



The Man in the Arena

"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat."

Who Said That?

- A. Bill Clinton
- B. Ronald Reagan
- C. Teddy Roosevelt
- D. Dottie Ison

In March 2014, your farm in Huntingdon, WV was cited by OSHA for one serious violation of a Respirator Fit Testing standard and a serious violation of a personal protective equipment (PPE) standard. Both citations carry a proposed penalty of \$7,000.

At the informal conference Fed-OSHA offers you

the following proposal:

- Reduce the PPE violation to Other than Serious and \$3,500
- Reduce the Respirator Fit Testing violation to Other than Serious and \$0

Do you accept Fed-OSHA's deal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Relationship of EPA and OSHA

In the course of an EPA inspection, EPA personnel may identify safety concerns within the area of OSHA responsibility or may receive complaints about the safety or health of employees related to their working conditions. In such instances, EPA will bring the matter to the attention of OSHA designated contacts in the Regional Office. EPA inspectors are not to perform the role of OSHA inspectors; however, they will refer worker health and safety issues to OSHA pursuant to the procedures set forth in this MOU and implementing agency directives. In the case of worker complaints, EPA will disclose the name of individuals to OSHA but will not further disclose the name and the identity of the employee. When such instances occur within OSHA State-plan States' jurisdiction, the OSHA Regional Office will refer the matter to the State for appropriate action.

Three Years Later – February 28, 2017 ...

An OSHA Inspector (CSHO) is at the door, demanding to conduct an inspection of your Augusta, GA facility after receiving a referral from an EPA official who recently inspected your property.

- Q. Do you have to allow this inspection?
- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maybe

During the Opening Conference, the CSHO asks for/wants to see the following documents.

- 1. All new hire/orientation safety training for last five years;
- 2. Annual Training Records for Handlers;
- 3. Fit Tests for Respirator Wearers;
- 4. Pesticide Labeling Documents; and
- 5. Your MSDS (now SDS) sheets.

Do you give him all of these documents?

- A. Yes
- B. No





EPA's Worker Protection Standard - WPS

The WPS was implemented in 1995 to protect agricultural workers from pesticide exposures in the agricultural workplace.

It's requirements are based on potential exposures to those engaged in the application of pesticides - *Ag Handlers*, and those who may be exposed to pesticide residues when then work on an ag establishment - *Ag Workers*.

EPA's Worker Protection Standard - WPS

The WPS applies to agricultural establishments engaged in the production of agricultural plants.

The worker protection requirements of the WPS are to be fulfilled by agricultural employers to protect their employees.

The Revised WPS (2015) introduces some new and more rigorous safety requirements. With this comes some new terminology that you must understand.

The WPS is designed to

Inform

- Training
- Pesticide safety information
- Notification of pesticide applications

Information exchange



The WPS is designed to

- Protect
 - Restricted entry intervals REIs
 - Personal protective equipment PPE
 - Application exclusion zones AEZs new
 - Suspend applications new



The WPS is designed to Mitigate • Routine decontamination supplies • Emergency eyewash • Emergency assistance • Emergency assistance • Marget Emergency Medical Facility is located at: • Marget Emergency Medical • Marget Emergency Medi

WPS 101: Scope and Applicability

- Who is responsible for providing WPS protections?
- Agricultural employers on crop-producing agricultural establishments
- Commercial pesticide handling establishment employers

Who is protected?

- Workers people employed to perform work activities related to production of agricultural plants
- Pesticide handlers people employed to mix, load or apply pesticides for use on agricultural establishments in the production of agricultural plants
- Other persons during pesticide applications

Pesticide Labeling and WPS

Relationship Between Pesticide Labeling & WPS

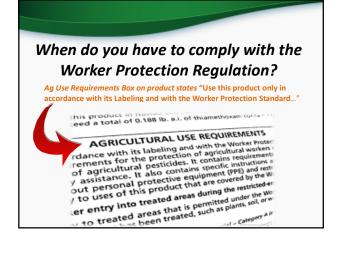


Under *FIFRA (section 12(p)(2)(G)), it is unlawful for any person "to use any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling"

When this part is referenced on a label, users must comply with all of its requirements, *except* those that are inconsistent with product-specific instructions on the pesticide product labeling.

*FIFRA: Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

17



Revised WPS Compliance Deadlines

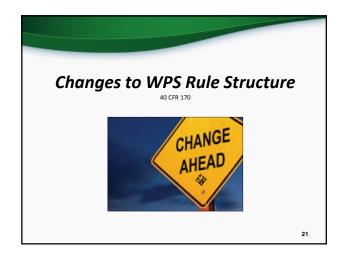
🚸 January 2, 2017:

- Annual training for workers and handlers. There is no longer a no grace period.
- New qualifications for trainers

✤ All requirements EXCEPT FOR: → →

- Training record keeping (This was always a good idea!)
- Minimum age for handlers and early entry workers (18)
- Medical evaluation, fit testing and training before use of respirators (Product labels calling for respiratory protection)
- Amounts of water available for decontamination & eyewash





Implementation Dates: 2017

170.2 Implementation and expiration dates.

(a) *Implementation date*. Beginning January 2, 2017 requirements of §170.301 through §170.609 of this part shall apply to any pesticide product that bears the statement "Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170".

(b) *Expiration date*. Sections 170.1 through 170.260 of this part shall expire on, and will no longer be effective after January 2, 2017 – the "old" WPS requirements.

22

Implementation Dates: 2018

- Sections 170.311(a)(3), 170.401(c)(3), 170.501(c)(3), and 170.505(b):
 - The implementation date for these provisions is delayed until January 2, 2018
 - The implementation date for ALL other WPS requirements is January 2, 2017

✤ Requirements in listed sections: ²⁹ 30

- Revised content of pesticide safety information
- New content for worker & handler training
- Handler must suspend application if worker(s) or other person(s) is in Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) 23

WPS 101: Scope and Applicability

Keys to applicability of the WPS

- Use of a WPS-labeled pesticide product on an "agricultural establishment" directly related to the production of an "agricultural plant"
- Employment of workers or handlers
- Definitions of "agricultural establishment," "agricultural plant," and "employ" apply (these are important definitions to establishing the scope of rule)

Definitions 170.305

Key Definitions & Revisions

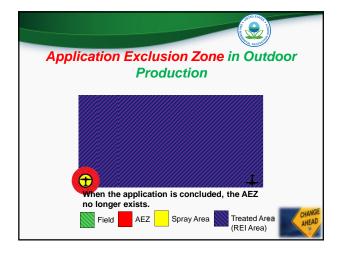
- Agricultural establishment and agricultural plant
- Application exclusion zone (AEZ)Commercial pesticide handler employer
- Designated representative
- Employ
- $\hfill\square$ 'Enclosed space production' and 'outdoor production'
- Immediate family
- Safety data sheet-SDS *formerly called MSDSs* Use as in "to use a pesticide"
- -

Definitions 170.305

• Application exclusion zone – a new concept

 Application exclusion zone means the area surrounding the application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.







AEZs in Outdoor Production 170.405(a)(1)

• 100 foot AEZ

Applied aerially, by air blast or with a spray quality smaller than medium

- Applied as a fumigant, smoke, mist or fog

25 foot AEZ

Applied other than above & sprayed from a height of >12 inches from planting medium with spray quality of medium or larger

- No AEZ
 - Applied otherwise



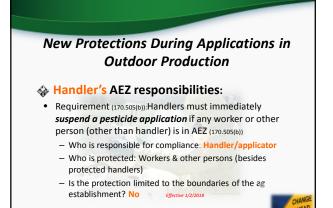


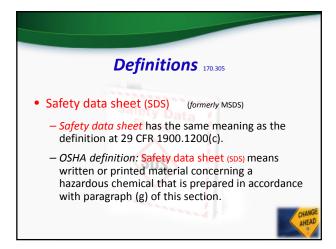
Ag Employer's AEZ responsibilities:

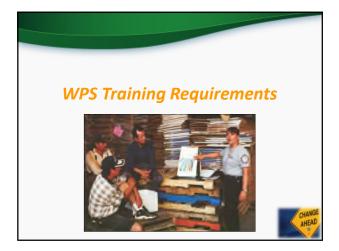
- Requirement (170.405(a)(2)): During an application, the agricultural employer must keep workers and other persons out of the treated area and AEZ that is WITHIN the boundary of the establishment owner's property
 - Who is responsible for compliance: Ag employer
 - Who is protected: Workers & other persons (besides protected handlers)

 Is the protection limited to the boundaries of the ag establishment?

Effective Date for AEZ compliance 1/2/2017 Yes







Revised Training and Mitigation

• Inform workers & handlers

 Training; establishment-specific info; knowledge of labeling & applications

Mitigate exposures

 Decontamination supplies including eyewash; emergency assistance

• Protect workers & handlers – Minimum age, PPE requirements



Training Interval and Grace Period Workers 170.401(a) and Handlers 170.501(a)

Key Changes

- Annual training for Workers and Handlers
- No grace period

Implementation timing

- January 2017 all new training requirements will be fully enforceable – EXCEPT new content.
- January 2018 new content required.







WPS PPE Requirements (170.507)

General

Chemical resistant PPE Contaminated PPE



Respirator medical evaluation, fit testing, training & recordkeeping



- Training record keeping
- Minimum age for handlers and early entry workers
- Medical evaluation, fit testing and training before use of respirators
- Amounts of water available for decontamination and eyewash
- All requirements EXCEPT FOR:

Review of WPS Revised Compliance Deadlines

January 2, 2018:

- Handler suspend applications if a person is in the application exclusion zone [40CFR§170.505(b)]
- Additional training content for workers and handlers [40CFR§170.401(c)(3); 40CFR§170.501(c)(3)]
- New content for safety poster [40CFR§170.311(a)(3)]





<u>Citation 1 Item 1</u> Type of Violation: **REPEAT**

29 CFR 1910.134(f). When an employee is required to use any respirator with a negative or positive pressure tight-fitting facepiece, the employee must be fit tested with the same make, model, style, and size of respirator that will be used. This paragraph specifies the kinds of fit tests allowed, the procedures for conducting them, and how the results of the fit tests must be used.

(a) On or about February 28, 2017 and at times prior, the employer did not ensure that workers using respirators had been fit tested prior to use.

This is a repeat of an earlier citation for violation of 29 CFR 1910.134(f) following Inspection No. 12345678, of employer's Huntingdon, WV facility, which became a final order on March 15, 2014.

Date By Which Violation Must be Abated:4/28/2017Proposed Penalty:\$126,000.00

OSHA Enforcement Update

SC OSHA Dottie Ison Harvey Jessup

