



# YOLO COUNTY

## AGRICULTURE - WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Humberto Izquierdo Agricultural Commissioner, Sealer of Weights and Measures

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120 West Main Street Suite D, Woodland, California 95695

### 2026 FARM LABOR CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION

1. Pursuant to Section 1695 of the Labor Code every Farm Labor Contractor licensed in the state of California shall:
  - A. Register with the Agricultural Commissioner of the county or counties in which the labor contractor has contracted with a grower.
  - B. Carry his or her license and proof of registration with him or her at all times and exhibit the same to all persons with whom he or she intends to deal in his or her capacity as a farm labor contractor prior to so dealing.
  - C. File with the Agricultural Commissioner of the county or counties in which the labor contractor has contracted with a grower, a correct change of address immediately upon each occasion the licensee permanently moves his or her address.
2. Pursuant to Section 12980 of the Food and Agricultural Code safe working conditions shall be provided for farmworkers that work in or about pesticide-treated areas.
3. Pursuant to Section 6618 of the California Code of Regulations: prior to any pesticide application, a property operator shall give notice to any licensed labor contractor hired by the operator that may have employees on or within 1/4 mile of the field during the pesticide application or the restricted entry interval. Such notice must then be given to the contractor's employees. The notice shall include: location and description of the treated area; time during which entry is restricted; and instructions not to enter the treated field until the restricted entry interval has expired.
4. Pursuant to Section 6761 of the California Code of Regulations each employer shall display a completed PSIS A-9 (Hazard Communication Information, attached) at the worksite whenever field workers are working in a treated field. The labor contractor shall be informed and inform his or her employees as to the location and availability of pesticide use records and appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets, for the fields they are to enter.  
***The specific location and description of where applicable use records are kept must accompany PSIS A-9. This information must be specific enough for fieldworkers to find and have unimpeded access during their normal working hours.***
5. Pursuant to Section 6761.1 of the California Code of Regulations application-specific information shall be made available by the property operator to any employee who will be working in or within 1/4 mile of a treated field. The labor contractor shall inform his or her employees as to the location and availability of such information.
6. Pursuant to Section 6764 of the California Code of Regulations each employer shall assure that each employee assigned to work in a treated field has been trained annually, in a manner the employee understands, before beginning work in the treated field. (See attached handout "Inspection Requirements for Fieldworkers" and "General Symptoms of Pesticide Poisoning.")

7. Pursuant to Section 6766 of the California Code of Regulations emergency medical care shall be planned for in advance for employees who enter treated fields. Employees or their supervisor shall be informed of the name and location of a physician or medical facility where emergency medical care is available and procedures to obtain care. If a pesticide related illness, or an exposure, which may lead to an illness, occurs, the employer shall ensure the employee is taken to a physician immediately.

8. Pursuant to Section 6768 of the California Code of Regulations decontamination facilities shall be accessible to all fieldworkers engaged in activities involving contact with treated surfaces in treated fields. (See attached handout "Inspection Requirements for Fieldworkers.")

9. Pursuant to Section 6770 and 6771 of the California Code of Regulations, an employer shall not allow or direct any employee to enter or remain in a treated field before the restricted entry interval stated on pesticide product labeling except under certain specified conditions. (See attached handout "Field Reentry After Pesticide Application.")

10. "Treated field" is defined as a field, road, path, ditch, border, or headland that has been treated with a pesticide or had a restricted entry interval in effect within the last 30 days.

Your signature below acknowledges that you have reviewed and understand the aforementioned requirements. A civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation may be levied against a person for violating Section 1695 of the Labor Code; Division 7, Chapter 2 Article 10.5 of the California Food and Agricultural Code pertaining to Pesticides and Worker Safety; or Title 3, Division 6, Chapter 3, Subchapter 2, Article 1, or Subchapter 3, Article 3, of the California Code of Regulations pertaining to Field Worker Safety as summarized above.

\_\_\_\_\_   
 Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_   
 Signature

\_\_\_\_\_   
 Registration Number

\_\_\_\_\_   
 Date

Agricultural Commissioner

by: \_\_\_\_\_   
 Agricultural and Standards Specialist

BUSINESS NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## **6770. Field Entry After Scheduled or Completed Pesticide Application.**

(a) The operator of the property shall not allow or direct employees covered under section 6700 (which includes fieldworkers) or their employers (except for those persons who were scheduled to apply the pesticide(s) or supervise the application) to enter a field on the date of the scheduled application unless the operator assures that:

(1) the application has not occurred; and

(2) the application will not occur during the time the employees are in the field to be treated.

(b) The operator of the property shall not allow or direct employees covered under section 6700 (which includes fieldworkers) or their employer to enter a treated field until the operator has received the notice of completion as specified in section 6619(c), and the restricted entry interval has expired or the operator of the property has assured that the restrictions and exceptions pursuant to section 6770(d) have been met.

(c) Any employer hired by the operator of the property shall not allow or direct any of his or her employees to enter a treated field until the employer has received confirmation from the operator of the property that the notice of completion as specified in section 6619(c) has been received, and the restricted entry interval has expired or the operator of the property has assured that the restrictions and exceptions pursuant to section 6770(d) have been met.

(d) The operator of the property and any hired employer shall not allow or direct any of his or her employee(s) to enter a treated field before the restricted entry interval stated on pesticide product labeling or listed in Section 6772 has expired except as below or otherwise expressly authorized by the director pursuant to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 170.112 (d) or (e).

(1) Pesticide handling activities. Employees may enter a treated field during a restricted entry interval to conduct pesticide handling activities, including soil incorporation (mechanical or watered-in), provided the employer assures that they are wearing the personal protective equipment specified on the pesticide product labeling for handling activities.

(2) No contact activities. Employees may enter a treated field during a restricted entry interval provided the employer assures that:

(A) There will be no contact with anything that has been treated, including soil, water, air, equipment, or plant surfaces. Operating tractors or other equipment from inside an enclosed cab or when shields or other control methods, such as operator placement, physically prevent contact of the employee with anything that has been treated is considered to be a "no contact" activity for the purposes of this section provided the required personal protective equipment is immediately available to use if the employee leaves the tractor or other equipment.

(B) Inhalation exposure does not exceed any pesticide product labeling standard or, for greenhouses, the ventilation criteria in section 6769 have been met.

(3) Short-term, limited-contact activities. Employees may enter a treated field during a restricted entry interval specified on pesticide product labeling to conduct limited contact activities (including limited contact irrigation) that are necessary and unforeseen, provided the employer assures that:

(A) The restricted entry interval is not for a pesticide product with the requirement on the labeling for both oral notification and the posting of treated fields (double notification);

(B) At least four hours have elapsed since the end of the application;

(C) Inhalation exposure does not exceed the applicable pesticide product labeling standard or, for greenhouses, the ventilation criteria in Section 6769 have been met;

(D) Exposure is minimal and limited to the feet, legs (below the knees), hands, and forearms (below the elbows);

(E) The personal protective equipment required for early entry is used by the employees. The personal protective equipment and/or work clothing must conform with the label requirements for early entry PPE or consist of at least coveralls, socks, chemical resistant footwear, chemical resistant gloves, and protective eyewear (if eyewear is required by the pesticide product labeling for early entry workers), whichever is more protective;

(F) The time in treated fields under a restricted entry interval does not exceed 8 hours in any 24-hour period for each employee entering under this exception; and

(G) The exception granted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for short-term, limited-contact activities is in effect.

(4) Short-term, high-contact activities. Employee may enter a treated field during a restricted entry interval specified on pesticide product labeling to conduct other activities, not included in (d)(1), (2), and (3) that do not involve hand labor provided the employer assures that:

(A) At least four hours have elapsed since the end of the application;

(B) Inhalation exposure does not exceed any pesticide product labeling standard or, for greenhouses, the ventilation criteria in Section 6769 have been met;

(C) The personal protective equipment specified on pesticide product labeling for early entry is used by the employees. The personal protective equipment and/or work clothing must either conform with the label requirements for early entry PPE; or consist of at least coveralls, socks, chemical resistant footwear, chemical resistant gloves, and protective eyewear (if eyewear is required by the pesticide product labeling for early entry workers), whichever is more protective; and

(D) Entry does not exceed one hour in any 24-hour period for any employee.

(E) Employees may enter a treated field after the expiration of the restricted entry interval specified on pesticide product labeling and while a restricted entry interval specified in Section 6772 is in effect to conduct activities, other than hand labor, provided that employees are wearing work clothing with long sleeves and legs, shoes with socks, and gloves.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Reference: Sections 12980 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

### **6771. Requirements for Early Entry Employees.**

(a) Before any employee may enter a field under restricted entry as permitted by section 6770, the employer shall assure that the employee has been informed of the following in a manner that he or she can understand:

(1) Specific restrictions and conditions pursuant to section 6770 about the work activity to be performed;

(2) Pesticide product labeling precautionary statements related to human hazards;

(3) Symptoms of poisoning;

(4) Emergency first aid and decontamination procedures for pesticide injuries or poisonings, including emergency eye flushing techniques;

(5) How to obtain emergency medical care;

(6) The prevention, recognition, and first aid for heat-related illness if personal protective equipment is used in accordance with Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, section 3395;

(7) The need for, use, and care of personal protective equipment required for early entry into treated fields;

(8) That clothing and personal protective equipment may be contaminated with pesticide residues;

(9) Instructions for removing and storing such clothing and equipment, and laundering such equipment; and

(10) The importance of washing thoroughly at the end of the exposure period.

(b) The employer shall provide all required personal protective equipment and provide for its cleaning (according to pesticide labeling instructions or, absent any instructions, washed in detergent and hot water), repair and replacement when it cannot be adequately cleaned or properly repaired. All personal protective equipment shall be inspected before each day of use. The employer shall assure that all personal protective equipment is kept separate from personal clothing, in a pesticide free, specifically designated place, when not in use. All required personal protective equipment required for fieldworker employees shall meet the applicable standards in section 6738 through 6739.

(c) The employer shall assure that personal protective equipment is used correctly for its intended purpose.

(d) The employer shall assure that cleaned personal protective equipment is dried or stored in a well ventilated place to dry. The employer shall assure that contaminated personal protective equipment is kept and washed separately from other clothing or laundry.

(e) Personal protective equipment must remain the property of the employer. Employees shall not be allowed or directed to take home pesticide contaminated personal protective equipment. The employer shall inform any person who cleans or launders personal protective equipment that the equipment may be contaminated, about the hazards presented, and how to properly handle and clean it.

(f) The employer shall assure that at least one pint of eyeflush water is immediately accessible (carried by the employee or on the vehicle being operated by the employee) to each employee who is performing, during any restricted entry interval specified on pesticide product labeling, early entry activities in a treated field for which the pesticide product labeling requires protective eyewear.

(g) The employer shall assure that employees engaged in tasks pursuant to Section 6770(d)(3) and (4) are provided, at the place where they remove personal protective equipment, sufficient water (of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed), soap, and clean or single use towels so that they may wash thoroughly at the end of the exposure period. When provided at the place where employees remove personal protective equipment, handwashing facilities provided in conjunction with toilet facilities pursuant to Title 8 California Code of Regulations, section 3457 (Field Sanitation), shall be considered adequate for the purposes of this section.

(h) The employer shall assure that a clean, pesticide-free place for storing personal clothing and putting on personal protective equipment at the start of work and taking off personal protective equipment at the end of the exposure period is provided for employees.

(i) The employer shall take appropriate measures to prevent heat related illness, when necessary.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Reference: Sections 12980 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Pesticide Training  
**Fieldworker Training Record**

Name of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of training: \_\_\_\_\_

Crew Identification (optional): \_\_\_\_\_ Crew foreman (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

**See Next Page for Name(s) of Trainees**

Name of Trainer: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Applicator: Type _____ Lic/Cert # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Pest Control Adviser License # _____
<input type="checkbox"/> UCCE Advisor	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Professional Forester # _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Instructor Training Program (attach certificate copy)	<input type="checkbox"/> County Biologist License from CDFA
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other DPR-approved qualification (attach copy)

**Fieldworker Pesticide Safety Training Topics** required by 3CCR section 6764:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Where and in what forms pesticides and residues may be encountered</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Potential hazards that pesticides present to fieldworkers and their families, including acute, chronic, delayed, and sensitization effects</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Routes pesticides can enter the body</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Signs and symptoms of overexposure</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Prevention, recognition, and first aid for heat-related illnesses per 8CCR section 3395</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Wear work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues. Wash work clothes separately from other laundry.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Information provided by Safety Data Sheets</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Hazard communication requirements (Pesticide use records, Application-Specific Information, SDS availability, Completed A-9 location)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Routine decontamination procedures and the employer's responsibility to provide decontamination supplies<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, chewing gum, or using tobacco;</li><li>• Thoroughly wash or shower with soap and water;</li><li>• Change into clean clothes as soon as possible.</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - First aid and emergency decontamination procedures (including emergency eye flushing and procedures if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the employee)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - How and when to obtain emergency medical care</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> - REIs and what field posting means, including both California and federal field posting signs</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Keep out of application exclusion zones</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Employees must be at least 18 years old to perform early-entry activities. Employees must be provided specific information before directed to perform early-entry activities</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Employees cannot be allowed or directed to handle pesticides unless the employee has been trained as a handler</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Employees must not take pesticides home</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Potential hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposures:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Children and nonworking family members should keep away from pesticide-treated fields;</li><li>• After work, remove boots or shoes before entering the home and remove work clothes;</li><li>• Wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - How to report suspected pesticide use violations</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> - Employee rights, including the right:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To receive information about pesticides</li><li>• For the employee's physician or employee representative designated in writing to receive information</li><li>• To be protected against retaliation</li><li>• To report suspected violations to DPR or county agricultural commissioner.</li></ul></li></ul> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each employee must be trained within the last 12 months and before assignment to work in a treated field</li><li>• Training shall be presented in a manner the employee can understand using nontechnical terms, including response to questions</li><li>• Training location reasonably free from distraction and trainer must be present throughout entire presentation</li><li>• This record must be kept for two years, must be accessible to the employee, and must be provided to the employee, the County Agricultural Commissioner or the Department of Pesticide Regulation upon request</li></ul> |
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Pesticide Training  
**Fieldworker Training Record (continued)**

Name of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of training: \_\_\_\_\_

Crew Identification (optional): \_\_\_\_\_ Crew foreman (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

**Training Materials Used** (Include videos, pamphlets, PSIS, or other training materials):

Title

Source


Use additional pages if necessary

<b>Print Your Name</b>	<b>Sign Your Name</b>	<b>Employee ID# (optional)</b>
<b>1</b> _____	_____	_____
<b>2</b> _____	_____	_____
<b>3</b> _____	_____	_____
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<b>19</b> _____	_____	_____
<b>20</b> _____	_____	_____

## Registro de capacitación para los trabajadores del campo

Nombre del empleador: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha de la capacitación: \_\_\_\_\_

Identificación del cuadrilla (opcional): \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor del cuadrilla (opcional): \_\_\_\_\_

**Consulte la siguiente página para ver los nombres de las personas que toman la capacitación**

Nombre del instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Aplicador certificado: Tipo \_\_\_\_\_

Licencia del asesor de control de plagas n.º \_\_\_\_\_

Licencia o certificado n.º \_\_\_\_\_

Consejero de la Extensión Cooperativa de la Universidad de California (UCCE)

Silvicultor profesional registrado n.º \_\_\_\_\_  
 Licencia de biólogo del condado otorgada por el Departamento de Alimentos y Agricultura de California (CDFA)

Programa de Capacitación de Instructores (adjuntar una copia del certificado)

Otras certificaciones aprobadas por el Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas (DPR), (adjuntar una copia)

**Temas sobre la capacitación de seguridad con pesticidas para los trabajadores del campo** requeridos por 3CCR, sección 6764:

- Dónde y en qué formas se pueden encontrar pesticidas y residuos.
- Los posibles riesgos que los pesticidas presentan para los trabajadores del campo y sus familias, incluidos los efectos agudos, crónicos, retardados y de sensibilización.
- Las rutas por donde los pesticidas pueden entrar al cuerpo.
- Las señales y los síntomas de la sobreexposición.
- La prevención, el reconocimiento y primeros auxilios para enfermedades relacionadas con el calor de acuerdo con 8CCR, sección 3395.
- Use ropa de trabajo que proteja al cuerpo de los residuos de pesticidas. Lavar la ropa de trabajo por separado de otras prendas.
- La información provista en las hojas de seguridad.
- Los requisitos de comunicación de riesgo (los registros de uso de pesticidas, la información específica de la aplicación, la disponibilidad de las hojas de datos de seguridad [SDS], la ubicación A-9 completada).
- Los procedimientos de descontaminación de rutina y la responsabilidad del empleador de proporcionar suministros de descontaminación.
  - lavarse las manos antes de comer, beber, usar el baño, mascar chicle o usar tabaco;
  - lavarse o bañarse completamente con jabón y agua;
  - ponerse ropa limpia lo antes posible.
- Primeros auxilios y los procedimientos de descontaminación de emergencia (que incluyen el lavado de ojos de emergencia y los procedimientos si los pesticidas se derraman o se rocían en el empleado).
- Cómo y cuándo obtener atención médica de emergencia.
- Los intervalos de entrada restringida (REI, siglas en inglés) y lo que significa la colocación de letreros en el campo, incluidos los señalamientos federales y de California para colocar letreros en el campo.
- Mantenerse fuera de las zonas de exclusión de la aplicación.
- Los empleados deben tener al menos 18 años de edad para realizar actividades de entrada anticipada. Los empleados deben recibir información específica antes de ordenarles desempeñar actividades de entrada anticipada.
- No se puede permitir u ordenar a los empleados manipular pesticidas a menos que el empleado haya sido capacitado como un manipulador.
- Los empleados no deben llevar pesticidas a sus hogares.
- Los posibles riesgos para niños y mujeres embarazadas a causa de las exposiciones a pesticidas:
  - los niños y los miembros de la familia que no trabajen deben mantenerse alejados de los campos tratados con pesticidas;
  - después de trabajar, quitarse las botas o los zapatos antes de ingresar al hogar y quitarse la ropa de trabajo;
  - lavarse o bañarse antes de entrar en contacto físico con niños o miembros de su familia.
- Cómo informar sospechas de violaciones al uso de pesticidas.
- Los derechos del empleado, que incluyen el derecho a:
  - Recibir información sobre pesticidas.
  - Para el representante del empleado o el médico del empleado nombrado por escrito para recibir la información sobre los pesticidas a que los que puede estar expuesto.
  - Estar protegido contra represalias.
  - Informar sospechas de violaciones al DPR o al comisionado de agricultura del condado.

- Cada empleado debe recibir capacitación durante los últimos 12 meses y antes de la asignación para trabajar en un campo tratado.
- La capacitación debe presentarse de una manera que el empleado pueda entender, usando términos no técnicos, incluyendo respuestas a preguntas.
- El sitio para la capacitación no debe tener distracciones, de manera razonable, y el instructor debe estar presente durante toda la presentación.
- Este documento debe ser guardado durante dos años, debe ser accesible al empleado y debe ser proporcionando al empleado, al Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado o al Departamento de Reglamentación del Pesticida a la solicitud.

# Registro de capacitación para los trabajadores del campo (continuación)

Nombre del empleador: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha de la capacitación: \_\_\_\_\_

Identificación del cuadrilla (opcional): \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor del cuadrilla (opcional): \_\_\_\_\_

**Materiales de capacitación utilizados** (Incluir videos, panfletos, Serie Información de Seguridad con Pesticida (PSIS, siglas en inglés), u otros materiales de capacitación):

Título	Fuente
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Use páginas adicionales si es necesario

	Escriba su nombre en letra de molde	Firme su nombre	N.º de identificación de empleado (opcional)
1	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____
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## GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF PESTICIDE POISONING

### INSECTICIDES

<b>ORGANOPHOSPHATES</b>		Symptoms appear during exposure or within 12 hours of exposure (usually within 4 hours)
Diazinon Malathion Naled (Dibrom) Phorate (Thimet) Disulfoton (Disyston) Phosmet (Imidan) Fonofos (Dyfonate) Fenamiphos (Nemacur) Dimethoate (Cygon)	Chlorpyrifos (Dursban, Lorsban) Methyl Parathion (Penncap) Azinphos-methyl (Guthion) Dichlorvos (DDVP, Vapona) Methamidophos (Monitor) Methidathion (Supracide) Oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox-R)	Early symptoms: Headache, nausea, dizziness; anxiety, restlessness. Severe poisoning: Muscle twitching, weakness, tremors, incoordination, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea; hypersecretion (sweating, salivation, tearing); blurred/dark vision, pinpoint pupils; tightness in chest, wheezing, productive cough, breathing difficulty; confusion or bizarre behavior; unconsciousness, incontinence, convulsions, depression of respiratory drive; coma; death. Chronic symptoms: Persistent anorexia, weakness, discomfort, uneasiness.
<b>CARBAMATES</b>		Symptoms appear during exposure or within 12 hours of exposure
Aldicarb (Temik) Carbaryl (Sevin) Carofuran (Furadan) Oxamyl (Vydate)	Methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin) Propoxur (Baygon) Bendiocarb (Ficam, Tattoo)	Early symptoms: Discomfort, uneasiness, muscle weakness, dizziness, profuse sweating. Headache, salivation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea often prominent. Severe poisoning: Pinpoint pupils, incoordination, slurred speech. Labored or difficulty breathing, chest tightness, blue or gray discoloration of skin, frothy cough. Blurred vision, muscle twitching, spasms. Convulsions
<b>SOLID ORGANOCHLORINES (CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS)</b>		Early symptoms appear 20 minutes to 4 hours after exposure; Severe poisoning symptoms may appear as long as 48 hours after exposure.
Endosulfan (Thiodan) Lindane (Isotox)	Dicofol (Kelthane) Methoxychlor (Marlate)	Early symptoms: Sensitivity to pain or touch and/or numbness and tingling in face and extremities. Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, incoordination, tremors, mental confusion. Severe poisoning: Muscle twitching, convulsions. Respiratory depression, coma.
<b>PYRETHROIDS</b>		Symptoms appear within minutes, or within 1 to 2 hours, and rarely persist more than 24 hours.
Cyfluthrin (Baythroid) Permethrin (Ambush, Pounce) Esfenvalerate (Asana)		Contact: Stinging, burning, itching, tingling, numbness. Extraordinary absorbed doses may rarely cause incoordination, tremors, salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, and irritability to sound and touch
<b>MITICIDES</b>		
Propargite (Omite, Comite)		Contact: Skin irritation, sensitization, or corrosive damage. Irreversible eye damage. Inhalation: Irritation of eyes, lung, or mucous membranes. Dizziness, headache, nausea, narcosis. Ingestion: Corrosion. Central nervous system depression.
Sulfur (Ben-Sul, Dusting Sulfur, Golden Dew, Liquid Sulfur, Thiben, Thilolux, Yellow Jacket)		Contact: Skin, eye, and respiratory irritation. Inhalation of gaseous sulfur oxides: Eye and respiratory irritation. Ingestion: Diarrhea, dehydration.

### HERBICIDES

<b>CHLOROPHENOXYLS</b>		
2,4-D (Dacamine, Formula 40, Weedar, Weed-B-Gone, Weedone) 2,4-DB (Butoxone, Butyrac) MCPA (Rhomene, Weedone) Dicamba (Banvel)		Contact: Irritation of skin and mucous membranes. Inhalation: Burning sensation in eyes, nose, throat and chest, and coughing. Dizziness and anxiety with prolonged inhalation. Ingestion: Irritation of the stomach, vomiting. Chest and abdominal pain, diarrhea. Severe poisoning: Headache, mental confusion, bizarre behavior, unconsciousness. Less common symptoms: Muscular stiffness, lack of reflexes, muscle twitching, convulsions.
<b>DIPYRIDYLS</b>		Symptoms may begin within a few hours to 72 hours of exposure.
Diquat Paraquat (Gramoxone, Starfire)		Contact: Dry and fissuring of skin, loss of fingernails. Blistering and ulceration with prolonged skin contact. Severe conjunctivitis, inflamed eyes, permanent corneal opacification with eye contact. Prolonged inhalation: Nosebleed Early symptoms of ingestion: Burning pain in mouth, throat, chest, and upper abdomen (corrosive). Giddiness, headache, fever, pain or tenderness of muscles, severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Agitation, restlessness, disorientation, psychotic behavior. Systemic poisoning: Swelling, edema and ulceration of the mucosal linings of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and intestine. Frothy cough, shock, coma, death.

### FUMIGANTS

Methyl Bromide	Early inhalation symptoms: Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, tremors, and incoordination. Respiratory symptoms may be delayed 4 to 12 hours after exposure: Severe irritation to the lower respiratory tract, difficult breathing, hemorrhage. Skin contact with liquid: severe burning, itching, and deep blistering. Severe poisoning: Convulsions, death
Aluminum Phosphide (Phostoxin, Fumitoxin)	Phosphine gas (taste and order of garlic or rotting fish). Fatigue, nausea, headache, dizziness, thirst, cough, shortness of breath, numbness, tingling, jaundice.

### RODENT BAIT

Convulsants (Strychnine)	Symptoms usually appear within 20 minutes of exposure. Violent convulsions; bitter taste, salivation, tremors, muscle tenderness.
Idandiones (Diphacinone, Chlorophacinone)	Symptoms may occur 36 to 72 hours after exposure. Hemorrhaging.
Inorganics (Zinc Phosphide)	Inhalation: Frothy cough; rapid, labored breathing. Ingestion: Nausea and vomiting, excitement, chills, chest tightness, difficult breathing, cough; shock, jaundice, hemorrhage, delirium, convulsions, coma, death

This list is not all inclusive. Pesticide labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) may have more detailed information.

## SINTOMAS GENERALES DE ENVENENAMIENTO DE LOS PESTICIDAS

### LOS INSECTICIDAS

<b>ORGANOSFATOS</b>		Sintomas aparecen durante exposición o dentro de 12 horas de la exposición (usualmente dentro de 4 horas)
Diazinon Malathion Naled (Dibrom) Forate (Thimet) Disulfoton (Disyston) Fosmet (Imidan) Fonofos (Dyfonate) Fenamiphos (Nemacur) Dimethoate (Cygon)	Chlorpirifos (Dursban, Lorsban) Parathion de Metilo (Penncap) Azinfos-metilo (Guthion) Diclorfos (DDVP, Vapona) Methamidophos (Monitor) Methidathion (Supracide) Oxydemeton-metilo (Metasystox-R)	Primeros síntomas: Dolor de cabeza, náusea, mareo; ansiedad, agitación. Envenenamiento severo: Se crispán los músculos, debilidad, temores, descoordinación, vomito, calambres del estomago, diarrea; hipersecreción (sudor, salivación, ojos lagrimosos); vista borrosa u oscuro, pupilas pequeñas; sensación de pecho apretado, resolla, tos productiva, dificultad al respirar; confusión o conducta extraña; inconsciencia, incontinencia, convulsiones, depresión respiratoria; coma; muerte. Síntomas crónicos: Anorexia persistente, debilidad, inquietud.
<b>CARBOMATOS</b>		Sintomas aparecen durante exposición o dentro de 12 horas de la exposición.
Aldicarb (Temik) Carbaryl (Sevin) Carofuran (Furadan) Oxamyl (Vydate)	Methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin) Propoxur (Baygon) Bendiocarb (Ficam, Tattoo)	Primeros síntomas: inquietud, debilidad de los músculos, mareo, sudor profuso. Dolor de cabeza, salivación, náusea, vomito, dolor del estomago, y diarrea presente en muchos casos. Envenenamiento severo: Pupilas pequeñas, descoordinación, mala pronunciación. Respiración con esfuerzo o dificultad, pecho apretado, piel, de color azul o gris, tos con esputo. Vista borrosa, espasmos. Convulsiones.
<b>ORGANOCORINOS SÓLIDOS (HIDROCARBONOS CLORINADOS)</b>		Primeros síntomas aparecen de 20 minutos a 4 horas después de la exposición; Síntomas de envenenamiento severo puede aparecer hasta 48 horas después de la exposición.
Endosulfan (Thiodan) Lindano (Isotox)	Dicofol (Kelthane) Methoxychlor (Marlate)	Primeros síntomas: piel delicada, entumecida, u hormigueo en la cara y extremidades. Dolor de cabeza, mareo, náusea, vomito, descoordinación, temores, confusión mental. Envenenamiento severo: Se crispán los músculos, convulsiones. Depresión respiratoria, coma.
<b>PYRETHROIDES</b>		Sintomas aparecen dentro de minutos, o dentro de 1 a 2 horas, y es raro que duren mas que 24 horas.
Cyfluthrin (Baythroid) Permethrin (Ambush, Pounce) Esfenvalerate (Asana)		Contacto: Punzadas, ardosa, entumecida, hormigueo, o comezón en la piel. Si se aborbe mucho, puede causar descoordinación, temores, salivación, vomito, diarrea, e irritabilidad al sonido y al tacto
<b>MITICIDAS</b>		
Propargita (Omite, Comite)		Contacto: Irritación, sensibilidad, o daño corrosivo a la piel u ojos. Daño irreversible a los ojos. Inhalación: Irritación de los ojos, pulmones, o membranas mucosas. Mareo, dolor de cabeza, náusea, narcosis. Ingestión: Corrosión. Depresión del sistema nervioso central.
Azufre (Ben-Sul, Dusting Sulfur, Golden Dew, Liquid Sulfur, Thiben, Thilolux, Yellow Jacket)		Contacto: Irritación de piel y membranas mucosas. Inhalación de óxidos gaseosos del azufre: Irritación del ojo y el sistema respiratorio. Ingestión: Diarrea, deshidratado.

### LOS HERBICIDAS

<b>CHLOROPHENOXYS</b>		
2,4-D (Dacamine, Formula 40, Weedar, Weed-B-Gone) 2,4-DB (Butoxone, Butyrac) MCPA (Rhomene, Weedone) Dicamba (Banvel)		Contacto: Irritación de piel y membranas mucosas. Inhalación: Sensación ardosa en los ojos, nariz, garganta, y pecho; tos. Mareo y ansiedad con inhalación prolongada. Ingestión: Irritación del estomago, vomito. Dolor del pecho y del estomago, diarrea. Envenenamiento severo: Dolor de cabeza, confusión mental, conducta extraña, inconsciencia. Síntomas menos común: Músculos tiesos, falta de reflejos, se crispán los músculos, convulsiones.
<b>DIPYRIDYLS</b>		Sintomas puede empezar dentro de unas pocas horas hasta 72 horas después de la exposición.
Diquat Paraquat (Gramoxone, Starfire)		Contacto: Piel seca y grietada, uñas se caen. Ampollas y úlceras con contacto prolongado con la piel. Conjuntivitis severa, ojos hinchados, opacificación permanente de la córnea con contacto con los ojos. Inhalación prolongada: Hemorragia de la nariz. Primeros síntomas después de ingestión: Sensación ardosa en la boca, la garganta, el pecho, y el estomago superior (corrosiva). Ventiginoso, dolor de cabeza, fiebre, musculous dolorosos o delicados, dolor del estomago severo, náusea, vomito, diarrea. Agitación, inquietud, desorientación, conducta sicótica. Envenenamiento sistémico: Tumefacción y ulceración de las membranas de la boca, farinxe, esófago, estomago, e intestino. Tos con esputo, postración nerviosa, coma, muerte.

### LOS FUMIGANTES

Bromuro de metilo (Methyl Bromide)	Primeros síntomas de inhalación: Dolor de cabeza, mareo, náusea, vomito, temores, y descoordinación. Síntomas respiratorios puede aparecer de 4 a 12 horas después de la exposición: Irritación severa al sistema respiratorio, dificultad al respirar, hemorragia. Contacto a la piel con liquido: Sensación ardosa y de comezón severa, y ampollas profundas. Envenenamiento severo: convulsiones, muerte
Fosforo de aluminio (Phostoxin, Fumitoxin)	Gas de fosfine (sabor y olor de ajo o pescado podrido). Fatiga, náusea, dolor de cabeza, mareo, sed, tos, corto de respiración, entumecido, hormigueo, ictericia

### LOS RODENTICIDAS

Convulsantes (Estricnina)	Usualmente los síntomas aparecen dentro de 20 minutos de la exposición. Onvulsiones violentas; sabor amargo, salivación, temores, músculos delicados.
Idandiones (Diphacinone, Chlorophacinone)	Síntomas puede ocurrir desde 36 a 72 horas después de la exposición. Hemorragia.
Inorganicos (Fosfuro De Zinc)	Inhalación: Tos con esputo; respiración rápida y con esfuerzo. Ingestión: Náusea y vomito, exaltación, sensación de frío, pecho apretado, dificultad al respirar, tos; postración nerviosa, ictericia, hemorragia, delirio, convulsiones, coma, muerte.

Esta lista no es completa. Las etiquetas de los pesticidas y la hoja MSDS puede contener información mas detallada.

## Cal/OSHA HEAT ADVISORY

**When employees work in hot conditions, employers must take special precautions in order to prevent heat illness. Heat illness can progress to heat stroke and be fatal, especially when emergency treatment is delayed. An effective approach to heat illness is vital to protecting the lives of California workers.**

California law requires employers to identify and evaluate workplace hazards and take the steps necessary to address them. The risk of heat illness can be significantly reduced by consistently following just a few simple steps. Employers of outdoor workers at temporary work locations must be particularly alert and also plan for providing first aid and emergency medical services should they become necessary. All workers should be accounted for during and at the end of the work shift.

Heat illness results from a combination of factors including environmental temperature and humidity, direct radiant heat from the sun or other sources, air speed, and workload. Personal factors, such as age, weight, level of fitness, medical condition, use of medications and alcohol, and acclimatization effect how well the body deals with excess heat.

### Heat Illness Risk Reduction

**1. Recognize the Hazard.** There is no absolute cut-off below which work in heat is not a risk. With heavy work at high relative humidity or if workers are wearing protective clothing, even work at 70°F can present a risk. In the relative humidity levels often found in hot areas of California (20 to 40 percent) employers need to take some actions to effectively reduce heat illness risk when temperatures approach 80 °F. At temperatures above 90 °F, especially with heavy work, heat risk reduction needs to be a major concern.

**2. Water.** There must be an adequate supply of clean, cool, potable water. Employees who are working in the heat need to drink 3-4 glasses of water per hour, including at the start of the shift, in order to replace the water lost to sweat. For an eight-hour day this means employers must provide two or more gallons per person. Thirst is an unreliable indicator of dehydration. Employees often need ongoing encouragement to consume adequate fluids, especially when the workload or process does not encourage breaks.

**3. Shade.** The direct heat of the sun can add as much as 15 degrees to the heat index. If possible, work should be performed in the shade. If not, employers where possible, should provide a shaded area for breaks and when employees need relief from the sun. Wide brimmed hats can also decrease the impact of direct heat.

**4. Acclimatization.** People need time for their bodies to adjust to working in heat. This “acclimatization” is particularly important for employees returning to work after (1) a prolonged absence, (2) recent illness, or (3) recently moving from a cool to a hot climate. For heavy work under very hot conditions, a period of 4 to 10 days of progressively increasing work time starting with about 2 hours work per day under the working conditions is recommended. For less severe conditions at least the first 2 or 3 days of work in the heat should be limited to 2 to 4 hours. Monitor employees closely for signs and symptoms of heat illness, particularly when they have not been working in heat for the last few days, and when a heat wave occurs.

**5. Rest Breaks.** Rest breaks are important to reduce internal heat load and provide time for cooling. Heat illness occurs due to a combination of environmental and internal

heat that cannot be adequately dissipated. Breaks should be taken in cooler, shaded areas. Rest breaks also provide an opportunity to drink water.

**6. Prompt Medical Attention.** Recognizing the symptoms of heat illness and providing an effective response requires promptly acting on early warning signs. Common early symptoms and signs of heat illness include headache, muscle cramps, and unusual fatigue. However, progression to more serious illness can be rapid and can include unusual behavior, nausea/vomiting, weakness, rapid pulse excessive sweating or hot dry skin, seizures, and fainting or loss of consciousness.

**Any of these symptoms require immediate attention.** Even the initial symptoms may indicate serious heat exposure. If medical personnel are not immediately available on-site, and you suspect severe heat illness, you must call 911.

Regardless of the worker's protests, no employee with any of the symptoms of possible serious heat illness noted above should be sent home or left unattended without medical assessment and authorization.

**7. Training.** Supervisors and employees must be trained in the risks of heat illness, and the measures to protect themselves and their co-workers. Training should include:

- ? Why it is important to prevent heat illness
- ? Procedures for acclimatization
- ? The need to drink approximately one quart per hour of water to replace fluids.
- ? The need to take breaks out of the heat
- ? How to recognize the symptoms of heat illness
- ? How to contact emergency services, and how to effectively report the work location to 911.

### §3395. Heat Illness Prevention in Outdoor Places of Employment.

#### Heat Illness Prevention resources for Employers and Workers

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(a) Title, Scope, and Application.

(1) This section shall be known and may be cited as the Maria Isabel Vasquez Jimenez heat illness standard, and shall apply to all outdoor places of employment.

Exception: If an industry is not listed in subsection (a)(2), employers in that industry are not required to comply with subsection (e), High-heat procedures.

(2) List of industries subject to all provisions of this standard, including subsection (e):

(A) Agriculture

(B) Construction

(C) Landscaping

(D) Oil and gas extraction

(E) Transportation or delivery of agricultural products, construction materials or other heavy materials (e.g. furniture, lumber, freight, cargo, cabinets, industrial or commercial materials), except for employment that consists of operating an air-conditioned vehicle and does not include loading or unloading.

(3) This section applies to the control of risk of occurrence of heat illness. This is not intended to exclude the application of other sections of Title 8, including, but not necessarily limited to, sections 1512, 1524, 3203, 3363, 3400, 3439, 3457, 6251, 6512, 6969, 6975, 8420 and 8602(e).

Note No. 1: The measures required here may be integrated into the employer's written Injury and Illness Program required by section 3203, or maintained in a separate document.

Note No. 2: This standard is enforceable by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health pursuant to Labor Code sections 6308 and 6317 and any other statutes conferring enforcement powers upon the Division. It is a violation of Labor Code sections 6310, 6311, and 6312 to discharge or discriminate in any other manner against employees for exercising their rights under this or any other provision offering occupational safety and health protection to employees.

(b) Definitions.

“Acclimatization” means temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually when a person is exposed to it. Acclimatization peaks in most people within four to fourteen days of regular work for at least two hours per day in the heat.

“Heat Illness” means a serious medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope and heat stroke.

“Environmental risk factors for heat illness” means working conditions that create the possibility that heat illness could occur, including air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat sources such as the ground, air movement, workload severity and duration, protective clothing and personal protective equipment worn by employees.

“Landscaping” means providing landscape care and maintenance services and/or installing trees, shrubs, plants, lawns, or gardens, or providing these services in conjunction with the design of landscape plans and/or the construction (i.e., installation) of walkways, retaining walls, decks, fences, ponds, and similar structures, except for employment by an employer who operates a fixed establishment where the work is to be performed and where drinking water is plumbed.

“Oil and gas extraction” means operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, exploring for crude petroleum or natural gas, mining or extracting of oil or gas or recovering liquid hydrocarbons from oil or gas field gases.

“Personal risk factors for heat illness” means factors such as an individual's age, degree of acclimatization, health, water consumption, alcohol consumption, caffeine consumption, and use of prescription medications that affect the body's water retention or other physiological responses to heat.

“Shade” means blockage of direct sunlight. One indicator that blockage is sufficient is when objects do not cast a shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not adequate when heat in the area of shade defeats the purpose of shade, which is to allow the body to cool. For example, a car sitting in the sun does not provide acceptable shade to a person inside it, unless the car is running with air conditioning. Shade may be provided by any natural or artificial means that does not expose employees to unsafe or unhealthy conditions and that does not deter or discourage access or use.

“Temperature” means the dry bulb temperature in degrees Fahrenheit obtainable by using a thermometer to measure the outdoor temperature in an area where there is no shade. While the temperature measurement must be taken in an area with full sunlight, the bulb or sensor of the thermometer should be shielded while taking the measurement, e.g., with the hand or some other object, from direct contact by sunlight.

(c) Provision of water. Employees shall have access to potable drinking water meeting the requirements of Sections 1524, 3363, and 3457, as applicable, including but not limited to the requirements that it be fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge. The water shall be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working. Where drinking water is not plumbed or otherwise continuously supplied, it shall be provided in sufficient quantity at the beginning of the work shift to provide one quart per employee per hour for drinking for the entire shift. Employers may begin the shift with smaller quantities of water if they have effective procedures for replenishment during the shift as needed to allow employees to drink one quart or more per hour. The frequent drinking of water, as described in subsection (h)(1)(C), shall be encouraged.

(d) Access to shade.

(1) Shade shall be present when the temperature exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit. When the outdoor temperature in the work area exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the employer shall have and maintain one or more areas with shade at all times while employees are present that are either open to the air or provided with ventilation or cooling. The amount of shade present shall be at least enough to accommodate the number of employees on recovery or rest periods, so that they can sit in a normal posture fully in the shade without having to be in physical contact with each other. The shade shall be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working. Subject to the same specifications, the amount of shade present during meal periods shall be at least enough to accommodate the number of employees on the meal period who remain onsite.

(2) Shade shall be available when the temperature does not exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit. When the outdoor temperature in the work area does not exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit employers shall either provide shade as per subsection (d)(1) or provide timely access to shade upon an employee's request.

(3) Employees shall be allowed and encouraged to take a preventative cool-down rest in the shade when they feel the need to do so to protect themselves from overheating. Such access to shade shall be permitted at all times. An individual employee who takes a preventative cool-down rest (A) shall be monitored and asked if he or she is experiencing symptoms of heat illness; (B) shall be encouraged to remain in the shade; and (C) shall not be ordered back to work until any signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated, but in no event less than 5 minutes in addition to the time needed to access the shade.

(4) If an employee exhibits signs or reports symptoms of heat illness while taking a preventative cool-down rest or during a preventative cool-down rest period, the employer shall provide appropriate first aid or emergency response according to subsection (f) of this section.

Exceptions to subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2):

(1) Where the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or unsafe to have a shade structure, or otherwise to have shade present on a continuous basis, the employer may utilize alternative procedures for providing access to shade if the alternative procedures provide equivalent protection.

(2) Except for employers in the agricultural industry, cooling measures other than shade (e.g., use of misting machines) may be provided in lieu of shade if the employer can demonstrate that these measures are at least as effective as shade in allowing employees to cool.

(e) High-heat procedures. The employer shall implement high-heat procedures when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit. These procedures shall include the following to the extent practicable:

(1) Ensuring that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees at the work site can contact a supervisor when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone or text messaging device, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is reliable.

(2) Observing employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness. The employer shall ensure effective employee observation/monitoring by implementing one or more of the following:

(A) Supervisor or designee observation of 20 or fewer employees, or

(B) Mandatory buddy system, or

(C) Regular communication with sole employee such as by radio or cellular phone, or

(D) Other effective means of observation.

(3) Designating one or more employees on each worksite as authorized to call for emergency medical services, and allowing other employees to call for emergency services when no designated employee is available.

(4) Reminding employees throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water.

(5) Pre-shift meetings before the commencement of work to review the high heat procedures, encourage employees to drink plenty of water, and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary.

(6) For employees employed in agriculture, the following shall also apply:

When temperatures reach 95 degrees or above, the employer shall ensure that the employee takes a minimum ten minute net preventative cool-down rest period every two hours. The preventative cool-down rest period required by this paragraph may be provided concurrently with any other meal or rest period required by Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 14 (8 CCR 11140) if the timing of the preventative cool-down rest period coincides with a required meal or rest period thus resulting in no additional preventative cool-down rest period required in an eight hour workday. If the workday will extend beyond eight hours, then an additional preventative cool-down rest period will be required at the conclusion of the eighth hour of work; and if the workday extends beyond ten hours, then another preventative cool-down rest period will be required at the conclusion of the tenth hour and so on. For purposes of this section, preventative cool-down rest period has the same meaning as "recovery period" in Labor Code Section 226.7(a).

(f) Emergency Response Procedures. The Employer shall implement effective emergency response procedures including:

(1) Ensuring that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees at the work site can contact a supervisor or emergency medical services when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone or text messaging device, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is reliable. If an electronic device will not furnish reliable communication in the work area, the employer will ensure a means of summoning emergency medical services.

(2) Responding to signs and symptoms of possible heat illness, including but not limited to first aid measures and how emergency medical services will be provided.

(A) If a supervisor observes, or any employee reports, any signs or symptoms of heat illness in any employee, the supervisor shall take immediate action commensurate with the severity of the illness.

(B) If the signs or symptoms are indicators of severe heat illness (such as, but not limited to, decreased level of consciousness, staggering, vomiting, disorientation, irrational behavior or convulsions), the employer must implement emergency response procedures.

(C) An employee exhibiting signs or symptoms of heat illness shall be monitored and shall not be left alone or sent home without being offered onsite first aid and/or being provided with emergency medical services in accordance with the employer's procedures.

(3) Contacting emergency medical services and, if necessary, transporting employees to a place where they can be reached by an emergency medical provider.

(4) Ensuring that, in the event of an emergency, clear and precise directions to the work site can and will be provided as needed to emergency responders.

(g) Acclimatization.

(1) All employees shall be closely observed by a supervisor or designee during a heat wave. For purposes of this section only, "heat wave" means any day in which the predicted high temperature for the day will be at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit and at least ten degrees Fahrenheit higher than the average high daily temperature in the preceding five days.

(2) An employee who has been newly assigned to a high heat area shall be closely observed by a supervisor or designee for the first 14 days of the employee's employment.

(h) Training.

(1) Employee training. Effective training in the following topics shall be provided to each supervisory and non-supervisory employee before the employee begins work that should reasonably be anticipated to result in exposure to the risk of heat illness:

(A) The environmental and personal risk factors for heat illness, as well as the added burden of heat load on the body caused by exertion, clothing, and personal protective equipment.

(B) The employer's procedures for complying with the requirements of this standard, including, but not limited to, the employer's responsibility to provide water, shade, cool-down rests, and access to first aid as well as the employees' right to exercise their rights under this standard without retaliation.

(C) The importance of frequent consumption of small quantities of water, up to 4 cups per hour, when the work environment is hot and employees are likely to be sweating more than usual in the performance of their duties.

(D) The concept, importance, and methods of acclimatization pursuant to the employer's procedures under subsection (i)(4).

- (E) The different types of heat illness, the common signs and symptoms of heat illness, and appropriate first aid and/or emergency responses to the different types of heat illness, and in addition, that heat illness may progress quickly from mild symptoms and signs to serious and life threatening illness.
- (F) The importance to employees of immediately reporting to the employer, directly or through the employee's supervisor, symptoms or signs of heat illness in themselves, or in co-workers.
- (G) The employer's procedures for responding to signs or symptoms of possible heat illness, including how emergency medical services will be provided should they become necessary.
- (H) The employer's procedures for contacting emergency medical services, and if necessary, for transporting employees to a point where they can be reached by an emergency medical service provider.
- (I) The employer's procedures for ensuring that, in the event of an emergency, clear and precise directions to the work site can and will be provided as needed to emergency responders. These procedures shall include designating a person to be available to ensure that emergency procedures are invoked when appropriate.
- (2) Supervisor training. Prior to supervising employees performing work that should reasonably be anticipated to result in exposure to the risk of heat illness effective training on the following topics shall be provided to the supervisor:
- (A) The information required to be provided by section (h)(1) above.
- (B) The procedures the supervisor is to follow to implement the applicable provisions in this section.
- (C) The procedures the supervisor is to follow when an employee exhibits signs or reports symptoms consistent with possible heat illness, including emergency response procedures.
- (D) How to monitor weather reports and how to respond to hot weather advisories.
- (i) Heat Illness Prevention Plan. The employer shall establish, implement, and maintain, an effective heat illness prevention plan. The plan shall be in writing in both English and the language understood by the majority of the employees and shall be made available at the worksite to employees and to representatives of the Division upon request. The Heat Illness Prevention Plan may be included as part of the employer's Illness and Injury Prevention Program required by section 3203, and shall, at a minimum, contain:
- (1) Procedures for the provision of water and access to shade.
- (2) The high heat procedures referred to in subsection (e).
- (3) Emergency Response Procedures in accordance with subsection (f).
- (4) Acclimatization methods and procedures in accordance with subsection (g).

Note: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 6721, Labor Code.

# PESTICIDE SAFETY



Information

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**A No. 9**

## Pesticide Safety Rules for Employees Working in Fields

Your training and this leaflet tell you about pesticide dangers at work. Pesticides are chemicals that are used to control unwanted insects, weeds, and plant diseases. If you work on a farm, or in a forest, greenhouse, or nursery, your employer must know about the pesticides used and help you learn how to protect yourself.

### FERTILIZERS ARE NOT PESTICIDES.

### EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

Your employer must plan for medical care before you start working where pesticides have been used. You or your supervisor must be informed of the location of the doctor. If you think that pesticides made you sick or hurt you at work, immediately tell your employer. They must make sure that you are taken to the doctor immediately. Do not drive yourself to the doctor if you get sick at work.

**Emergency medical care is available at:**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

If more space is needed, your employer may attach a list of medical facilities to this leaflet and write "See attached list" in the above space.

**REMEMBER:** You DO NOT have to pay for medical care if you get sick or hurt from pesticides at work.



**EMPLOYERS:** This is the hazard communication leaflet for your fieldworkers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display a copy of this leaflet at the employee's worksite, all permanent decontamination facilities, and decontamination facilities serving 11 or more workers. If requested, you must read this leaflet to an employee in a language the employee understands.

## WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I START FEELING SICK AT WORK?

Pesticides can make you sick. Symptoms of pesticide poisoning can be the same as being stressed or ill from heat, having the flu, or other common illnesses. If you get a headache, dizziness, coughing, eye pain, blurred vision, burning eyes, an upset stomach, flu-like symptoms, or a rash while working in the field, ask your employer to take you to the doctor. You can also get skin rashes from plants and insects in the field.

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## WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS?

Your employer must explain your rights to you. If you need help understanding your rights, call or go to your local County Agricultural Commissioner's office, local legal aid and worker's rights organization, union, or the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR).

### 1. Right to Know

You have the right to know the following about pesticides that have been used recently where you work:

- The crop or site treated.
- Where the pesticide was applied.
- When the application started and ended.
- The restricted entry interval (REI).
- Name of the pesticide, active ingredient(s), and U.S. EPA or California registration number.
- The Safety Data Sheet for the applied pesticide.

Your employer must tell you where this information is kept, and must tell you if the location of this information changes. For recent applications, your employer must let you see the records anytime you want without having to ask anyone. You may have to ask to see older records.

You can find information about recent pesticide use at:  
(Employers: this is the application-specific information)

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

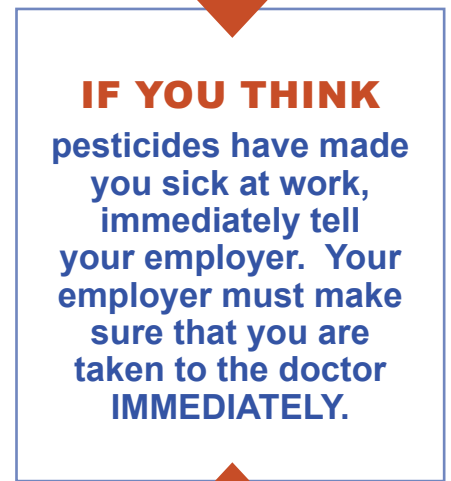
HOW TO FIND THE INFORMATION: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If more space is needed, your employer may attach a list of grower names, addresses, and descriptions to this leaflet and write "See attached list" in the above space.

### 2. Right to Worker's Compensation

If you get sick or hurt BECAUSE OF YOUR JOB, you have the right to file for worker's compensation. Worker's compensation will pay for your medical bills, and sometimes, lost pay.



### 3. Right to Access and Review Training Records

You have the right to look at your safety training records from your employer. These records are kept at:

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Right to Obtain Information

You, your doctor, or your representative designated in writing can receive information from the grower or your employer. This includes which pesticides the fields were treated with or any other pesticide record the grower or your employer has to keep.

### 5. Right to Report Unsafe Conditions

Pesticide safety for workers is the top priority of the County Agricultural Commissioner and DPR. You have the right to report unsafe pesticide work conditions and suspected pesticide use violations without being punished or fired. Neither the grower nor your employer will be told who made the complaint. Your statements about the safety problems must be checked out right away.

### 6. Right to Be Protected From Retaliation

You are protected from being fired, from discrimination, and from any retaliatory action due to the exercise of any of your rights.

## WHO DO I TELL ABOUT DANGERS AT WORK?

Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. If you have a complaint about pesticide safety, call your County Agricultural Commissioner. Your local County Agricultural Commissioner's office is:

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

If you have other health and safety complaints (bathrooms, heat stress, drinking water, etc.), file them with the California Department of Industrial Relations Cal/OSHA office by calling: 1-844-522-6734.

## HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF FROM PESTICIDES?

Learn all you can from this leaflet and your safety training. **BE SAFE.** Know where you may be exposed to pesticides. If your employer tells you to stay out of a field, do not go in it. Stay away from equipment that is applying pesticides. After working in a field, wash your hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using your phone, smoking,



or going to the bathroom. At the end of the day, remove your boots or shoes before entering your home and removing your work clothes. Wash your body and hair with soap or shampoo right after work, and change into clean clothes as soon as possible. Wash your work clothes before wearing them again.

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## **WHEN I WORK IN A FIELD, WHAT MUST MY EMPLOYER GIVE ME TO WASH UP?**

When you work in a field that has been treated with pesticides, there must be a place nearby with soap, clean water, and paper towels. This is for washing your hands and face, and for emergency eye flushing. You must be told where these items are before you work in the field. If pesticides are spilled or sprayed on you, use these supplies to wash immediately, and inform your employer.

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## **WHEN DO I NEED TRAINING AND WHAT DOES IT COVER?**

You must be trained before working in fields where pesticides have been used recently, and every year after that. The pesticide safety training must be in a language you understand, and be done by a qualified trainer. You must be trained at a location free of distractions and your trainer must be with you the entire time you are being trained. Your employer must make your training record available to you anytime you ask for it.

Your employer must train you about:

### **1. Health Effects**

- How pesticides can injure you or make you or your family sick.
- How to protect yourself and your family (especially children and pregnant women) from pesticides.
- How you may feel or look if you get pesticides in or on you.
- Ways pesticides can enter your body.
- How you may feel or look if you get sick from being too hot and what first aid steps to take.

### **2. Pesticide Safety**

- The places at your work where you might get pesticides in or on you.
- First aid and emergency washing methods, including eye wash.
- How, when, and where to get emergency medical care.
- What work clothes to wear and how to wash your work clothes.
- Why and how you should wash after work.
- Why you should not take pesticides home from work.
- What field posting signs and restricted entry intervals mean.
- That your employer must keep you out of application exclusion zones.
- What your employer must give you before you enter a field during a restricted entry interval.



- Where filled out copies of this leaflet are displayed and where other pesticide records are kept.
- What is in a Safety Data Sheet, including hazards, medical care, and other information.
- How to report suspected pesticide violations.
- Your rights as an employee.

The information about your training must be written down. You will be given a paper to sign to show you have been trained. Only sign this form after you have finished the training and you understand what you heard.

You cannot be told to mix, load, or apply pesticides unless you have been trained by your employer to do that job safely (the A-8 safety leaflet has more information about safely handling pesticides).



## WHAT WILL I BE TOLD ABOUT NEARBY PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS?

Your employer must tell you about nearby applications on the property OR the grower must post warning signs in fields that are being treated with pesticides. When there is a nearby application being made to the property you are on, your employer must tell you:

BEFORE APPLICATION	AFTER APPLICATION
Date of application	Location and description of the treated area
Location and description of the treated area	Dates and times when entry is restricted
Not to enter the field and the application exclusion zone	To stay out of the field until entry is no longer restricted

This must be in a language you understand. Follow directions from your employer about staying out of treated fields and enclosed spaces like greenhouses, hoop houses, or mushroom houses.

## WHAT DOES “RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVAL” (REI) MEAN?

A REI is the time after a pesticide has been applied when you are not allowed to go into a field. If you touch a plant in a treated field during the REI, you might become sick. After a pesticide is used on a plant, it will begin to go away. But this takes time, so you must stay out of the treated field or enclosed space until the REI ends and your employer or the grower tells you it is safe to work in the field or enclosed space.



*If you see a sign like this, it means stay out!*

## CAN I EVER GO INTO A FIELD WITH A REI IN EFFECT?

Usually, you must stay out of a field until the REI ends and your employer or the grower tells you that you can enter the field. Never walk or sit in a field that has been sprayed with pesticides. Your employer will try to schedule pesticide applications and your work so you will not go into sprayed fields. Normally, you cannot be told to enter a field or enclosed space if warning signs are posted

There are a few times when you can go into a field or enclosed space during the REI. However, you cannot go into the field until at least **four hours** after the pesticide application. You must be at least 18 years old to enter a field during the REI. There may also be other rules that apply. Before you go into the field each time, your employer must provide you with extra training and protective clothing or equipment. They must also tell you how long you can work in that field in one day. For some kinds of jobs, you may only be allowed to work in that field for a short period of time.

## WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW IF I HAVE TO GO INTO A FIELD DURING THE REI?

Your employer must tell you each time:

1. Where you will be working.
2. The name of the pesticide sprayed and when the REI began and when it will end.
3. If there are special restrictions on your tasks, such as if you can touch treated surfaces and how much time you can be in the area.
4. What the label says are dangers to you.
5. How you may feel or look if you get pesticides in or on you.
6. What emergency first aid steps to take if a pesticide makes you sick and how to get help right away.
7. Where to find this leaflet and the A-8 safety leaflet.
8. The protective clothes or equipment you must wear, and that once worn, your work clothes and protective clothes or equipment may be contaminated with pesticides.
9. How to keep from getting sick from being too hot if you use protective clothing or equipment and to know what first aid steps to take if you do get sick.
10. How to wear, remove, store, and clean the protective clothes and equipment.
11. Why you need to thoroughly wash after you leave the field.



Your employer must give you all the clean protective clothing or equipment you need. If the label requires you to protect your eyes, you need to carry eyewash while you are working. You must be given a clean, pesticide-free place to store your personal clothing, and to put on or take off protective clothing or equipment. You must also be given extra coveralls in case you get pesticide on your clothes. Your employer must give you soap, clean water, and towels for you to wash up.

## PROPOSITION 65

In 1986, a law called the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) was passed. It requires California to make a list of chemicals that can cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. The Proposition 65 list contains many different chemicals, including dyes, solvents, pesticides, drugs, and food additives. If a pesticide you use is on the Proposition 65 list, your employer must warn you if you could be exposed to enough pesticide to cause a significant health risk. Your employer may also choose to tell you if a pesticide on the Proposition 65 list has been sprayed, even if health problems are not likely. As stated above, your employer must keep information on each pesticide application at the address listed on page 2 and allow you to look at it. If you are not sure of this location, ask your employer.

You can find the list of pesticides that are on the Proposition 65 list and that might be used in California at [https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/prop\\_65\\_list.pdf](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/prop_65_list.pdf)

For more information on Prop 65, see [https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/pesticides\\_and\\_proposition\\_65.pdf](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/pesticides_and_proposition_65.pdf)



If you don't get all the information you need in your training or want to make a pesticide use complaint, you should call your County Agricultural Commissioner, or the DPR for more information. You can find the Commissioner's number in your local white pages phone directory, by calling 1-87PestLine, or at: [www.cdpr.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap)

DPR's Regional Offices are:

- Northern (Sacramento) (916) 603-7700
- Central (Clovis) (559) 297-3511
- Southern (Anaheim) (714) 279-7690



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All safety leaflets are available at:  
[www.cdpr.ca.gov/worker-health-and-safety/education-series](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/worker-health-and-safety/education-series)

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# Safety Tips

## HOW TO PROTECT YOUR SKIN



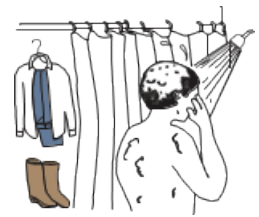
- Wear clothes with long sleeves and long pants, shoes or boots, socks, a hat and/or bandana, and gloves
- Make sure they are clean and without holes



- Always wash your hands before eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum, using your phone, or going to the bathroom
- Do not cook food with wood found in the field



- Pesticides can get on work clothes and then on your skin
- Wash work clothes before wearing them again
- Wash work clothes separate from other clothes



- Wash or shower as soon as you get home from work and before any contact with children or family
- Wash with soap and water, and use shampoo on your hair
- Put on clean clothes

## WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ILLNESS



- Pesticides can get on your skin and clothes when you touch treated plants, soil, irrigation water, tractors, and other equipment, on used personal protective equipment, or are exposed to spray drift
- They can move from your clothes and onto your skin
- Some pesticides can easily go through your skin and make you sick
- Tell your employer immediately if you are sick (headache, stomach ache, vomiting, dizzy) or hurt at work
- He or she must make sure you are taken to a doctor

**Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured. DO NOT DRIVE YOURSELF**

## FIRST AID



- Wash immediately with the closest clean water if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on your clothes or skin
- Change into clean clothes
- Tell your employer about the spill after washing



- Wash if your eyes or skin begin to itch or burn
- Use lots of water
- Tell your employer you should go to a doctor

## ALWAYS REMEMBER



- Never put pesticides in food or drink containers
- Do not take farm pesticides or their containers home

## STAY SAFE!



- Keep children and family away from pesticides
- Follow directions about keeping out of treated areas and application exclusion zones

# Información de **SEGURIDAD CON PESTICIDAS**



AGENCIA DE PROTECCIÓN DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE DE CALIFORNIA

**A N.º 9**

## **Reglas de Seguridad Para el Uso de Pesticidas Para Los Empleados que Trabajan en el Campo**

Su capacitación y este folleto le informan de los peligros de los pesticidas en el trabajo. Los pesticidas son productos químicos que se usan para controlar plagas de insectos, maleza y enfermedades de las plantas. Si trabaja en una propiedad agrícola o en un bosque, invernadero o vivero, su empleador debe saber sobre los pesticidas que se usan y ayudarle a aprender cómo protegerse.

### **LOS FERTILIZANTES NO SON PESTICIDAS.**

### **ATENCIÓN MÉDICA DE EMERGENCIA**

Su empleador debe tener planes para dar atención médica antes de que usted empiece a trabajar donde se han usado pesticidas. Usted o su supervisor deben ser informados de la ubicación del doctor. Si cree que los pesticidas hicieron que se enfermara o lastimara en el trabajo, avise a su empleador de inmediato. Deben asegurarse de que lo lleven al doctor inmediatamente. No maneje usted mismo al doctor si se enferma en el trabajo.

**Puede obtener atención médica de emergencia en:**

NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECCIÓN: \_\_\_\_\_

TELÉFONO: \_\_\_\_\_

Si se necesita más espacio, su empleador puede adjuntar una lista de instalaciones médicas a este folleto y escribir "Consultar la lista adjunta" en el espacio anterior.

**RECUERDE:** Usted NO tiene que pagar por su atención médica si se enferma o lastima a causa de los pesticidas de su trabajo.

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**EMPLEADORES:** Este es el folleto de comunicación de riesgo para sus trabajadores agrícolas. Llene las líneas en blanco de este folleto y exhiba una copia en el lugar de trabajo del empleado, en todas las instalaciones para la descontaminación permanentes y en las instalaciones para la descontaminación que están al servicio de más de 11 trabajadores. Si se le solicita, debe leer este folleto a un empleado en un idioma que el empleado entienda.

## ¿QUÉ DEBO HACER SI EMPIEZO A SENTIRME ENFERMO EN EL TRABAJO?

Los pesticidas pueden causarle enfermedades. Los síntomas del envenenamiento por pesticidas pueden ser iguales a los del estrés o una enfermedad por calor, la gripe u otras enfermedades comunes. Si tiene dolor de cabeza, mareo, tos, dolor de ojos, vista borrosa, ardor de ojos, malestar estomacal, síntomas parecidos a los de la gripe o una erupción al trabajar en el campo, pídale a su empleador que lo lleve al doctor. Las plantas y los insectos del campo también pueden provocarle erupciones en la piel.

## ¿CUÁLES SON MIS DERECHOS?

Su empleador debe explicarle sus derechos. Si necesita ayuda para comprender sus derechos, llame o vaya a la oficina del Comisionado de Agricultura de su condado, a la organización local de ayuda legal y de derechos de los trabajadores, al sindicato o al Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas.

### 1. Derecho a saber

Usted tiene derecho a saber lo siguiente acerca de los pesticidas usados recientemente en su trabajo:

- El cultivo o sitio tratado.
- Dónde se aplicó el pesticida.
- Cuando comenzó y terminó la aplicación.
- El intervalo de entrada restringida (REI, siglas en inglés).
- El nombre del pesticida, los ingredientes activos, y el número de Registro de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA, siglas en inglés) Federal o de California.
- La hoja de seguridad del pesticida aplicado.

Su empleador debe decirle dónde se guarda esta información y debe informarle si la ubicación de esta información cambia. Respecto a las aplicaciones recientes, su empleador debe permitirle ver los registros siempre que lo desee sin tener que pedirselo a nadie. Es posible que tenga que pedir ver los registros más antiguos.

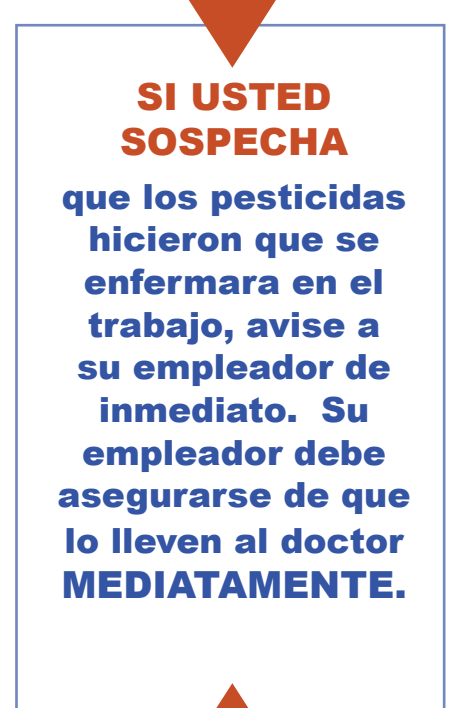
**Puede encontrar información sobre el uso reciente de pesticidas en:**

(Empleadores: esta es la información específica de la aplicación)

DIRECCIÓN: \_\_\_\_\_

CÓMO ENCONTRAR LA INFORMACIÓN: \_\_\_\_\_

Si se necesita más espacio, su empleador puede adjuntar una lista de nombres de agricultores, direcciones y descripciones a este folleto y escribir "Consultar la lista adjunta" en el espacio anterior.



## 2. Derecho a la indemnización laboral

Si se enferma o lastima **A CAUSA DE SU TRABAJO**, tiene derecho a solicitar una indemnización laboral. La indemnización servirá para pagar facturas por servicios médicos, y a veces, salarios caídos.

## 3. Derecho de acceso y revisión de los registros de capacitación

Tiene derecho a consultar los registros de capacitación de seguridad de su empleador. Estos registros se guardan en:

DIRECCIÓN: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Derecho a obtener información

Usted, su doctor o su representante designado por escrito pueden recibir información del agricultor o de su empleador. Esto incluye con qué pesticidas se trataron los campos o cualquier otro registro de pesticidas que el agricultor o su empleador deban mantener.

## 5. Derecho a reportar condiciones inseguras

La seguridad de los pesticidas para los trabajadores es la principal prioridad del comisionado de agricultura del condado y del DPR. Tiene derecho a reportar las condiciones de trabajo con pesticidas inseguras y las sospechas de violaciones al uso de pesticidas sin que lo castiguen o despidan. Ni el agricultor ni su empleador se enterarán de quién se quejó. Sus declaraciones sobre los problemas de seguridad deben revisarse de inmediato.

## 6. Derecho a estar protegido contra represalias

Usted está protegido contra el despido, la discriminación y cualquier acción de represalia debida al ejercicio de cualquiera de sus derechos.

## ¿A QUIÉN REPORTO LOS PELIGROS EN EL TRABAJO?

Los pesticidas son sólo un tipo de peligro en su trabajo. Si tiene alguna queja acerca de seguridad por pesticidas, llame al comisionado de agricultura de su condado. La oficina local del comisionado de agricultura de su condado es:

DIRECCIÓN: \_\_\_\_\_

TELÉFONO: \_\_\_\_\_

Si tiene otras quejas sobre salud y seguridad (baños, malestar ocasionado por el calor, agua potable, etc.) preséntelas ante el Departamento de Relaciones Industriales de California, oficina de la Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional de California (Cal/OSHA, siglas en inglés), llamando al: 1-844-522-6734.



## ¿CÓMO PUEDO PROTEGERME CONTRA LOS PESTICIDAS?

Aprenda todo lo que pueda de este folleto y su capacitación de seguridad.

**PROTÉJASE.** Sepa dónde puede estar expuesto a los pesticidas. Si su empleador le dice que se mantenga fuera de un campo, no entre. Manténgase alejado del equipo que está aplicando pesticidas. Después de trabajar en un campo, lávese las manos antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar su teléfono, fumar o ir al baño. Al final del día, quítese las botas o los zapatos antes de ingresar a su hogar y quítese la ropa de trabajo. Lávese el cuerpo y el cabello con jabón o champú inmediatamente después del trabajo y póngase ropa limpia lo antes posible. Lave su ropa de trabajo antes de volver a usarla.



## CUANDO TRABAJO EN UN CAMPO, ¿QUÉ DEBE DARMÉ MI EMPLEADOR PARA LAVARME?

Cuando trabaje en un campo que ha sido tratado con pesticidas, debe haber un lugar cercano con jabón, agua limpia y toallas de papel. Esto es para lavarse las manos y la cara, y para el lavado de ojos de emergencia. Se le debe informar dónde están estos elementos antes de trabajar en el campo. Si se derraman o rocían pesticidas sobre usted, use estos suministros para lavarse inmediatamente e informe a su empleador.

## ¿CUÁNDO NECESITO CAPACITACIÓN Y QUÉ CUBRE?

Lo deben capacitar antes de trabajar en campos donde se hayan usado pesticidas recientemente, y cada año después de eso. La capacitación de seguridad con pesticidas debe realizarse en un idioma que usted entienda, y debe ser realizada por un instructor calificado. Lo deben capacitar en un lugar libre de distracciones y su instructor debe estar con usted durante todo el tiempo que esté en capacitación. Su empleador debe poner su registro de capacitación a su disposición en cualquier momento que lo solicite.

Su empleador debe capacitarlo sobre:

### 1. Efectos sobre la salud

- Cómo pueden dañarlo o causarle enfermedades los pesticidas a usted o a su familia.
- Cómo protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia (especialmente a los niños y las mujeres embarazadas) de los pesticidas.
- Cómo puede sentirse o verse si le caen pesticidas o entran a su cuerpo.
- Maneras en que los pesticidas pueden entrar a su cuerpo.
- Cómo puede sentirse o verse si se enferma por exceso de calor y qué pasos de primeros auxilios debe dar.

### 2. Seguridad ante pesticidas

- Los sitios en su lugar de trabajo donde podrían caerle pesticidas o entrar a su cuerpo.
- Primeros auxilios y métodos de lavado de emergencia, incluido el lavado de ojos.

- Cómo, cuándo y dónde obtener atención médica de emergencia.
- Qué ropa de trabajo usar y cómo lavar su ropa de trabajo.
- Por qué y cómo debe lavarse después del trabajo.
- Por qué no debe llevar pesticidas a casa del trabajo.
- Lo que significan los letreros en el campo y los intervalos de entrada restringida.
- Que su empleador debe mantenerlo fuera de las zonas de exclusión de la aplicación.
- Lo que su empleador debe proporcionarle antes de ingresar a un campo durante un intervalo de entrada restringida.
- Dónde se exhiben copias completadas de este folleto y dónde se guardan los registros de otros pesticidas.
- Qué se incluye en una hoja de datos de seguridad, incluidos los peligros, los cuidados médicos y otra información.
- Cómo informar sospechas de violaciones con pesticidas.
- Sus derechos como empleado.

La información de su capacitación debe constar por escrito. Le darán a firmar un documento que diga que usted ha recibido la capacitación. Firme ese documento sólo si ha terminado su capacitación y ha entendido su contenido.

No se le puede pedir que mezcle, cargue o aplique pesticidas a menos que su empleador lo haya capacitado para hacer ese trabajo de manera segura (el folleto de seguridad A-8 tiene más información sobre cómo manejar pesticidas de manera segura).



## ¿QUÉ SE ME INFORMARÁ SOBRE LAS APLICACIONES DE PESTICIDAS CERCANAS?

Su empleador debe informarle sobre aplicaciones cercanas en la propiedad O el agricultor debe colocar letreros de advertencia en los campos que están siendo tratados con pesticidas. Cuando se realiza una aplicación cercana a la propiedad en la que se encuentra, su empleador debe informarle:

ANTES DE LA APLICACIÓN	DESPUÉS DE LA APLICACIÓN
Fecha de la aplicación	Ubicación y descripción del área tratada
Ubicación y descripción del área tratada	Fechas y horarios en que la entrada está restringida
No entrar al campo y la zona de exclusión de la aplicación	Permanecer fuera del campo hasta que la entrada ya no esté restringida

Esto debe ser en un idioma que usted entienda. Siga las instrucciones de su empleador acerca de mantenerse fuera de los campos tratados y espacios cerrados como invernaderos, invernaderos de aros o cultivos de hongos.



Si ve un aviso como este, ¡no debe entrar!

## ¿QUÉ SIGNIFICA “INTERVALO DE ENTRADA RESTRINGIDA” (REI)?

Un REI es el tiempo después de la aplicación de un pesticida en el que no puede entrar en un campo. Si toca una planta en un campo tratado durante el REI, podría enfermarse. Después de que se usa un pesticida en una planta, éste empezará a desaparecer. Pero esto lleva tiempo, por lo que debe permanecer fuera del campo tratado o del espacio cerrado hasta que finalice el REI y su empleador o el agricultor le indiquen que es seguro trabajar en el campo o espacio cerrado.

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## ¿ALGUNA VEZ PUEDO ENTRAR A UN CAMPO DURANTE EL REI?

Por lo general, debe permanecer fuera de un campo hasta que finalice el REI y su empleador o el agricultor le indiquen que puede ingresar al campo. Nunca camine ni se siente en un campo que haya sido rociado con pesticidas. Su empleador intentará programar las aplicaciones de pesticidas y su trabajo para que no entre en los campos rociados. Normalmente, no se le puede indicar que entre a un campo o espacio cerrado si se publican letreros de advertencia.

Hay pocas ocasiones en las que puede entrar en un campo o espacio cerrado durante el REI. Sin embargo, no puede entrar al campo hasta que hayan pasado al menos cuatro horas de la aplicación del pesticida. Debe tener al menos 18 años de edad para entrar a un campo durante el REI. Pueden aplicarse otras reglas. Antes de ingresar al campo en cada ocasión, su empleador debe proporcionarle capacitación adicional y ropa o equipos de protección. También debe decirle cuánto tiempo puede trabajar en ese campo en un día. Para algunos tipos de trabajos, puede ser que sólo lo dejen trabajar en ese campo durante un tiempo corto.

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## ¿QUÉ NECESITO SABER SI TENGO QUE ENTRAR EN UN CAMPO DURANTE EL REI?

Su empleador debe decirle cada vez:

1. Donde trabajará.
2. El nombre del pesticida que se roció y cuándo comenzó el REI y cuándo terminará.
3. Si hay restricciones especiales en sus tareas, como si puede tocar las superficies tratadas y cuánto tiempo puede estar en el área.
4. Lo que la etiqueta indica que son peligros para usted.
5. Cómo puede sentirse o verse si le caen pesticidas o entran a su cuerpo.
6. Qué pasos de primeros auxilios de emergencia dar si se enferma por un pesticida y cómo obtener ayuda de inmediato.
7. Dónde encontrar este folleto y el folleto de seguridad A-8.



8. La ropa o el equipo de protección que debe usar, y que una vez que se usa, la ropa de trabajo y la ropa o el equipo de protección pueden estar contaminados con pesticidas.
9. Cómo evitar enfermarse por exceso de calor si usa ropa o equipo de protección y qué pasos de primeros auxilios dar si se enferma.
10. Cómo usar, quitarse, guardar y limpiar la ropa y el equipo de protección.
11. Por qué necesita lavarse minuciosamente después de salir del campo.

Su empleador debe darle toda la ropa o equipo de protección que necesite. Si la etiqueta le exige que proteja sus ojos, debe llevar agua de lavado de ojos mientras trabaja. Se le debe proporcionar un lugar limpio y libre de pesticidas para guardar su ropa personal y para ponerse o quitarse la ropa o el equipo de protección. También debe recibir overoles adicionales en caso de que le caigan pesticidas en su ropa. Su empleador debe darle jabón, agua limpia y toallas para que usted se lave.

## PROPOSICIÓN 65

En 1986 se aprobó una ley llamada Ley del Agua Potable Segura y la Vigilancia de Tóxicos de 1986 (Proposición 65). Obliga a California a emitir una lista de productos químicos que pueden causar cáncer, defectos congénitos u otros daños reproductivos. La lista de la Proposición 65 contiene muchos productos químicos diferentes como colorantes, solventes, pesticidas, fármacos y aditivos alimentarios. Si un pesticida que usa está en la lista de la Proposición 65, su empleador debe avisarle si podría estar expuesto a suficiente pesticida para causar un riesgo significativo para la salud. Su empleador puede decirle si se ha rociado un pesticida de la lista de la Proposición 65, aún si no son probables los problemas de salud. Como se indicó anteriormente, su empleador debe mantener la información de cada aplicación de pesticida en la dirección que figura en la página 2 y permitirle que la examine. Si no está seguro de esta ubicación, pregunte a su empleador.

Puede encontrar la lista de pesticidas que están en la lista de la Proposición 65 y que podrían usarse en California en [https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/prop\\_65\\_list.pdf](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/prop_65_list.pdf)

Para obtener más información sobre la Proposición 65, consulte [https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/pesticides\\_and\\_proposition\\_65.pdf](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/pesticides_and_proposition_65.pdf)



Si no le dan toda la información necesaria durante su capacitación, debe llamar al Comisionado de Agricultura de su Condado o al Departamentode Reglamentación de Pesticidas (DPR) para obtener más información. Puede encontrar el número del Comisionado en el directorio telefónico blanco, llamando al 87-1PestLine o en el sitio web: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap/>

Las oficinas regionales del DPR son las siguientes:

- Norte (oeste de Sacramento) (916) 376-8960
- Centro (Clovis) (559) 297-3511
- Sur (Anaheim) (714) 279-7690



Todos los folletos de seguridad están disponibles en: [www.cdpr.ca.gov/worker-health-and-safety/education-series](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/worker-health-and-safety/education-series)

# Consejos de Seguridad

## CÓMO PROTEGERSE LA PIEL



- Use ropa de manga larga y pantalones largos, zapatos o botas, calcetines, un gorro o una pañuelo, y guantes.
- Asegúrese de que estén limpios y no tengan agujeros.



- Lávese siempre las manos antes de comer, beber, fumar, masticar chicle, usar su teléfono o ir al baño.
- No cocine con leña que haya encontrado en el campo.



- Los pesticidas pueden entrar en contacto con la ropa de trabajo y después con su piel.
- Lave la ropa de trabajo antes de volver a usarla.
- Lave la ropa de trabajo por separado.



- Lávese o báñese en cuanto llegue a casa del trabajo y antes de cualquier contacto con niños o familiares.
- Báñese con agua y jabón y lávese el cabello con champú.
- Póngase ropa limpia.

## QUÉ HACER EN CASO DE LESIÓN



- Los pesticidas pueden entrar en contacto con su piel y su ropa cuando toca plantas tratadas, tierra, agua de riego, tractores y otro equipo, por medio del equipo de protección personal, o al estar expuestas a la traslocación del rociado.
- Pueden pasar de su ropa a su piel.
- Algunos pesticidas pueden pasar fácilmente a través de su piel y pueden provocarle una enfermedad.
- Si se siente mal (dolor de cabeza, dolor de estómago, vómito, mareo) o si se lesiona en el trabajo, informe inmediatamente a su empleador.
- El empleador debe asegurarse de que lo lleven al doctor.

**Asegúrese de que alguien más lo lleve al doctor si está enfermo o lastimado. NO MANEJE USTED MISMO.**

## PRIMEROS AUXILIOS



- Lávese de inmediato con el agua limpia que tenga más a la mano si los pesticidas salpican o rocían su ropa o piel.
- Póngase ropa limpia.
- Informe a su empleador sobre el derrame después de haberse lavado.



- Lávese si empieza a sentir ardor o comezón en los ojos o la piel.
- Use abundante agua.
- Dígame a su empleador que tiene que ir al doctor.

## SIEMPRE RECUERDE



- Nunca coloque pesticidas en envases de bebidas o alimentos.
- No lleve a casa pesticidas agrícolas o sus envases.

## MANTÉNGASE SEGURO



- Mantenga los pesticidas fuera del alcance de los niños y los miembros de su familia.
- Siga las instrucciones sobre cómo mantenerse fuera de las áreas tratadas y las zonas de exclusión de la aplicación.