



Fall 2021 • Volume 2, Issue 4 • [VTPP.ORG](http://VTPP.ORG)

## IN THIS ISSUE

- Worker Protection Standards Are Also For Small Farmers 2-3
- Pesticide Recordkeeping: Benefits and Requirements 4-5
- Caring for Personal Protective Equipment 6-7
- Blast From the Past: Federal Insecticide Act of 1910 8
- EPA and VDACS Updates 9
- Pesticide Container Recycling Locations 10

# Worker Protection Standards Are Also For Small Farmers

Rachel Parson, Extension Associate, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

There are over 43,000 farms in Virginia, which together employ more than 334,000 agriculture workers. Large farms that employ many agricultural workers may be aware of the regulations requiring them to hold regular Worker Protection Standard (WPS) trainings. However, small farms with only a few agricultural workers are also required to provide regular trainings under the WPS.

In the Worker Protection Standard, farms are called agricultural establishments. An agricultural establishment is defined as any farm, forest operation, or nursery engaged in the outdoor or enclosed space production of agricultural plants. Note: An establishment that is not primarily agricultural is still an agricultural establishment if it produces agricultural plants for transplant or use (in part or in their entirety).

## **Examples of agricultural establishments include:**

- Farms that grow and harvest for commercial production food/oil crops, turf, and forest products.
- Nurseries that grow and sell ornamental plants such as flowers and shade trees.
- Organic operations.
- Greenhouses, mushroom houses, and other warehouse production facilities.

## **WPS applies if:**

- An employer hires or contracts the services of an agricultural worker(s) to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants.
- An employer or the people they employ apply pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants.

The WPS does not exempt employees in commercial agriculture that provide hand labor in fields. However, owners and immediate family members may be exempt from certain WPS provisions. In 2015, the WPS was revised. Any WPS materials published prior to this date should be removed and new ones ordered. WPS trainers must use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved WPS training materials. Programs to “train the trainers” are available from the Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative (PERC).

## **Examples of new WPS requirements include:**

- Annual training for agricultural workers.
- A minimum age requirement for pesticide handlers (18 years old).
- Expanded mandatory posting of no-entry signs for the most hazardous materials.
- No-entry application exclusion zones (AEZ).
- A requirement to provide pesticide application information and safety data sheets upon request and at a central location.
- Mandatory recordkeeping of training, pesticide applications, respirator trainings, and medical evaluations.
- Updated anti-retaliation provisions.
- New PPE requirements, including respirator fit-testing, training, and medical evaluations.
- New specifications on amounts of water made available for routine washing, emergency eye-flushing, and other decontamination.
- Owners and immediate family are exempt from certain requirements.

Continues on page 3

# Worker Protection Standards Are Also For Small Farmers (Continued)

Remember that, in Virginia, the label is the law, and on agricultural pesticide labels there are references to the federal law and WPS. The statement “It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling” requires agricultural workers to follow all provisions in the “Agricultural Use Requirements” box on the pesticide label. This box contains any additional personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements for agricultural workers, early-entry and restricted-entry intervals, notification of treated areas, etc. Pesticide manufacturers include these boxes and statements to protect those using their products.

Pesticide investigators from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Office of Pesticide Services are permitted to inspect any agricultural establishment and may refer any WPS violations observed to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Contact Marlene Larios at 804-786-8934 or [marlene.larios@vdacs.virginia.gov](mailto:marlene.larios@vdacs.virginia.gov) for more information about WPS training in Virginia. More information, such as the How to Comply With the 2015 Revised Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides manual and other WPS training materials, can be found at the following websites:

- Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative (PERC) – [pesticideresources.org](http://pesticideresources.org)
- Environmental Protection Agency’s Worker Protection Standard – [epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps](http://epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps)

# Pesticide Recordkeeping: Benefits and Requirements

Daniel Frank, Director, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

Keeping clear, consistent, and accurate pesticide application records are important for maintaining compliance with federal and state laws. They also make good business sense and can help you avoid potential future issues.

## **Application records can help you:**

- Inform your workforce of pesticide applications. This allows employees to take proper safety precautions when entering and exiting treated areas.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the pesticides applied when used in conjunction with pest monitoring records.
- Resolve pesticide failures. If a pesticide product is not working, records may help you determine the cause, such as pesticide resistance, wrong application rate, or some other factor.
- Improve your ability to track inventories and buy the right amount of pesticide. This saves money and eliminates excess pesticide disposal problems.
- Diagnose and prevent carryover injury (damage to plants from pesticides applied the previous year or season) in fields. If fields exhibit pesticide carryover injury, records are necessary to evaluate and prevent the problem from recurring.
- Protect yourself from a lawsuit. Records enable you to document the legal use of pesticides, so that if someone accuses you of an improper application that causes drift or personal injury, you can provide accurate data in your defense.
- Provide important information in a medical emergency.

In Virginia, the rules that govern pesticide recordkeeping differ depending on whether you are a private pesticide applicator or a commercial pesticide applicator.

## **Pesticide Recordkeeping Rules for Private Pesticide Applicators**

Under the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990, also known as the Farm Bill, private pesticide applicators (those who apply pesticides to their own properties for the purposes of producing an agricultural commodity) are required to keep records of all applications of restricted-use pesticides (even spot-sprays) for a period of at least two years.

## **Recordkeeping items required for all private pesticide applicators include:**

- Name and certification number of the person making or supervising the pesticide application.
- Date of the application (month, day, and year).
- Brand name or product name of the pesticide used.
- EPA registration number of the product used.
- Location of the application.
- The crop, commodity, stored product, or site treated.
- Acreage, area, number of plants or animals, or size of the structure treated.
- Total amount of undiluted pesticide applied or used.

Continues on page 5

# Pesticide Recordkeeping: Benefits and Requirements (Continued)

## **Pesticide Recordkeeping Rules for Commercial Pesticide Applicators**

In Virginia, commercial pesticide applicators are required to keep records under the Virginia Pesticide Control Act and the regulations pursuant to the Act. These laws require commercial pesticide applicators to keep records of ALL pesticide applications for a period of at least two years.

### **Recordkeeping items required for all commercial pesticide applicators include:**

- Name, address, and telephone number of the person for whom the pesticide was applied, and address or location of the application site, if different.
- Name and certification number of the person making or supervising the pesticide application.
- Date of the application (month, day, and year).
- Brand name or product name of the pesticide used.
- EPA registration number of the product used.
- The crop, commodity, stored product, or site treated.
- Acreage, area, number of plants or animals, or size of the structure treated.
- Total amount of pesticide concentrate and amount of diluent (e.g., water) applied or used.
- Type of application equipment used.
- Principal pests to be controlled.

## **Pesticide Recordkeeping Requirements Under the Worker Protection Standard**

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) also involves some recordkeeping as part of the requirement to display pesticide use and safety information at a designated location. WPS requires employers of agricultural workers and handlers to make, maintain, and post pesticide application records. WPS application records must be kept for ALL pesticides (not just restricted-use pesticides) for a period of at least two years. WPS recordkeeping rules affect both private and commercial applicators who employ agricultural workers and handlers.

### **In addition to the above recordkeeping items, additional WPS specific items include:**

- Start and stop time of the pesticide application.
- Active ingredient(s) of the pesticide used.
- Restricted-entry interval(s).

For sample recordkeeping forms visit:

[vttp.ento.vt.edu/applicators.html](http://vttp.ento.vt.edu/applicators.html)



# Caring for Personal Protective Equipment

Stephanie Blevins Wycoff, Extension Associate, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

The better we care for our personal protective equipment (PPE), the better we will be protected while using pesticides. The maintenance of PPE and other clothing worn while mixing pesticides and making pesticide applications is sometimes overlooked. However, as a pesticide applicator, this is a critical step in protecting yourself from potential pesticide exposure.

## What Is PPE?

PPE includes the clothing and devices worn to protect your body from coming into contact with pesticides or pesticide residues. PPE requirements are determined by the pesticide product label, so it is important to read the label before purchasing or using a pesticide. You should always wear long sleeves, long pants, socks, and close-toed shoes for any pesticide application.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-Sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material - Category A (e.g., natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

*Figure 1. An example of PPE requirements listed on a general-use pesticide product.*

## What Part of the Label Discusses PPE?

PPE requirements are listed under the Precautionary Statements section of the pesticide product label. General-use products may only list minimal PPE (Fig. 1), while restricted-use products will likely have stricter requirements. There may also be different types of PPE listed for different activities like mixing and loading versus a pesticide application (Fig. 2). Always check the Precautionary Statements section ahead of time to make sure you have the appropriate PPE for the job.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, Category G, such as barrier laminate or Viton®  $\geq 14$  mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

*Figure 2. An example of PPE requirements listed on a restricted-use pesticide product.*

Continues on page 7

# Caring for Personal Protective Equipment (Continued)

## Maintaining PPE

Once you have completed a pesticide application, clean all the clothing and devices that were worn while working with the pesticide. Any clothing that was worn, like a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, or socks, should be washed separately from the family laundry using hot water and heavy-duty detergent. For any devices worn, such as chemical resistant boots, goggles, or respirator bodies, wash these items in a well-ventilated area using hot water and heavy-duty detergent. It is also recommended that these items are line dried on a sunny day. When your PPE is finished drying, store it in an area protected from temperature extremes and excess moisture, separate from your pesticide storage. Be sure to routinely inspect reusable items for signs of degradation like discoloration, bubbling, and cracking. If signs of degradation are present, discard and replace the items with new PPE.

If any PPE or other clothing becomes severely contaminated, ripped, or broken, you should discard these items. PPE and other clothing in this condition will no longer protect you from pesticide exposure. Some PPE items like chemical-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant suits need routine replacement. For example, gloves made of thinner materials, like latex, vinyl, or polyethylene, are meant to be worn once and then thrown away. Gloves made of thicker materials, like neoprene, nitrile, or butyl rubber, can be reused if properly washed in between uses; however, they should also be routinely replaced. A good rule of thumb is to replace reusable gloves after 5-7 days of continuous use.

## Additional Tips and Information

Remember to protect yourself and others while cleaning PPE. You should wear gloves and an apron when handling and cleaning PPE. Keep children and pets out of the area while you are working. Pesticide product labels may also list instructions for cleaning PPE, so remember to check the label for further information. For additional reading on PPE, please refer to:

- Pesticide Environmental Stewardship: [pesticidestewardship.org/personal-protective-equipment/](https://pesticidestewardship.org/personal-protective-equipment/)


### CLEANING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



Maintaining and cleaning personal protective equipment (PPE) is an important part of every pesticide applicator's job. Some items may be cleaned and reused, and some items need routine replacement. Follow these helpful tips for maintaining and cleaning PPE:

- Wash the outside of your gloves with soap and water before removing all PPE worn during a pesticide application. Discard contaminated and/or disposable PPE in a separate bag or disposable container.
- Wear chemical-resistant gloves and an apron while cleaning. In a well-ventilated area, wash items such as rubber boots, goggles, and respirator bodies using hot water and heavy-duty detergent.
- Allow items to line dry outside on a sunny day where sunlight and clean air will continue to breakdown any leftover pesticide residues.
- Store PPE in an area protected from dust, sunlight, temperature extremes, and excess moisture. Do not store PPE with pesticides or other chemicals!

**Virginia Cooperative Extension**  
Virginia Tech • Virginia State University  
EXT.VT.EDU • VTPP.ORG



### LAUNDERING PESTICIDE-CONTAMINATED CLOTHING



• Launder All Clothing Daily • Handle with Rubber Gloves •

**Pre-rinse:** hose off garments outdoors or rinse in tub or agitate in washer

**Pretreat:** use heavy-duty liquid detergent or other pre-treating product

**Washer Load:** wash protective clothing separate from other laundry; wash garments contaminated with the same pesticide together; wash only a few items per load

**Water Level & Temperature:** use full water level and hot water

**Laundry Detergent:** use heavy-duty detergent (liquid detergents dissolve more easily); use recommended amount (or more) for heavy soil or hard water

**Rinse & Dry:** use 2 full warm rinses and line dry outside in sunlight

**Clean Washer:** use hot water, detergent and complete cycle to clean machine

**Virginia Cooperative Extension**  
Virginia Tech • Virginia State University  
EXT.VT.EDU • VTPP.ORG



To obtain downloadable PDFs of the above flyers, please contact Stephanie Blevins Wycoff at [sblevin@vt.edu](mailto:sblevin@vt.edu).

# »Blast

From the

# Past«

Stephanie Blevins Wycoff, Extension Associate, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

## Federal Insecticide Act of 1910

The photo below shows an embossment from an old-timey container that was used to store the pesticide Pyrox. Container embossing became a requirement with the passing of the Federal Insecticide Act of 1910. Congress passed the act to help prevent misbranding and adulteration of pesticide products for public sale. The act discouraged product sales from “home brew” operations with misleading chemicals, which helped protect farmers and consumers from purchasing fraudulent pesticide products.



*Figure 3. An example of a container embossment that was required by the Federal Insecticide Act of 1910.*



# Program Updates

## EPA Updates

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued a final rule revoking all tolerances for chlorpyrifos, effective October 29, 2021. This impacts all agricultural uses of chlorpyrifos (food and feed commodities). The tolerances on all commodities will expire on Feb 28, 2022. Any commodity treated with chlorpyrifos during the 2021 growing season will not be affected by this ruling and can be sold into the marketplace. However, any crops with detected residues after this date will be considered adulterated, and unable to be distributed in interstate commerce.

The rationale for this decision is summarized by EPA: “Based on the currently available data and taking into consideration the currently registered uses for chlorpyrifos, EPA is unable to conclude that the risk from aggregate exposure from the use of chlorpyrifos meets the safety standard of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). Accordingly, EPA is revoking all tolerances for chlorpyrifos.”

The full EPA Notice can be viewed at: [regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0523-0001](https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0523-0001)

An EPA document of Frequently Asked Questions is also posted on its website: [epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/frequent-questions-about-chlorpyrifos-2021-final-rule](https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/frequent-questions-about-chlorpyrifos-2021-final-rule)

## VDACS Updates

### Certification Exams for Prospective Pesticide Applicators

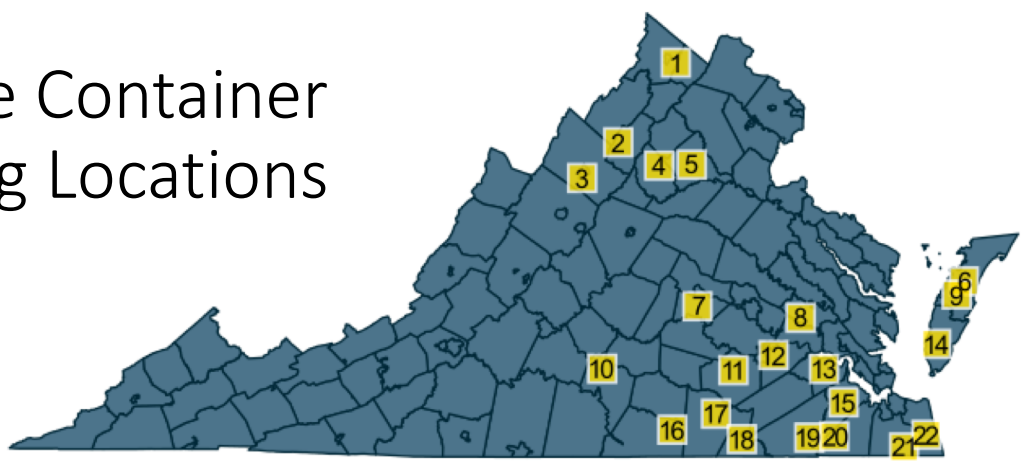
All authorization letters for prospective pesticide applicators to take the exam(s) to become certified expire on the date listed in the letter. There are no extensions to the expiration dates. Prospective pesticide applicators who do not take the exam(s) by the expiration date are required to submit a new application with appropriate fees to take the exam(s).

For prospective applicators with current authorization letters to test, testing options include:

- **Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV):** Prospective pesticide applicators (commercial applicators, private applicators and registered technicians) can take their exams at a DMV customer service center. All services are by appointment only including pesticide applicator certification testing. Appointments can be scheduled on the DMV website. Select “Learner’s Permit/Knowledge Test”. When scheduling an appointment, prospective applicators will select the location where they will be testing. Applicators will next select the knowledge test for “Dealer Operators, Salesperson, Escort or Pesticide Applicator Certification”. According to the website, three months of appointment slots are available at any time on the calendar. Each day, a new day of appointments is added to the end of the available period. New appointment slots will be posted multiple times every hour. Cancellations can also create earlier availability in the calendar. If you do not see availability, all the posted appointment slots are currently booked. Individuals wanting to take a certification exam(s) at DMV should check the site frequently for availability and are encouraged to look outside their area. Should you need additional information regarding DMV reopening or services available, please contact DMV directly.
- **Virginia Pest Management Association (VPMA):** VPMA is offering limited in person testing opportunities to prospective pesticide applicators. Information regarding testing locations and event registration is available on the VPMA website.
- **Proctored Testing by Pesticide Investigators:** The Office of Pesticide Services Pesticide Investigators also proctor testing of prospective applicators. Proctored testing is based upon the availability of the Pesticide Investigator. Contact information for Pesticide Investigators is available at: [vdacs.virginia.gov/about-division-of-consumer-protection.shtml#pesticides](https://vdacs.virginia.gov/about-division-of-consumer-protection.shtml#pesticides).

# Pesticide Container Recycling Locations

09/2021



#	Site	Address	Contact
1	Frederick County Landfill	146 Landfill Rd. Winchester, VA 22601	Ron Kimble: 540.665.5658
2	Battle Creek Landfill	219 Landfill Dr. Luray, VA 22835	Bobby Clark: 540.459.6140 Elizabeth Mullins: 540.778.5794
3	Rockingham County Landfill	2400 Grassy Creek Rd. Harrisonburg, VA	540.564.3159
4	Orange Madison Farmers Co-op	1295 North Main St. Madison, VA 22727	Brad Jarvis: 540.948.6881
5	Culpeper Farmers' Cooperative	15172 Brandy Rd. Culpeper, VA 22701	Carl Stafford: 540.727.3435 ext 351
6	Helena Chemical Co.	24003 Greenbush Road Tasley, VA 23441	Theresa Long: 757.787.1361
7	Powhatan Volunteer Fire Department Company 1	3971 Old Buckingham Road Powhatan, VA 23139	Rachel Henley: 804.598.5640 Dave Johnson: 804.385.6231
8	New Kent Landfill	6301 Olivet Church Rd Providence Forge, VA 23140	Forest Hobbs: 804.966.9645
9	Crop Production Services	18432 Wachapreague Road Melfa, VA 23401	Theresa Long: 757.787.1361
10	Meherrin Ag & Chemical Co.	1409 Vincent Store Road Charlotte Courthouse, VA 23923	JoAnne Jones: 434.542.5884
11	Dinwiddie Landfill	10817 Wheelers Pond Road Dinwiddie, VA 23841	Mike Parrish: 804.469.4514
12	Prince George County Courthouse	6602 Courts Drive Prince George VA 23875	Scott Reiter: 804.733.2686 ext 215
13	Surry Solid Waste Collection Center	409 Goodson Path Surry, VA 23883	757.294.5215
14	Northampton County Landfill	20371 Seaside Road Cape Charles, VA 23310	Ursula Deitch: 757.687.7946
15	Isle of Wight Public Works	13048 Poor House Road Windsor, VA 23487	Livvy Preisser: 757.365.6261
16	Crop Production Services	501 W Danville St. South Hill, VA 23970	Taylor Clarke: 434.738.6191 ext 4371
17	Dolphin Solid Waste Convenience Center	8531 Liberty Road Dolphin, VA 23843	Cynthia Gregg: 434.848.2151
18	Hawkins Supply	1796 Skippers Road Emporia, VA 23875	Sara Rutherford: 434.348.4223
19	Southampton County Fairgrounds	25376 New Market Road Courtland, VA 23837	Josh Holland: 757.653.2572
20	Meherrin Ag & Chemical Co.	6710 S Quay Road Suffolk, VA 23437	Elizabeth Pittman: 757.514.4337
21	Saint Brides Farm and Feed Supply	356 Saint Brides Road East Chesapeake, VA 23322	Roy Flanagan: 757.385.8139
22	Mosquito Control Facility	1848 Pleasant Ridge Road Virginia Beach, VA 23456	Roy Flanagan: 757.385.8139