

Cannabis and Pesticide Use

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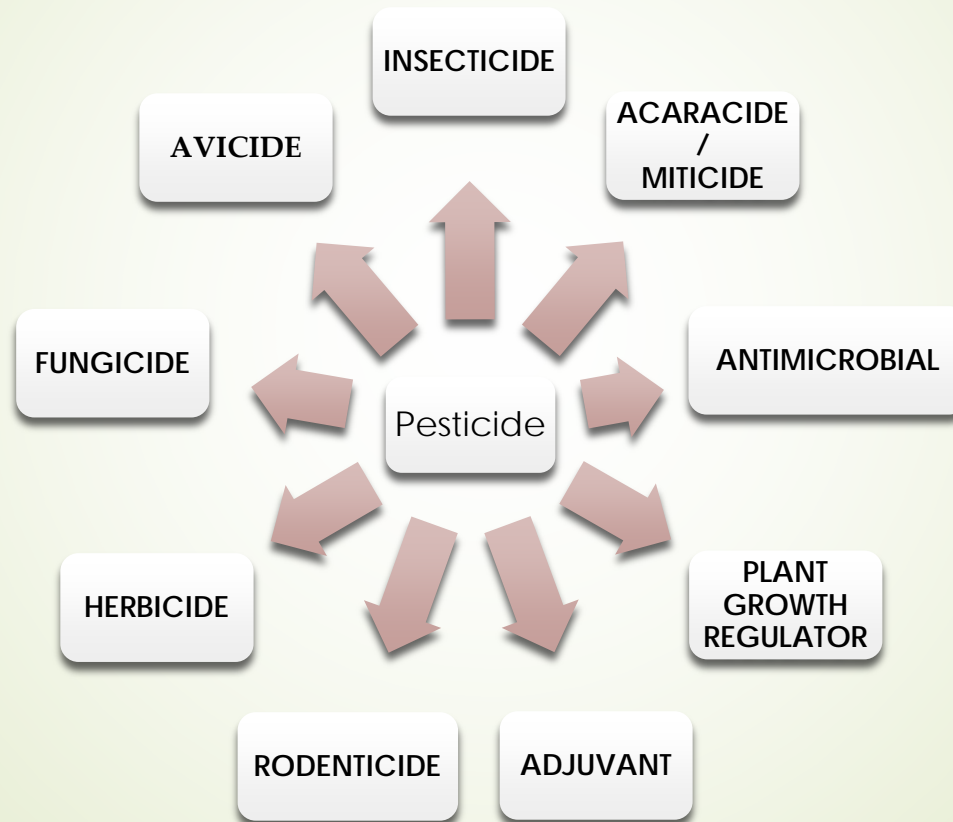
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What is a pesticide?

A pesticide is defined as any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest

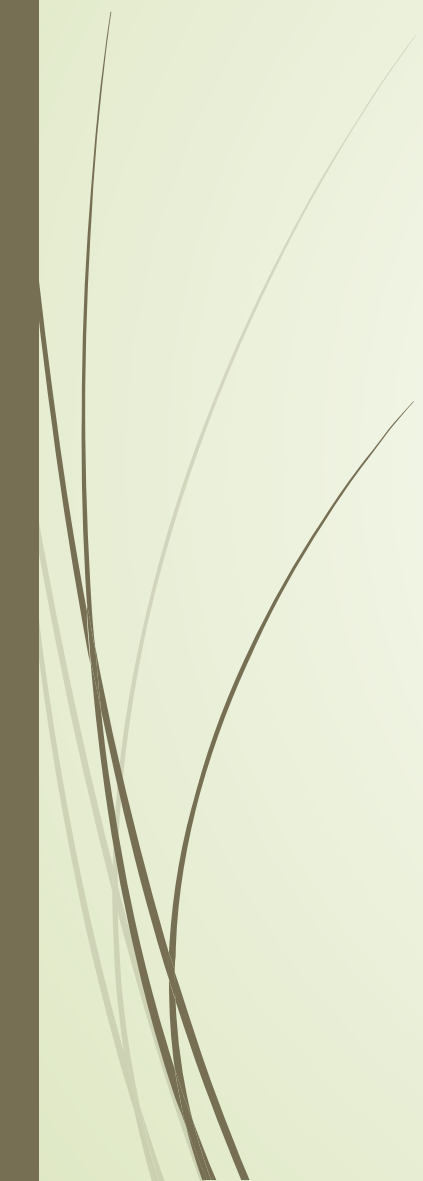


What is a pesticide?





Operator Identification Number

- ▶ An Operator Identification Number is required if a grower is applying pesticides to an agricultural commodity that is going to enter the channels of trade
 - ▶ This includes organic and FIFRA Section 25(b) exempt materials
- 



Operator Identification Number

- Call to make an appointment ahead of time to get or renew an Operator Identification Number
- Operator Identification numbers will expire at the end of each year and need to be renewed
- No applications can take place without a valid and current Operator Identification Number

Private Applicator Certificate (PAC)

- The private applicator certificate allows a grower or their representative to be qualified to train employees in working with or around pesticides
- Expiration is based off the first letter of the individual's last name
- Private Applicator Certificate may be valid for up to 3 years
- Do not confuse the expiration of the Private Applicator Certificate with the expiration of the Operator Identification Number



Private Applicator Certificate (PAC)

- ▶ New Private Applicator Certificates are issued upon passing (answering 70% of questions correct) on an exam proctored at the Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- ▶ Schedule an appointment (often the same appointment for the Operator Identification Number)
- ▶ A Private Applicator Certificate can be renewed by passing the renewal exam or by having approved continuing education hours

Pesticide On Cannabis

There are two requirements for a pesticide to be allowed to be applied to cannabis:

- The active ingredient must be exempt from residue tolerance requirements
- The pesticide must either be FIFRA Section 25(b) exempt materials or the registered pesticide label must be broadly labeled enough to include use on cannabis



The Label is the Law

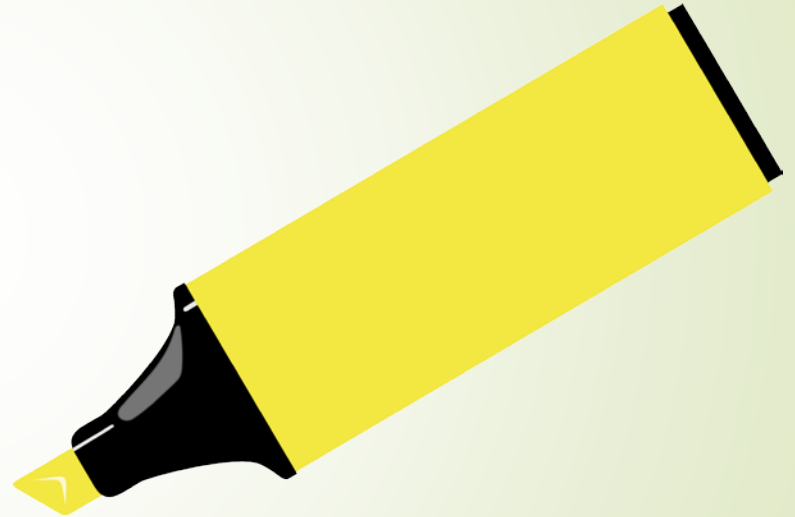


Food and Agricultural Code
12973:

The use of any pesticide shall not conflict with labeling registered pursuant to this chapter which is delivered with the pesticide or with any additional limitations applicable to the conditions of any permit issued by the director or commissioner.

Label Highlights

- ▶ Signal Word
- ▶ Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- ▶ Precautionary statements
- ▶ Restricted-entry interval (REI)
- ▶ Crops allowed for use on
- ▶ Rate of application
- ▶ Pre-harvest interval





Label Requirements

Be sure to read the pesticide label thoroughly and carefully

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95.

Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables are available, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Pesticide Storage

- ▶ Pesticides need to be stored in a safe and secure manner
- ▶ Pesticides must not be stored with personal protective equipment nor food
- ▶ If any pesticides with a "WARNING" or "DANGER" signal word are present, then signage is required
- ▶ Empty pesticide containers are still pesticide containers and must be treated as such
- ▶ If you share a space with another grower, each grower needs to have separate, secured pesticide storage





Pesticide Use Reporting



- ▶ Any property operator producing an agricultural commodity shall report the use of registered pesticides applied to the crop, commodity or site to the commissioner of the county in which the pest control was performed (Production Pesticide Use Reports 3 CCR 6626)
- ▶ Pesticide use reports can be submitted online through CalAgPermits.org or via hard copy available from the Agricultural Commissioner's Office



Pesticide Use Records

The following information shall be retained for the past two years:

- Date of application;
- Name of the operator of the property treated;
- Location of property treated;
- Crop commodity, or site treated;
- Total acreage or units treated at the site; and
- Pesticide, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or State registration number which is on the pesticide label (if applicable), and amount used

Employee Notification

- Employees must be notified of applications, either by oral notification or by posting signs around the treated area
- Some pesticide labels may require posting fields by label or both posting fields and orally notifying employees
- Regulations can trigger posting requirements: if the reentry interval is over 48 hours in an open field or over 4 hours in an enclosed area



Employee Training

- Employees handling pesticides must be trained by a qualified trainer
- Employee fieldworkers entering an area that has had a pesticide application or reentry interval (REI) within the past 30 days must be trained by a qualified trainer



Qualified Trainers

Individuals holding one of the following:

- Private Applicator Certificate (PAC)
- Qualified Applicator License (QAL)
- Qualified Applicator Certificate (QAC)
- Pest Control Advisor (PCA)
- Train the Trainer Certificate



Ventilation Requirements

Triggered if applied as a fine mist, or if any of the pesticides used require a respirator in an enclosed space

- 2 hours of mechanical ventilation (using exhaust fans, overhead fans, etc.)
- 4 hours of passive ventilation (open side vents, roof vents, doors, retractable walls, etc.)
- 24 hours with no ventilation

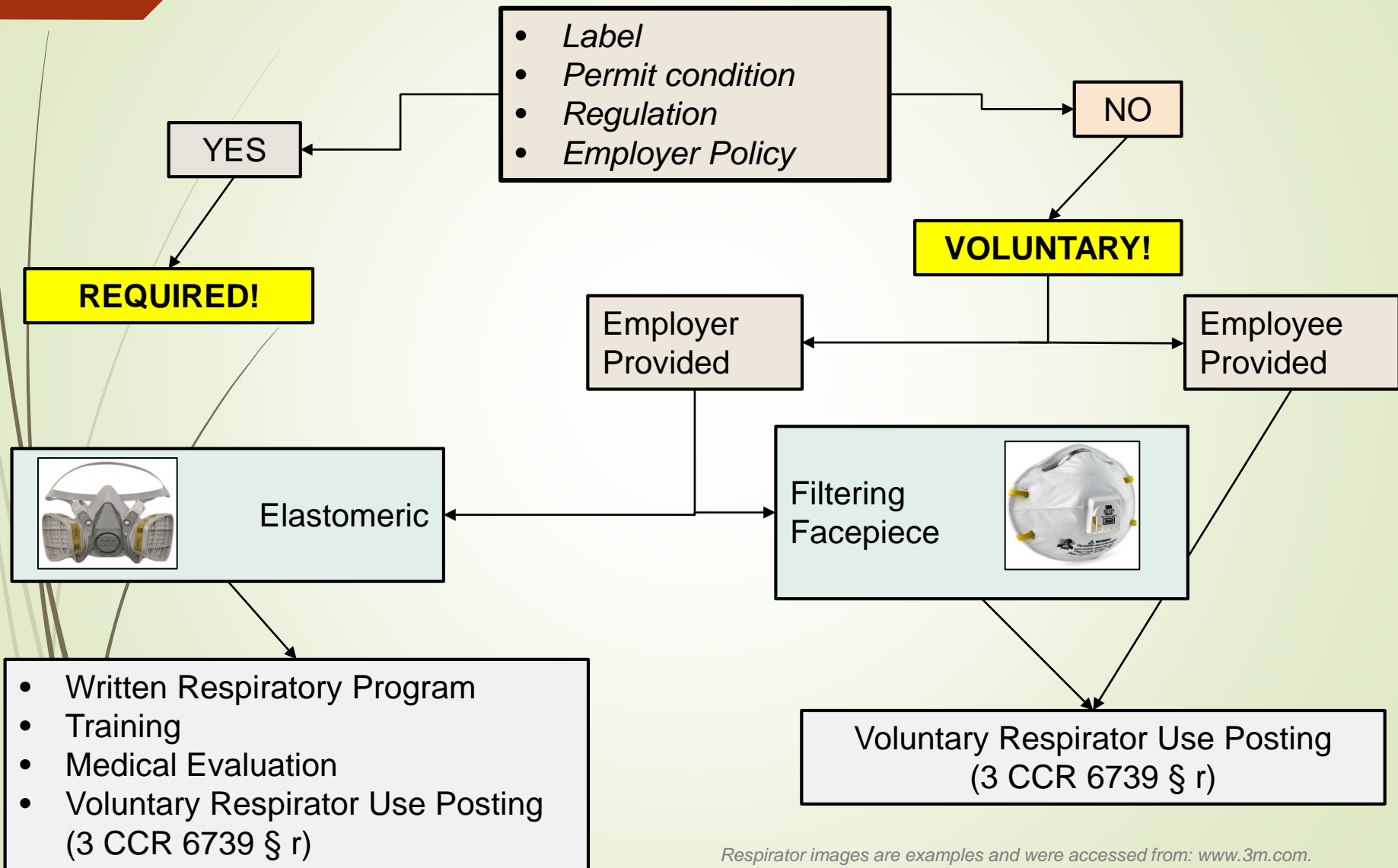


PPE Required by Regulation

- ▶ Employee handlers must wear protective eyewear and chemically resistant gloves
- ▶ Eyewear must have evidence of complying with the American National Standard for Occupational and Education Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices ANSI Z87.1 – 2010 or be a NIOSH approved full-face respirator
- ▶ If not otherwise specified chemically resistant gloves must be made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton
- ▶ All materials other than barrier laminate and polyethylene must be 14 mils or thicker
- ▶ Employee handlers must wear coveralls when handling any “WARNING” or “DANGER” pesticides



Required vs. Voluntary Use of Respirators



Employee Respirator Use

When an employee is required to use a respirator or if using a cartridge respirator provided by the employer:

- Written respirator program
- Medical evaluation
- Annual fit test
- Training



Decontamination Facility

All of the following needs to be present in one place:

- ▶ Water of a quality and temperature that is safe for eyes and if ingested
- ▶ Soap
- ▶ Single use towels
- ▶ Spare coveralls (for pesticide handlers)




Eyewash

One pint of water for emergency eye flushing is immediately available to each employee (carried by the handler or on the vehicle or aircraft the handler is using) if the pesticide product labeling requires protective eyewear.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:


- Protective eyewear 
- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton

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



Hazard Communication

- Post the A-8 at the decontamination facility for employee handlers
- Display the A-9 at the decontamination facility for fieldworkers

PESTICIDE SAFETY Information 
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **A No. 8**

Safety Rules for Pesticide Handlers on Farms

The pesticide label, your training, and this leaflet, tell you about pesticide dangers at work. Your employer must teach you how to use pesticides safely and how to protect yourself when you use them. Pesticides are chemicals that are used to control unwanted insects, weeds, and plant diseases.


EMPLOYERS: This is the hazard communication leaflet for pesticide handlers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display this handout at the employee's worksite.

Emergency medical care
Your employer must make plans for emergency medical care before you start working with pesticides. If you think that pesticides made you sick or hurt you at work, tell your employer. They must make sure that you are taken to a doctor right away. **DO NOT TAKE YOURSELF.**
Emergency medical care is available at (address and telephone number):


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

What are my rights?
You have the right to know the following about pesticides that have been used recently where you work:

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation • 10011 Street, Sacramento CA 95814 **PS 8 No. 9 (05-1570) A8-1**



If you think pesticides have made you sick at work, your employer must make sure that you are taken to the doctor IMMEDIATELY.

PESTICIDE SAFETY Information 
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **A No. 9**

Pesticide Safety Rules For Farmworkers

The pesticide label, your training, and this leaflet, tell you about pesticide dangers at work. Your employer must know and help you learn about the pesticides used where you work, and how to protect yourself. Pesticides are chemicals that are used to control unwanted insects, weeds, and plant diseases.

EMPLOYERS: This is the hazard communication leaflet for fieldworkers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display this handout where employees work in treated fields.

FERTILIZERS ARE NOT PESTICIDES.

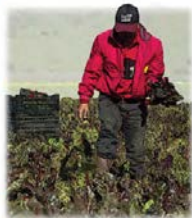
What training do I need?
You must be trained before working in fields where pesticides have been used recently. You must be trained every five years after that.

What does my training cover?
You must be told about:
1. Health effects

- How pesticides can injure you or make you sick.
- How you may feel or look if you get pesticides in or on you.
- Ways pesticides can enter your body.

2. Pesticide safety

- The places at your work where you might get pesticides in or on you.
- First aid information and where to get emergency medical care.
- Job safety information.



SAFETY TIP
9
TAKE A BATH OR SHOWER
and use soap after working in fields to wash off any pesticides

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Inspections

- Pesticide Use Monitoring Inspection
- Fieldworker Inspection
- Headquarter Inspection



Questions?

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