fan towards them. Describe how wind can carry pesticides from their target to other places, and how weather can affect how strongly we sense pesticides.

DURING YOUR TRAINING...

While you are providing WPS training you need to consider all factors that might affect your training positively or negatively. Below you will find several factors to consider.

Your Attitude is Important

Your positive attitude and enthusiasm towards training is critical. If you are not particularly interested in doing the training, the participants will notice, and this will influence their attitudes toward the training. During the training, move around to keep yourself and the participants alert, however not so much as to distract from the training. Use interactive training methods and involve everyone - this makes the training more stimulating for them and for you too.

Respect Individuals

If someone asks a question, answer it seriously, even if you covered that information earlier.

- *Never make the person seem foolish for asking a question.
- *Never become defensive about questions or statements from participants. Be honest if you do not know the answer but offer to find out the information and get back to the person asking the question.
- *Never interrupt a speaker unless it is clear they are speaking for too long and getting off the topic. Be careful not to allow one person to dominate the conversation.
- *Never allow one participant to demean another. People will appreciate you for being polite and will feel more comfortable participating in the training.

Educate - Do Not Advocate

Remember, it is your job to train these individuals, not to be an advocate for them, for the agricultural community, or for any other cause. Remain neutral and avoid expressing personal opinions you may have. If participants have concerns about their workplace conditions or their employer’s compliance with the provisions of the WPS, refer them to their employers or to regulatory agencies as appropriate. Explain that the purpose of your training is to provide them with information on how to protect themselves from exposure to pesticide residues in the workplace.

Challenges when Conducting Training

Sometimes even the best trainers encounter obstacles that make training a challenge. You need to be able to anticipate these challenges and be prepared to deal with them effectively. For example, you may find that regulations do not always reflect real world situations.

Regulations may sometimes require you to tell participants to do things that are simply not possible for them to do. Also, your training sites may be less-than-perfect. The background noise level may make it hard to hear, and unavoidable interruptions may disrupt the flow of your presentation and distract the participants.

Finally, some of the participants in the group may have personal traits that are disruptive. Trainers quickly discover that they must know how to work with many different kinds of personalities.

As a result, it is a good idea to have practiced these scenarios and to have some effective ways of dealing prior to encountering them in a training.

Physical Obstacles to Effective Training

There may be physical or time-related problems that make effective training difficult or limit the types of training techniques you can use.

Some obstacles can be the amount of time you have available to train or even background noise or activity distracting participants. In either case, if possible we suggest moving to another location or rescheduling the training for a time when there are fewer distractions.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OVERCOMING FEAR OF SPEAKING IN FRONT OF A GROUP

Everyone has felt some fear when speaking in public at least once in their life time. However, you can overcome this fear overtime.

Here are some tips to help you overcome those fears:

- Know the material well—become an expert
- Practice, practice, practice
- Use the introduction as a way to warm up
- Involve the audience and get them to participate
- Use the participants’ names when possible
- Make eye contact; the audience isn’t as scary as you think!
- Practice responding to tough questions
- Check your props and materials in advance
- Imagine yourself as the best trainer in the world!
- Follow your outline
- Teach the material but use your own ideas and experiences
- Reward yourself at the end!

Public Speaking Techniques

Part of your ability to be a good trainer is dependent upon your public speaking technique. Here are some points to consider:

- Speak loudly and clearly. Nothing is worse than not being able to hear the trainer
- Interact with your audience. Don’t stand too far away or it will seem like you are afraid of the trainees
- Project a positive, friendly attitude. Smile and make small talk with the workers before training begins to set a positive tone
- Use stories and visuals to supplement your material
- Try to anticipate people’s questions and concerns. Be prepared for questions.



TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

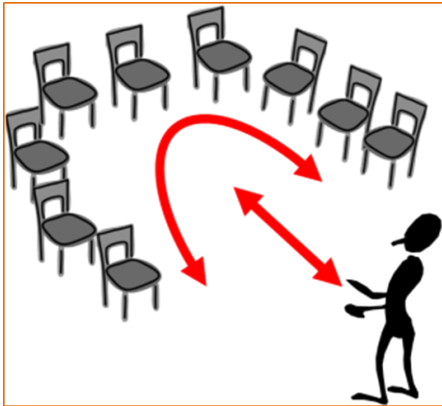
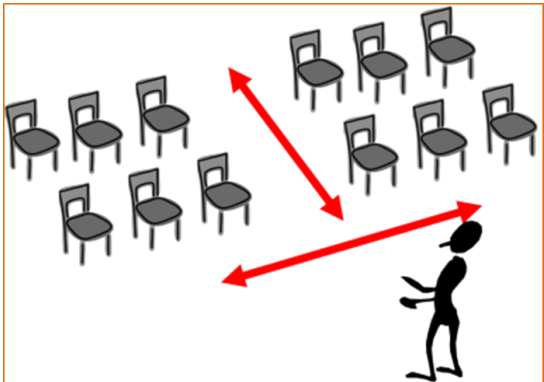
There are several environmental factors that can make a training more productive and effective; start by engaging all participants.

SEATING

Having participants sit in a specific format will allow you to have more control of the group. If participants are standing or lying down they might get distracted thinking about their discomfort.

Effective Seating Ideas

Trainer can move around the room and maintain control and visual contact with participants.



AVOID.... Having participants stand for a long period of time or lying on the floor.



Standing



Lying

ENVIRONMENT

Be aware of your environment. Sometimes you will have to deal with a lot of noise, wind and many other distractions in your training area.

- Make sure to speak loud and clear and make sure that each participant can hear you.
- If there are children crying, you might want to have a separate area for them to be calmed.
- If there is a lot of noise or wind, you can use a portable microphone (cost range between \$25-\$50)
- People can only learn in an environment that is conducive to learning. This can be challenging since you will have limited control over where you can hold your session.
- Make your trainings the best they can be by limiting the number of people in a training session to 20-30 attendees at most.
- Arrive early to set-up, and make sure everyone can sit in a cool, shady, quiet space.