

Verify that the PCB receives notices from their property operators of applications not performed by the subject PCB and provides these notices to any of their handler employees who may enter or walk within ¼ mile of fields that have REIs or that will be treated on the date of the application.

Structural PCBs:

This item is shaded for SPCBs. Notice requirements for SPCBs are covered in requirement 18, B&P Code § 8538 on the Licensed Pest Control Business Records/Storage Inspection.

Exemptions:

- Persons who applied or supervised the application.
- Structural PCB's in compliance with B&P Code § 8538.
- Other exemptions not applicable to this inspection

2. Emergency Medical Care Planned 3CCR § 6726

Scope: All employers of handlers of any pesticide.

Employers must arrange for emergency medical care before employees handle pesticides. These arrangements must be planned for in advance. Ask the employer how these arrangements were made. Are you familiar with the emergency facility? If not, verify that the facility is capable of handling pesticide illness/injury. How does the employer assure that the medical information is posted at remote worksites?

Employers are required to post in a prominent place at the work site or in the work vehicle, the name, address, and telephone number of an emergency medical care facility. For employees who work in a wide geographical area, the employer must also post procedures for obtaining emergency medical care when the listed facility is not reasonably accessible. The local poison control center's number or a supervisor's name with no additional information is inadequate as is simply displaying "Call 911 in the case of emergency".

Employers must ensure that a handler employee is taken to a physician when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the employee has a pesticide illness/injury or when an exposure that would likely cause an illness/injury has occurred. Ask the employer if there have been any incidents in the recent past and how it was handled. If no incidents have occurred, ask the employer how he/she would respond if an incident did occur.

Exemptions:

- Antimicrobial agents used as sanitizers, disinfectants or medical sterilants are exempt under the conditions of 3CCR § 6720.
- PCAs or professional foresters and their employees performing crop adviser tasks. (3CCR § 6720)
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

3. Change Area 3CCR § 6732

Scope:

- Employers of any persons who regularly handle “DANGER” or “WARNING” pesticides.
- Employers of persons who handle any pesticides in the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity.

Inspect the place where employees end their exposure to pesticides and remove personal protective equipment. Does the employer maintain an area where employees can change clothes and wash themselves? The employer must make available clean towels, soap and sufficient water for thorough washing. The employer must provide a clean storage area for personal clothing. Ask an employee to describe the procedures they follow to decontaminate and change clothes at the end of the day.

Exemptions:

- Antimicrobial agents used as sanitizers, disinfectants or medical sterilants are exempt under the conditions of 3CCR § 6720.
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

4. Proper Storage of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 3CCR § 6738(a)

Scope: Employers of persons who handle any pesticides.

Inspect the personal protective equipment on site. Is the PPE kept in a clean, specially designated place when not in use? Examples of proper storage are lockers or assigned tote bags. Equipment left on the floor or stuffed under the seat of a mix or load vehicle is not considered proper storage. A pesticide storage area is not a proper place for storage of safety equipment. PPE must be kept separate from personal clothing.

Respirators must be stored in a place that also protects them from dust, heat, and direct sunlight. See 3CCR § 6739(h)(4).

Verify that the employer provides for the daily inspection and cleaning of all required PPE, and repairs or replaces any worn, damaged, or heavily contaminated PPE. Verify that the employer keeps and washes potentially contaminated PPE separate from other clothing or laundry. Determine that the employer assures that any person or firm assigned or hired to clean or repair potentially contaminated PPE is protected and informed.

An employer may contract with an employee to launder coveralls or other PPE but the employee must have separate equipment and facilities to launder these items and must not take contaminated PPE into their homes. See 3CCR § 6738(a)(8).

Title 3CCR § 6738(a) standards also apply to owners or operators when required by pesticide labeling to use PPE. (See 3CCR § 6601 and Application of Standards on page 6).