

Chemical Resistant Headgear/Apron /Clothing, Provided and Used. 3CCR § 6738(a) & (e)-(g)

Scope:

- All handlers when required by labeling. (FAC § 12973)
- Employees handling minimal exposure pesticides. [3CCR § 6793(e)]

When pesticide labeling specifies a particular type of chemical resistant headgear, apron or clothing to be worn, the employer must provide and the employee must use the type specified.

Chemical resistant suits cannot be worn if the temperature is over 80 degrees F during the day or 85 degrees F at night unless employees use cooled suits or other control methods to maintain an effective environment below those temperatures. Fumigant labeling often prohibits the use of chemical resistant clothing.

Work Clothing (3CCR § 6000)

Pesticide product labeling or regulations may require specific work clothing during some activities employees may perform on their job. Typical work clothing includes garments such as long-sleeved shirts and long pants, short-sleeved shirts and short pants, socks and shoes. Short-sleeved shirts and short pants are considered acceptable work clothing only under conditions expressly permitted by pesticide labeling. Generally, work clothing must cover an employee from wrist to ankle.

Work clothing is not considered PPE. Employees must provide and clean their own work clothing. Employers are not responsible for providing and cleaning their employees' work clothing unless they are required by pesticide labeling to wear a coverall (see definition in 3CCR section 6000). Coveralls differ from, and should not be confused with, work clothing.

Exemptions:

- See 3CCR § 6738(h) for substitutions allowed when using closed systems or enclosed cabs. See tables on page 259 and 262. (Required PPE must be immediately available).
- Pilots may substitute a helmet for chemical resistant headgear. [3CCR § 6738(e)]
- 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).

Additional minimal exposure pesticide exemptions when chemical resistant full-body protective clothing is present at the work site:

- Applicators using vehicle-mounted or towed equipment to inject or incorporate pesticides into the soil. [3CCR § 6793(e)]
- Applicators using equipment with vehicle-mounted spray nozzles directed downward and located below the level of the employee. [3CCR § 6793(e)]

Chemical Resistant Headgear/Apron /Clothing Selection

**Body
Protection PPE
Table**

The following table provides guidance when evaluating body protection PPE.

Labeling Statement	Acceptable PPE	Comments
Chemical-resistant hood, chemical-resistant headgear or wide-brimmed hat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubber or plastic-coated southwestern style hat; or • Rubber or plastic-coated firefighter-style hat; or • Plastic or other barrier-coated hood; or • Rubber or plastic hood; or • Full hood or helmet that is part of a respirator 	
Chemical-resistant apron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical-resistant apron worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants; or • Chemical-resistant apron worn over coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants; or • Chemical resistant suit 	Chemical-resistant apron means a garment that covers the front of the body from mid-chest to the knees.
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; or coverall, or • Plastic or other barrier-coated coverall; or • Rubber or plastic suit 	

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Chemical Resistant Headgear/Apron /Clothing Selection,

Continued

Body Protection PPE Table (continued).

Labeling Statement	Acceptable PPE	Comments
Coverall worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverall worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; or • Coverall worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants; or • Coverall worn over another coverall; or • Plastic- or other barrier-coated coverall; or • Rubber or plastic suit 	<p>Non-laminated Tyvek coveralls are considered equivalent to cloth coveralls.</p> <p>Undergarments are not acceptable as short pants.</p>
Coverall worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverall worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants; or • Coverall worn over another coverall; or • Plastic or other barrier-coated coverall; or • Rubber or plastic suit 	
<p>Chemical-resistant protective suit -OR- Waterproof suit or liquid-proof suit</p> <p>[Chemical-resistant suit means a protective garment that covers the torso, arms, and legs from wrist to ankle.]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic or other barrier-coated coveralls; or • Rubber or plastic suit or • Specially constructed disposable/ limited use coveralls. 	<p>Four acceptable materials for chemical-resistant disposable coverall include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyvek 7; • 100% spun-bonded Olefin 7, which has been laminated with Saranex 7 or polyethylene; • Polypropylene laminated with polyethylene; • Encase II.

Respiratory Protective Equipment, Provided & Used. 3CCR § 6739

Scope:

- Employees when required by labeling, restricted materials permit or regulation or employer policy.
- Employees applying minimal exposure pesticides by hand. [3CCR § 6793(f)]
- Employees applying minimal exposure pesticides by ground rig. (See exemptions below) [3CCR § 6793(f)]
- Employees treating potato seed pieces with thiophanate-methyl. (3CCR § 6795)
- When employees wear respiratory equipment.

When methyl bromide fumigation is commenced from an enclosed space for commodity treatment, the handler(s) must wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

The employer must select and provide the respiratory equipment certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and assure that employees use respiratory equipment appropriately. Selection must be based on:

- The respiratory hazard(s);
- Relevant workplace and user factors; and
- The pesticide product labeling, restricted materials permit conditions or regulation whichever is most protective.

Minimal exposure pesticide respirator selection.

Title 3, CCR § 6793(f) requires use of a respirator when engaged in specific activities with bromoxynil, folpet, oxydemeton-methyl and propargite. Some pesticide product labels containing those active ingredients do not specify the type of respirator needed. The Worker Health and Safety Branch issued specifications to be used when product labels are silent on respirator selection. The following respirators meet the respiratory protection requirements of the following minimal exposure pesticides:

- Bromoxynil: Particulate filter (N, R or P-rated).
- Folpet: Particulate filter (N, R or P-rated).
- Oxydemeton-methyl is registered for two pesticide methods: an injector system used to control tree-boring pests and an agricultural spray material.
 - The injector method has respiratory protection requirements for use in confined spaces (N95); this specification applies to all use conditions in California.
 - The agricultural spray label specifies use of an organic vapor (OV) cartridge with particulate (N, R or P-rated) pre-filters; this specification applies to all use conditions in California.
- Propargite: Labels specify OV cartridge with particulate (N, R or P-rated) pre-filter; this specification applies to all use conditions in California.

Exemptions:

- See 3CCR § 6738(h) on substitutions allowed when using closed systems or enclosed cabs.
- Minimal exposure pesticide ground rig applications when:
 - Using vehicle-mounted or towed equipment to inject or incorporate pesticides into the soil.
 - Using vehicle-mounted nozzles located below the employee and pointing downward. (3CCR § 6793)
- 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)
- When respirator use is allowed by the employer even though not required by labeling, permit, regulation or employer policy, only certain parts of 3CCR § 6739 apply. (See [Voluntary respirator provisions](#) below).
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

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