

WSR 22-18-054
EXPEDITED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
[Filed August 31, 2022, 7:34 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 16-233 WAC, Worker protection standards. The department is proposing to amend chapter 16-233 WAC, Worker protection standards, to have consistent language and requirements with chapter 296-307 WAC, the department of labor and industries (L&I) worker protection standards (WPS).

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The purpose of this rule making is to have consistent language between both L&I and the department of agriculture (department) in regard to WPS. This requirement for consistency is indicated in RCW 17.21.440 and 49.17.280, and in WAC 16-233-001. A memorandum of understanding on WPS between the department of health, L&I, and the department requires the two latter agencies to "incorporate identical WPS wording into their respective rule language." This proposal makes the language and requirements in chapter 16-233 WAC consistent with the recently adopted language and requirements in chapter 296-307 WAC.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Inconsistent rules between two agencies can cause problems for the regulated community to the point that compliance with one agency means noncompliance with another. RCW 17.21.440 (2) (b) requires the department to adopt rules for safety and health standards that are at-least-as-effective-as the federal standard and that the standards adopted by the department shall be in coordination with L&I. Revising chapter 16-233 WAC is necessary to remain uniform with L&I whose rules were adopted on August 23, 2022.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030, 17.21.440.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapters 15.58 and 17.21 RCW.

Rule is necessary because of federal law, 40 C.F.R. Part 170.

Name of Proponent: Washington state department of agriculture, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation, and Enforcement: Scott Nielsen, 1111 Washington Street S.E., Olympia, WA, 509-990-6518.

This notice meets the following criteria to use the expedited adoption process for these rules:

Adopts or incorporates by reference without material change federal statutes or regulations, Washington state statutes, rules of other Washington state agencies, shoreline master programs other than those programs governing shorelines of statewide significance, or, as referenced by Washington state law, national consensus codes that generally establish industry standards, if the material adopted or incorporated regulates the same subject matter and conduct as the adopting or incorporating rule.

Explanation of the Reason the Agency Believes the Expedited Rule-Making Process is Appropriate: Adopting the standards specified in chapter 296-307 WAC meets the criteria for expedited adoption under RCW 34.05.353 (1) (b) by adopting the rules of another state agency.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEAR-

INGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Gloriann Robinson, Agency Rules Coordinator, Washington State Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504-2560, phone 360-902-1802, fax 360-902-2092, email wsdarulecomments@agr.wa.gov, AND RECEIVED BY November 7, 2022.

August 31, 2022
R. Schoen-Nessa
Assistant Director

OTS-4008.1

**Chapter 16-233 WAC
WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD ((S))**

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-01-054, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18)

WAC 16-233-001 Federal worker protection standard((s))—Washington state department of labor and industries. This chapter contains the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) worker protection standard((s)) as listed in 40 C.F.R., Part 170. Revisions to the federal language have been incorporated into this chapter in order to be consistent with other requirements of Washington state law. These rules are adopted in conjunction with rules adopted by the Washington state department of labor and industries in chapter 296-307 WAC, Part I.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-001, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18. Statutory Authority: Chapters 15.58 and 17.21 RCW. WSR 09-15-139, § 16-233-001, filed 7/21/09, effective 8/21/09; WSR 96-21-008 (Order 6002), § 16-233-001, filed 10/3/96, effective 11/3/96.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-21-029, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20)

WAC 16-233-021 Agricultural employer duties—40 C.F.R., § 170.309. Agricultural employers must:

- (1) Ensure that any pesticide is used in a manner consistent with the pesticide product labeling, including the requirements of this chapter, when applied on the agricultural establishment.
- (2) Ensure that each worker and handler subject to this chapter receives the protections required by this chapter.

(3) Ensure that any handler and any early entry worker is at least ~~((eighteen))~~ 18 years old.

(4) Provide to each person, including labor contractors, who supervises any workers or handlers, information and directions sufficient to ensure that each worker and handler receives the protections required by this chapter. Such information and directions must specify the tasks for which the supervisor is responsible in order to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(5) Require each person, including labor contractors, who supervises any workers or handlers, to provide sufficient information and directions to each worker and handler to ensure that they can comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Provide emergency assistance in accordance with this subsection. If there is reason to believe that a worker or handler has experienced a potential pesticide exposure during his or her employment on the agricultural establishment or shows symptoms similar to those associated with acute exposure to pesticides during or within ~~((seventy-two))~~ 72 hours after his or her employment on the agricultural establishment, and needs emergency medical treatment, the agricultural employer must do all of the following promptly after learning of the possible poisoning or injury:

(a) Make available to that person prompt transportation from the agricultural establishment, including any worker housing area on the establishment, to an operating medical care facility capable of providing emergency medical treatment to a person exposed to pesticides.

(b) Provide all of the following information to the treating medical personnel, and upon request to the worker or handler:

(i) Copies of the applicable SDS and the product name(s), EPA registration number(s) and active ingredient(s) for each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed.

(ii) The circumstances of application or use of the pesticide on the agricultural establishment.

(iii) The circumstances that could have resulted in exposure to the pesticide.

(iv) Antidote, first aid and other medical information from the product labeling.

(7) Ensure that workers or other persons employed or supervised by the agricultural establishment do not clean, repair, or adjust pesticide application equipment, unless trained as a handler under WAC 16-233-201. Before allowing any person not directly employed or supervised by the agricultural establishment to clean, repair, or adjust equipment that has been used to mix, load, transfer, or apply pesticides, the agricultural employer shall assure that pesticide residues have been removed from the equipment if feasible and must provide all of the following information to such person:

(a) Pesticide application equipment may be contaminated with pesticides.

(b) The potentially harmful effects of exposure to pesticides.

(c) Procedures for handling pesticide application equipment and for limiting exposure to pesticide residues.

(d) Personal hygiene practices and decontamination procedures for preventing pesticide exposures and removing pesticide residues.

(8) Display, maintain, and provide access to pesticide safety information and pesticide application and hazard information in accordance with WAC 16-233-026 if workers or handlers are on the establishment and within the last ~~((thirty))~~ 30 days a pesticide product has

been used or a restricted-entry interval for such pesticide has been in effect on the establishment.

(9) Ensure that before a handler uses any equipment for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides, the handler is instructed in the safe operation of such equipment.

(10) Ensure that before each day of use, equipment used for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides is inspected for leaks, clogging, and worn or damaged parts, and any damaged equipment is repaired or replaced.

(11) The agricultural employer must notify a commercial pesticide handler employer (CPHER) of specific locations and descriptions of those treated areas and any restrictions on entering the treated areas with restricted-entry intervals (REIs) in effect whenever:

(a) A handler employed by a CIPHER will be on the agricultural establishment; and

(b) The CIPHER handler may be in or may walk within 1/4 mile of any pesticide treated area with restricted-entry interval (REI) in effect.

(12) Ensure that workers do not enter any area on the agricultural establishment where a pesticide has been applied until the applicable pesticide application and hazard information for each pesticide product applied to that area is displayed in accordance with WAC 16-233-026(2), and until after the restricted-entry interval has expired and all treated area warning signs have been removed or covered, except for entry permitted by WAC 16-233-306.

(13) Provide any records or other information required by this section for inspection and copying upon request by an employee of EPA, or any duly authorized representative of the Washington state department of agriculture or department of labor and industries.

(14) Pesticide safety, application, and hazard information must remain legible at all times when the information is required to be displayed. This information must be in accordance with WAC 16-233-026.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040 and 17.21.030. WSR 20-21-029, § 16-233-021, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-021, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-21-029, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20)

WAC 16-233-031 Commercial pesticide handler employer duties—40 C.F.R., § 170.313. Commercial pesticide handler employers must:

(1) Ensure that any pesticide is used in a manner consistent with the pesticide product labeling, including the requirements of this chapter, when applied on an agricultural establishment by a handler employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment.

(2) Ensure each handler employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment and subject to this chapter receives the protections required by this chapter.

(3) Ensure that any handler employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment is at least (~~eighteen~~) 18 years old.

(4) Provide to each person, including labor contractors, who supervises any handlers employed by the commercial pesticide handling

establishment, information and directions sufficient to ensure that each handler receives the protections required by this chapter. Such information and directions must specify the tasks for which the supervisor is responsible in order to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(5) Require each person, including labor contractors, who supervises any handlers employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment, to provide sufficient information and directions to each handler to ensure that the handler can comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Ensure that before any handler employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment uses any equipment for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides, the handler is instructed in the safe operation of such equipment.

(7) Ensure that, before each day of use, equipment used by their employees for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides is inspected for leaks, obstructions, and worn or damaged parts, and any damaged equipment is repaired or is replaced.

(8) Ensure that whenever a handler who is employed by a commercial pesticide handling establishment will be on an agricultural establishment, the handler is provided information about, or is aware of, the specific location and description of any treated areas where a restricted-entry interval is in effect, and the restrictions on entering those areas.

(9) Provide the agricultural employer all of the following information before the application of any pesticide on an agricultural establishment:

(a) Specific location(s) and description of the area(s) to be treated.

(b) The date(s) and start and estimated end times of application.

(c) Product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s).

(d) The labeling-specified restricted-entry interval applicable for the application.

(e) Whether posting, oral notification or both are required under WAC 16-233-121.

(f) Any restrictions or use directions on the pesticide product labeling that must be followed for protection of workers, handlers, or other persons during or after application.

(10) If there are any changes to the information provided in subsection (9)(a), (d), (e), and (f) of this section or if the start time for the application will be earlier than originally forecasted or scheduled, ensure that the agricultural employer is provided updated information prior to the application. If there are any changes to any other information provided pursuant to subsection (9) of this section, the commercial pesticide handler employer must provide updated information to the agricultural employer within two hours after completing the application. Changes to the estimated application end time of less than one hour need not be reported to the agricultural employer.

(11) Provide emergency assistance in accordance with this subsection. If there is reason to believe that a handler employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment has experienced a potential pesticide exposure during his or her employment by the commercial pesticide handling establishment or shows symptoms similar to those associated with acute exposure to pesticides during or within (~~seven-~~~~ty-two~~) 72 hours after his or her employment by the commercial pesticide handling establishment, and needs emergency medical treatment,

the commercial pesticide handler employer must do all of the following promptly after learning of the possible poisoning or injury:

(a) Make available to that person prompt transportation from the commercial pesticide handling establishment, or any agricultural establishment on which that handler may be working on behalf of the commercial pesticide handling establishment, to an operating medical care facility capable of providing emergency medical treatment to a person exposed to pesticides.

(b) Provide all of the following information to the treating medical personnel:

(i) Copies of the applicable safety data sheet(s) (SDS) and the product name(s), EPA registration number(s) and active ingredient(s) for each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed.

(ii) The circumstances of application or use of the pesticide.

(iii) The circumstances that could have resulted in exposure to the pesticide.

(iv) Antidote, first aid and other medical information from the product labeling.

(12) Ensure that persons directly employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment do not clean, repair, or adjust pesticide application equipment, unless trained as a handler under WAC 16-233-201. Before allowing any person not directly employed by the commercial pesticide handling establishment to clean, repair, or adjust equipment that has been used to mix, load, transfer, or apply pesticides, the commercial pesticide handler employer shall assure that pesticide residues have been removed from the equipment if feasible and must provide all of the following information to such persons:

(a) Notice that the pesticide application equipment may be contaminated with pesticides.

(b) The potentially harmful effects of exposure to pesticides.

(c) Procedures for handling pesticide application equipment and for limiting exposure to pesticide residues.

(d) Personal hygiene practices and decontamination procedures for preventing pesticide exposures and removing pesticide residues.

(13) Provide any records or other information required by this chapter for inspection and copying upon request by an employee of EPA or any duly authorized representative of the Washington state department of agriculture or the department of labor and industries.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040 and 17.21.030. WSR 20-21-029, § 16-233-031, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-031, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-21-029, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20)

WAC 16-233-101 Training requirements for workers—40 C.F.R., § 170.401. (1) *General requirement.* Before any worker performs any task in a treated area on an agricultural establishment where within the last (~~thirty~~) 30 days a pesticide product has been used or a restricted-entry interval for such pesticide has been in effect, the agricultural employer must ensure that each worker has been trained in

accordance with this section within the last (~~twelve~~) 12 months, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) *Exceptions.* The following workers need not be trained under this section:

(a) A worker who is currently certified as an applicator of restricted use pesticides under chapter 17.21 RCW.

(b) A worker who has satisfied the handler training requirements in WAC 16-233-201.

(c) A worker who is certified or licensed as a crop advisor by the Washington state department of agriculture under RCW 15.58.230: Provided, That a requirement for such certification or licensing is pesticide safety training that includes all the topics in WAC 16-233-201 (3)(b) or (c) as applicable depending on the date of training.

(3) *Training programs.*

(a) Pesticide safety training must be presented to workers either orally from written materials or audio-visually, at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training. All training materials must be EPA-approved. The training must be presented in a manner that the workers can understand, such as through a translator. The training must be conducted by a person who meets the worker trainer requirements of (d) of this subsection, and who must be present during the entire training program and must respond to workers' questions.

(b) The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following topics:

(i) Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during work activities.

(ii) Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.

(iii) Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.

(iv) Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.

(v) Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.

(vi) How to obtain emergency medical care.

(vii) Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques.

(viii) Hazards from chemigation and drift.

(ix) Hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.

(x) Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.

(xi) Requirements of this section designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the protection against retaliatory acts.

(c) EPA intends to make available to the public training materials that may be used to conduct training conforming to the requirements of this section. Within (~~one hundred eighty-one~~) 181 days after a notice of availability of such training materials appears in the FEDERAL REGISTER, training programs required under this section must include, at a minimum, all of the topics listed in (c)(i) through (xxiii) of this subsection instead of the topics listed in (b)(i) through (xi) of this subsection.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) How to follow directions and/or signs about keeping out of pesticide treated areas subject to a restricted-entry interval and application exclusion zones.

(iv) 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.

(v) Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.

(vi) Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.

(vii) Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.

(viii) Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.

(ix) 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.

(x) How and when to obtain emergency medical care.

(xi) 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.

(xii) Wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and change into clean clothes as soon as possible after working in pesticide treated areas.

(xiii) Potential hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.

(xiv) Wash work clothes before wearing them again and wash them separately from other clothes.

(xv) Do not take pesticides or pesticide containers used at work to your home.

(xvi) SDSs 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:

(A) Display SDSs for all pesticides used on the establishment.

(B) Provide workers and handlers information about the location of the SDSs on the establishment.

(C) Provide workers and handlers unimpeded access to safety data sheets during normal work hours.

(xvii) This section 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.

(xviii) The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. Workers must be ~~((eighteen))~~ 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

(xix) Potential hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposure.

(xx) Keep children and nonworking family members away from pesticide treated areas.

(xxi) 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.

(xxii) How to report suspected pesticide use violations to the Washington state department of agriculture.

(xxiii) This section 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 chapter, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided or is about to provide information to the employer, the EPA or its agents, or any duly authorized representative of the Washington state department of agriculture regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this chapter, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this chapter.

(d) The person who conducts the training must meet one of the following criteria:

(i) Be currently designated as a trainer of certified applicators or pesticide handlers by the Washington state department of agriculture in accordance with chapters 15.58 and 17.21 RCW; or

(ii) Have completed ~~((a))~~ an EPA-approved pesticide safety train-the-trainer program ~~((approved by the Washington state department of agriculture in accordance with chapters 15.58 and 17.21 RCW))~~ for trainers of workers; or

(iii) Be currently certified as an applicator of restricted use pesticides under chapter 17.21 RCW.

(4) *Recordkeeping.*

(a) For each worker required to be trained under subsection (1) of this section, the agricultural employer must maintain on the agricultural establishment, for two years from the date of the training, a record documenting each worker's training including all of the following:

(i) The trained worker's printed name and signature.

(ii) The date of the training.

(iii) Information identifying which EPA-approved training materials were used.

(iv) The trainer's name and documentation showing that the trainer met the requirements of subsection (3)(d) of this section at the time of training.

(v) The agricultural employer's name.

(b) An agricultural employer who provides, directly or indirectly, training required under subsection (1) of this section must provide to the worker upon request a copy of the record of the training that contains the information required under (a) of this subsection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040 and 17.21.030. WSR 20-21-029, § 16-233-101, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-101, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-01-054, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18)

WAC 16-233-201 Training requirements for handlers—40 C.F.R., § 170.501. (1) *General requirement.* Before any handler performs any handler activity involving a pesticide product, the handler employer must ensure that the handler has been trained in accordance with this section within the last (~~twelve~~) 12 months, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) *Exceptions.* The following handlers need not be trained under this section:

(a) A handler who is currently certified as an applicator of restricted use pesticides under chapter 17.21 RCW.

(b) A handler who is certified or licensed as a crop advisor by the Washington state department of agriculture under RCW 15.58.230, provided that a requirement for such certification or licensing is pesticide safety training that includes all the topics set out in subsection (3)(b) or (c) of this section as applicable depending on the date of training.

(3) *Training programs.*

(a) Pesticide safety training must be presented to handlers either orally from written materials or audio-visually, at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training. All training materials must be EPA-approved. The training must be presented in a manner that the handlers can understand, such as through a translator. The training must be conducted by a person who meets the handler trainer requirements of (d) of this subsection, and who must be present during the entire training program and must respond to handlers' questions.

(b) The pesticide safety training materials must include, at a minimum, all of the following topics:

(i) Format and meaning of information contained on pesticide labels and in labeling, including safety information such as precautionary statements about human health hazards.

(ii) Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.

(iii) Routes by which pesticides can enter the body.

(iv) Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.

(v) Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.

(vi) How to obtain emergency medical care.

(vii) Routine and emergency decontamination procedures.

(viii) Need for and appropriate use of personal protective equipment.

(ix) Prevention, recognition, and first-aid treatment of heat-related illness.

(x) Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill clean-up.

(xi) Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards.

(xii) Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.

(xiii) Requirements of this section that must be followed by handler employers for the protection of handlers and other persons, including the prohibition against applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with workers or other persons, the requirement to use personal protective equipment, the provisions for training and decontamination, and the protection against retaliatory acts.

(c) EPA intends to make available to the public training materials that may be used to conduct training conforming to the requirements of this section. Within (~~one hundred eighty~~) 180 days after a notice of availability of such training materials appears in the FEDERAL REGISTER, training programs required under this section must include, at a minimum, all of the topics listed in (c)(i) through (xiv) of this subsection instead of the points listed in (b)(i) through (xiii) of this subsection.

(i) All the topics required in WAC 16-233-101 (3)(c).

(ii) Information on proper application and use of pesticides.

(iii) Handlers must follow the portions of the labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticide.

(iv) Format and meaning of information contained on pesticide labels and in labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticide.

(v) Need for and appropriate use and removal of all personal protective equipment.

(vi) How to recognize, prevent, and provide first-aid treatment for heat-related illness.

(vii) Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup.

(viii) Environmental concerns, such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards.

(ix) Handlers must not apply pesticides in a manner that results in contact with workers or other persons.

(x) 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; providing decontamination supplies; and providing specific information about pesticide use and labeling information.

(xi) Handlers must suspend a pesticide application if workers or other persons are in the application exclusion zone.

(xii) Handlers must be at least (~~eighteen~~) 18 years old.

(xiii) The responsibility of handler employers to ensure handlers have received respirator fit-testing, training and medical evaluation if they are required to wear a respirator by the product labeling.

(xiv) The responsibility of agricultural employers to post treated areas as required by this chapter.

(d) The person who conducts the training must have one of the following qualifications:

(i) Be currently designated as a trainer of certified applicators or pesticide handlers by the Washington state department of agriculture under chapter 15.58 or 17.21 RCW; or

(ii) Have completed ((a)) an EPA-approved pesticide safety train-the-trainer program ((approved by a state, federal, or tribal agency having jurisdiction.)) for trainers of handlers; or

(iii) Be currently certified as an applicator of restricted use pesticides under chapter 17.21 RCW.

(4) *Recordkeeping.*

(a) Handler employers must maintain records of training for handlers employed by their establishment for two years after the date of the training. The records must be maintained on the establishment and must include all of the following information:

(i) The trained handler's printed name and signature.

(ii) The date of the training.

(iii) Information identifying which EPA-approved training materials were used.

(iv) The trainer's name and documentation showing that the trainer met the requirements of subsection (3)(d) of this section at the time of training.

(v) The handler employer's name.

(b) The handler employer must, upon request by a handler trained on the establishment, provide to the handler a copy of the record of the training that contains the information required under (a) of this subsection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-201, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-21-029, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20)

WAC 16-233-216 Personal protective equipment—40 C.F.R., §

170.507. (1) *Handler responsibilities.* Any person who performs handler activities involving a pesticide product must use the clothing and personal protective equipment specified on the pesticide product labeling for use of the product, except as provided in WAC 16-233-316.

(2) *Employer responsibilities for providing personal protective equipment.* The handler employer must provide to the handler the personal protective equipment required by the pesticide product labeling in accordance with this section. The handler employer must ensure that the personal protective equipment fits, is clean and in proper operating condition. When two or more pesticides are applied to the treated area at the same time, the employer must ensure employees, workers, and handlers wear the applicable PPE that would protect against all of the pesticides as a mixture and combined product. For the purposes of this section, long-sleeved shirts, short-sleeved shirts, long pants, short pants, shoes, and socks are not considered personal protective equipment, although such work clothing must be worn if required by the pesticide product labeling.

(a) If the pesticide product labeling requires that "chemical-resistant" personal protective equipment be worn, it must be made of material that allows no measurable movement of the pesticide being used through the material during use.

(b) If the pesticide product labeling requires that "waterproof" personal protective equipment be worn, it must be made of material

that allows no measurable movement of water or aqueous solutions through the material during use.

(c) If the pesticide product labeling requires that a "chemical-resistant suit" be worn, it must be a loose-fitting, one- or two-piece chemical-resistant garment that covers, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet.

(d) If the pesticide product labeling requires that "coveralls" be worn, they must be loose-fitting, one- or two-piece garments that cover, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet.

(e) Gloves must be the type specified on the pesticide product labeling.

(i) Gloves made of leather, cotton, or other absorbent materials may not be worn while performing handler activities unless gloves made of these materials are listed as acceptable for such use on the pesticide product labeling.

(ii) Separable glove liners may be worn beneath chemical-resistant gloves, unless the pesticide product labeling specifically prohibits their use. Separable glove liners are defined as separate glove-like hand coverings, made of lightweight material, with or without fingers. Work gloves made from lightweight cotton or poly-type material are considered to be glove liners if worn beneath chemical-resistant gloves. Separable glove liners may not extend outside the chemical-resistant gloves under which they are worn. Chemical-resistant gloves with nonseparable absorbent lining materials are prohibited.

(iii) If used, separable glove liners must be discarded immediately after a total of no more than (~~ten~~) 10 hours of use or within (~~twenty-four~~) 24 hours of when first put on, whichever comes first. The liners must be replaced immediately if directly contacted by pesticide. Used glove liners must not be reused. Contaminated liners must be disposed of in accordance with any federal, state, or local regulations.

Table 3
Chemical Resistance Category Selection Chart for Gloves

(For use when selecting glove types to be listed in the PPE section on pesticide label. Only select glove(s) that indicate a high level of chemical resistance.)

Note: This table below provides examples of categories of chemical resistant materials that can be used to protect against different kinds of pesticides.

Solvent Category (see Table 4)	Barrier Laminate	Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils	Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils	Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils	Natural Rubber* ≥ 14 mils	Polyethylene	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils	Viton ≥ 14 mils
A (dry and water-based formulations)	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>
B	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>
C	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>moderate</u>	<u>moderate</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>
D	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>moderate</u>	<u>moderate</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>slight</u>
E	<u>high</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>moderate</u>	<u>high</u>
F	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>high</u>	<u>moderate</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>high</u>
G	<u>high</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>high</u>
H	<u>high</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>slight</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>high</u>

* Includes natural rubber blends and laminates.

HIGH: Highly chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE at end of each day's work period. Rinse off pesticides at rest breaks.

MODERATE: Moderately chemical-resistant. Clean or replace within an hour or two of contact.

SLIGHT: Slightly chemical-resistant. Clean or replace within 10 minutes of contact.

NONE: No chemical-resistance.

Table 4
Solvent List (PRN 93-7, Supplement 2)

<u>Solvent (chemical name or Trade name)</u>	<u>Chemical Resistance Category</u>	<u>Solvent (chemical name or Trade name)</u>	<u>Chemical Resistance Category</u>
<u>Acetone</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Isopar L</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Amyl Acetate</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Isopar M</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Aromatic 100</u>	<u>F or G</u>	<u>Isopar V</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Aromatic 150</u>	<u>F or G</u>	<u>Isophorone</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>Aromatic 200</u>	<u>F or G</u>	<u>Isopropanol</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>Aromatic Petroleum</u>	<u>F or G</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Butoxypolypropylene glycol</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Methanol</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>Butyl acetate</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Methyl amyl ketone</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>Cyclohexanone</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Methyl Carbitol</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>Diacetone alcohol</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Methyl isobutyl ketone</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>Diethanolamine</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Mineral oil</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Diesel fuel</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Mineral spirits</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Dipropylene glycol monoethylether</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Naphtha</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Ethanol</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>N-methyl pyrrolidone</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>Ethylene glycol</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Penreco 2251 oil</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Exxon 589</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Petroleum Distillate (aliphatic)</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Heavy Aromatic Naphtha</u>	<u>F or G</u>	<u>Petroleum oil</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>Hexylene glycol</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Propylene glycol</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>Isopar B</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>T 500-100</u>	<u>F or G</u>
<u>Isopar C</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Tetrahydro-furfuryl alcohol</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>Isopar E</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>1,1,1-Trichloroethane</u>	<u>H</u>
<u>Isopar G</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>Isopar H</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Xylene</u>	<u>F or G</u>
<u>Isopar K</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Xylene range solvents</u>	<u>F or G</u>

(f) If the pesticide product labeling requires that "chemical-resistant footwear" be worn, one of the following types of footwear must be worn:

- (i) Chemical-resistant shoes.
- (ii) Chemical-resistant boots.
- (iii) Chemical-resistant shoe coverings worn over shoes or boots.

(g) If the pesticide product labeling requires that "protective eyewear" be worn, one of the following types of eyewear must be worn:

- (i) Goggles.
- (ii) Face shield.
- (iii) Safety glasses with front, brow, and temple protection.

(iv) Full-face respirator.

(h) If the pesticide product labeling requires that a "chemical-resistant apron" be worn, a chemical-resistant apron that covers the front of the body from mid-chest to the knees must be worn.

(i) If the pesticide product labeling requires that "chemical-resistant headgear" be worn, it must be either a chemical-resistant hood or a chemical-resistant hat with a wide brim.

(j) The respirator specified by the pesticide product labeling must be used. If the label does not specify the type of respirator to be used, it shall meet the requirements of chapter 296-307 WAC, Part Y-5. Whenever a respirator is required by the pesticide product labeling, the handler employer must ensure that the requirements of (j)(i) through (iii) of this subsection are met before the handler performs any handler activity where the respirator is required to be worn. The respiratory protection requirements of chapter 296-307 WAC, Part Y-5, shall apply. The handler employer must maintain for two years, on the establishment, records documenting the completion of the requirements of (j)(i) through (iii) of this subsection.

(i) The handler employer shall assure that the respirator fits correctly by using the procedures consistent with chapter 296-307 WAC, Part Y-5.

(ii) Handler employers must provide handlers with training in the use of the respirator specified on the pesticide product labeling in a manner that conforms to the provisions of chapter 296-307 WAC, Part Y-5 Respirators.

(iii) Handler employers must provide handlers with a medical evaluation by a physician or other licensed health care professional that conforms to the provisions of WAC 296-307-604 to ensure the handler's physical ability to safely wear the respirator specified on the pesticide product labeling.

(3) *Use of personal protective equipment.*

(a) The handler employer must ensure that personal protective equipment is used correctly for its intended purpose and is used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(b) The handler employer must ensure that, before each day of use, all personal protective equipment is inspected for leaks, holes, tears, or worn places, and any damaged equipment is repaired or discarded.

(4) *Cleaning and maintenance.*

(a) The handler employer must ensure that all personal protective equipment is cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions or pesticide product labeling instructions before each day of reuse. In the absence of any such instructions, it must be washed thoroughly in detergent and hot water.

(b) If any personal protective equipment cannot or will not be cleaned properly, the handler employer must ensure the contaminated personal protective equipment is made unusable as apparel or is made unavailable for further use by employees or third parties. The contaminated personal protective equipment must be disposed of in accordance with any applicable laws or regulations. Coveralls or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with a pesticide that has the signal word "DANGER" or "WARNING" on the label must not be reused and must be disposed of as specified in this subsection. Handler employers must ensure that any person who handles contaminated personal protective equipment described in this subsection wears the gloves specified on the pesticide product labeling for mixing and loading the product(s) comprising the contaminant(s) on the

equipment. If two or more pesticides are included in the contaminants, the gloves worn must meet the requirements for mixing and loading all of the pesticide products.

(c) The handler employer must ensure that contaminated personal protective equipment is kept separate from noncontaminated personal protective equipment, other clothing or laundry and washed separately from any other clothing or laundry.

(d) The handler employer must ensure that all washed personal protective equipment is dried thoroughly before being stored or reused.

(e) The handler employer must ensure that all clean personal protective equipment is stored separately from personal clothing and apart from pesticide-contaminated areas.

(f) The handler employer must ensure that when (~~filtering face-piece~~) respirators with particulate filtering elements are used, (~~they~~) particulate filtering elements are replaced (~~when~~) as soon as any one of the following conditions is met:

(i) When breathing resistance becomes excessive.

(ii) When the filter element has physical damage or tears.

(iii) According to manufacturer's recommendations or pesticide product labeling, whichever is more frequent.

(iv) In the absence of any other instructions or indications of service life, at the end of each day's work period.

(g) The handler employer must ensure that when gas- or vapor-removing respirators are used, the gas- or vapor-removing canisters or cartridges are replaced before further respirator use when one of the following conditions is met:

(i) At the first indication of odor, taste, or irritation.

(ii) When the maximum use time is reached as determined by a change schedule conforming to the provisions of chapter 296-307 WAC, Part Y-5 Respirators.

(iii) When breathing resistance becomes excessive.

(iv) When required according to manufacturer's recommendations or pesticide product labeling instructions, whichever is more frequent.

(v) In the absence of any other instructions or indications of service life, at the end of each day's work period.

(h) The handler employer must inform any person who cleans or launders personal protective equipment of all the following:

(i) That such equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and there are potentially harmful effects from exposure to pesticides.

(ii) The correct way(s) to clean personal protective equipment and how to protect themselves when handling such equipment.

(iii) Proper decontamination procedures that should be followed after handling contaminated personal protective equipment.

(i) The handler employer must ensure that handlers have a place(s) away from pesticide storage and pesticide use areas where they may do all of the following:

(i) Store personal clothing not worn during handling activities.

(ii) Put on personal protective equipment at the start of any exposure period.

(iii) Remove personal protective equipment at the end of any exposure period.

(j) The handler employer must not allow or direct any handler to wear home or to take home employer-provided personal protective equipment contaminated with pesticides.

(5) *Heat-related illness.* Where a pesticide's labeling requires the use of personal protective equipment for a handler activity, the

handler employer must ensure that no handler is allowed or directed to wear personal protective equipment without implementing measures sufficient to prevent heat-related illness and that each handler is instructed in the prevention, recognition, and first-aid treatment of heat-related illness.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040 and 17.21.030. WSR 20-21-029, § 16-233-216, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-216, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-21-029, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20)

WAC 16-233-221 Decontamination and eye flushing supplies for handlers—40 C.F.R., § 170.509. (1) *Requirement.* The handler employer must provide decontamination and eye flushing supplies in accordance with this section for any handler that is performing any handler activity or removing personal protective equipment at the place for changing required in WAC 16-233-216 (4) (i).

(2) *General conditions.* The decontamination supplies required in subsection (1) of this section must include: At the site where handlers remove personal protective equipment, soap, single-use towels, and a sufficient amount of water so that handlers may wash thoroughly. At least (~~ten~~) 10 gallons of water for one employee and (~~twenty~~) 20 gallons of water for two or more employees shall be provided at mixing and loading sites that do not have running water. The decontamination and eye flushing supplies required in subsection (1) of this section must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) *Water.* At all times when this section requires handler employers to make water available to handlers for routine washing, emergency decontamination or eye flushing, the handler employer must ensure that it is of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed. If a water source is used for mixing pesticides, it must not be used for decontamination or eye flushing supplies, unless equipped with properly functioning valves or other mechanisms that prevent contamination of the water with pesticides, such as anti-backflow siphons, one-way or check valves, or an air gap sufficient to prevent contamination.

(b) *Soap and single-use towels.* The handler employer must provide soap and single-use towels for drying in quantities sufficient to meet the handlers' needs. Hand sanitizing gels and liquids or wet towelettes do not meet the requirement for soap. Wet towelettes do not meet the requirement for single-use towels.

(c) *Clean change of clothing.* The handler employer must provide one clean change of clothing, such as coveralls, for use in an emergency.

(3) *Location.* The decontamination supplies must be located together outside any treated area or area subject to a restricted-entry interval, and must be reasonably accessible to each handler during the handler activity. The decontamination supplies must not be more than 1/4 mile from the handler, except that where the handler activity is more than 1/4 mile from the nearest place of vehicular access or more

than 1/4 mile from any nontreated area, the decontamination supplies may be at the nearest place of vehicular access outside any treated area or area subject to a restricted-entry interval.

(a) *Mixing sites.* Decontamination supplies must be provided at any mixing site.

(b) *Exception for pilots.* Decontamination supplies for a pilot who is applying pesticides aerially must be in the aircraft or at the aircraft loading site.

(c) *Exception for treated areas.* The decontamination supplies must be outside any treated area or area subject to a restricted-entry interval, unless the soap, single-use towels, water and clean change of clothing are protected from pesticide contamination in closed containers.

(4) *Emergency ((eye-flushing)) eye flushing.*

(a) Whenever a handler is mixing or loading a pesticide product whose labeling requires protective eyewear for handlers, or is mixing or loading any pesticide using a closed system operating under pressure, the handler employer must provide at each mixing/loading station and handler decontamination sites, immediately available to the handler, at least one plumbed or portable eye wash system that is capable of delivering gently running water at a rate of at least 0.4 gallons (1.5 liters) per minute for at least ((fifteen)) 15 minutes, at least six gallons of water. A plumbed or portable system meeting the above requirements shall be provided at all permanent mixing and loading sites.

(b) Whenever a handler is applying a pesticide product whose labeling requires protective eyewear for handlers, the handler employer must provide at least one pint of water per handler in portable containers that are immediately available to each handler.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040 and 17.21.030. WSR 20-21-029, § 16-233-221, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-221, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 20-21-029, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20)

WAC 16-233-311 Agricultural employer responsibilities to protect workers entering treated areas during a restricted-entry interval—40 C.F.R., § 170.605. If an agricultural employer directs a worker to perform activities in a treated area where a restricted-entry interval is in effect, all of the following requirements must be met:

(1) The agricultural employer must ensure that the worker is at least ((eighteen)) 18 years old.

(2) Prior to early entry, the agricultural employer must provide to each early-entry worker the information described in (a) through (h) of this subsection. The information must be provided orally in a manner that the worker can understand.

(a) Location of early-entry area where work activities are to be performed.

(b) Pesticide(s) applied.

(c) Dates and times that the restricted-entry interval begins and ends.

(d) Which exception in WAC 16-233-306 is the basis for the early entry, and a description of tasks that may be performed under the exception.

(e) Whether contact with treated surfaces is permitted under the exception.

(f) Amount of time the worker is allowed to remain in the treated area.

(g) Personal protective equipment required by the pesticide product labeling for early entry.

(h) Location of the pesticide safety information required in WAC 16-233-026(1) and the location of the decontamination supplies required in subsection (8) of this section.

(3) Prior to early entry, the agricultural employer must ensure that each worker either has read the applicable pesticide product labeling or has been informed, in a manner that the worker can understand, of all labeling requirements and statements related to human hazards or precautions, first aid, and user safety.

(4) The agricultural employer must ensure that each worker who enters a treated area during a restricted-entry interval is provided the personal protective equipment specified in the pesticide product labeling for early entry. The agricultural employer must ensure that the worker uses the personal protective equipment as intended according to manufacturer's instructions and follows any other applicable requirements on the pesticide product labeling. Personal protective equipment must conform to the standards in WAC 16-233-216 (2) (a) through (i).

(5) The agricultural employer must maintain the personal protective equipment in accordance with WAC 16-233-216 (3) and (4).

(6) The agricultural employer must ensure that no worker is allowed or directed to wear personal protective equipment without implementing measures sufficient to prevent heat-related illness and that each worker is instructed in the prevention, recognition, and first-aid treatment of heat-related illness.

(7) (a) The agricultural employer must instruct each worker on the proper use and removal of the personal protective equipment, and as appropriate, on its cleaning, maintenance and disposal. The agricultural employer must not allow or direct any worker to wear home or to take home employer-provided personal protective equipment contaminated with pesticides.

(b) Each worker is instructed in the prevention, recognition, and first-aid treatment of heat-related illness.

(8) During any early-entry activity, the agricultural employer must provide decontamination supplies in accordance with WAC 16-233-221, except the decontamination supplies must be outside any area being treated with pesticides or subject to a restricted-entry interval, unless the decontamination supplies would otherwise not be reasonably accessible to workers performing early-entry tasks.

(9) If the pesticide product labeling of the product applied requires protective eyewear, the agricultural employer must provide at least one pint of water per worker in portable containers for (~~eye-flushing~~) eye flushing that is immediately available to each worker who is performing early-entry activities.

(10) At the end of any early-entry activities the agricultural employer must provide, at the site where the workers remove personal protective equipment, soap, single-use towels and an adequate amount of water so that the workers may wash thoroughly. At least (~~ten~~) 10 gallons of water for one employee and (~~twenty~~) 20 gallons of water

for two or more employees shall be provided at early entry sites that do not have running water.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040 and 17.21.030. WSR 20-21-029, § 16-233-311, filed 10/12/20, effective 11/12/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 15.58.040, 17.21.030 and chapter 34.05 RCW. WSR 18-01-054, § 16-233-311, filed 12/13/17, effective 1/13/18.]