PESTICIDE SAFETY Information | dpr | A No. 8 poster

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Safety Rules for Pesticide Handlers in Agricultural Settings

The pesticide label, your training, and the Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) leaflets tell you about pesticide dangers at work. To handle pesticides in agriculture (on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses) you must be at least 18 years old.

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 pests: unwanted insects, predatory animals, rodents, weeds, and plant diseases. Spray adjuvants are also pesticides under California law.

EMPLOYERS: *This is the hazard communication leaflet for pesticide handlers. Fill in the blank lines in this leaflet and display a copy of this handout at a central location in the workplace (such as an employee break room). This leaflet must also be posted at all permanent decontamination facilities and decontamination facilities serving 11 or more handlers. If requested, you must read this leaflet to an employee in a language the employee understands.*

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, immediately 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:

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. If this information changes, your employer must update it within 24 hours.

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

IF YOU THINK
pesticides have made you sick at work, immediately tell your employer. Your employer must make sure that you are taken to the doctor IMMEDIATELY.

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 and where the treated area is
- When the application started and ended
- The restricted entry interval (REI)
- Name of the pesticide, U.S. EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s)
- The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the applied pesticide. The SDS tells you about the pesticide and its dangers.

As part of your training, your employer must tell you where this information is kept. Your employer must also let you see the records anytime you want without having to ask for them.

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

ADDRESS: _____

_____

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 Records

You have the right to look at pesticide use records, applicable pesticide safety series leaflets, and SDSs for all pesticides used in the last two years where you work. You also have the right to review your training records, medical supervision records, and any other documents related to monitoring or potential exposure. You must be informed of the location of the records before you handle pesticides and in your annual training.

These records are kept at:

ADDRESS: _____

_____

If this location changes, your employer must promptly tell you of the new location.

4. Right to Obtain Information

You, your doctor, or your representative designated in writing can receive information about your pesticide exposure, or any other pesticide record your employer is required 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.

SAFETY TIP 8
HOW CAN I TELL WHICH PESTICIDES ARE MORE DANGEROUS?
Most pesticide labels have a signal word ("Danger," "Warning," "Caution") on the front of the label. This word tells you about the acute health effect of the pesticide.

WHO DO I TELL ABOUT DANGERS AT WORK?

Pesticides are only one kind of danger at your work. If you have a complaint about a pesticide safety problem, call your County Agricultural Commissioner. You can look up the Commissioner's number in the government pages of your local phone book, or by calling DPR's information line, 1-87PestLine (1-877-378-5463). 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.

WHAT PESTICIDE TRAINING SHOULD I GET?

Your employer must give you training in a way that you understand **BEFORE** you begin working with pesticides, and anytime you work with new pesticides.

You must get training **EACH YEAR** to remind you how to work with pesticides safely. Your employer must:

- Tell you the ways a pesticide can hurt you and how to safely use each pesticide you work with (ask your employer for the A-1 safety leaflet to learn more about training).
- Tell you how to move pesticides from one place to another, or dispose of empty pesticide containers (there are special rules your employer must tell you about. Ask for the A-2 safety leaflet for more information).
- Give you extra training if you use engineering controls such as closed mixing systems (ask your employer for the A-3 safety leaflet).
- Train you on first aid and emergency decontamination (ask your employer for the A-4 safety leaflet).
- Give you extra training if you have to use a respirator (ask your employer for the A-5 safety leaflet).
- Train you to wash your work clothes separately from other clothes before wearing them again (ask your employer for the A-7 safety leaflet).

Other safety leaflets mentioned in this document should be part of your training. They are free and are available from your employer, your County Agricultural Commissioner, or DPR's website at www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/psisenglish.htm.

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

ARE THERE ANY EXTRA RULES FOR VERY DANGEROUS PESTICIDES?

Yes, there are two groups of pesticides that California has extra rules for because they could be especially dangerous to you: organophosphate and carbamate pesticides and minimal exposure pesticides.

1. Organophosphate and Carbamate Pesticides

Cholinesterase is a chemical in your body that helps your nerves work properly. Exposure to organophosphates and carbamates can keep cholinesterase from working and make you sick. If you mix, load, or apply organophosphates or carbamates with the signal word "Danger" or "Warning," your employer must record how often you are exposed to these pesticides. If you handle these pesticides more than six days in any 30 day period, California's rules say you must get extra medical care. Ask your employer for the A-10 safety leaflet for more information on these pesticides.

If you need extra medical care, your employer maintains test results and recommendations of the medical supervisor. The doctor providing extra medical care for organophosphates and carbamates is:

DOCTOR'S NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

2. Minimal Exposure Pesticides

These are the agricultural minimal exposure pesticides:

- Bromoxynil (Buctril, Maestro)
- Oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox-R (MSR), Inject-A-Cide)
- Propargite (Omite, Comite)

See the A-6 safety leaflet for more information about safety rules if you have to work with these pesticides.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION YOUR EMPLOYER MUST KEEP

Information	Location
Training records	Central workplace location
Written training program	Central workplace location
Completed Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) A-8	Display at central workplace location and post at decontamination facility serving 11 or more handlers
Respirator program and employee consultations	Employer's headquarters
Respirator medical evaluation result	Employer's headquarters
Respirator fit test records	Employer's headquarters
Respirator voluntary use display (if allowed by employer)	Display alongside completed PSIS A-8
Accident response plan (fumigants)	Work site
Pesticide label	Work site
Applicable Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets (A1-A10)	Central workplace location
Emergency medical care posting	Work site or work vehicle
Application-specific information	Central workplace location
Safety Data Sheets	Central workplace location
Pesticide use records	Central workplace location

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 http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/prop65.htm.

Safety Tips

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR SKIN

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

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

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

- Take a bath or shower as soon as you get home from work
- Wash with soap & water and use shampoo on your hair
- Put on clean clothes

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ILLNESS

- Pesticides get on your skin and clothes when you touch sprayed plants, soil, and irrigation water or are exposed to spray drift
- They can move from your clothes and onto your skin
- Some pesticides easily go through your skin and can make you sick
- Tell your employer if you are sick or hurt at work
- If the illness/injury is work-related, your employer will pay for all medical care of that illness
- If the condition is work-related, you may be paid for your time off work while sick or hurt

Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured

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

- If you feel sick at work (headache, stomach ache, vomiting, dizzy) tell your employer
- He or she can make sure you are taken to a doctor
- Have someone else drive you to the doctor if you are sick or injured

STAY SAFE!

- Never put pesticides in food containers
- Do not take farm pesticides or their containers home
- Keep children away from pesticides

fast, free, expert help
CALIFORNIA POISON CONTROL
1-800-222-1222

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.cdfa.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap/

DPR's Regional Offices are:

- **Northern (West Sacramento) 916/376-8960**
- **Central (Clovis) 559/297-3511**
- **Southern (Anaheim) 714/279-7690**

Pesticide Complaint? 1-87PestLine INFORMATION LINE 1-877-378-5463

All safety leaflets are available at: www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/psisenglish.htm

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PESTICIDE SAFETY Information | dpr | A No. 9 poster

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Pesticide Safety Rules For Farmworkers

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.

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.*

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.

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.

IF YOU THINK
pesticides have made you sick at work, immediately tell your employer. Your employer must make sure that you are taken to the doctor IMMEDIATELY.

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.

WASH WORK CLOTHES separate from other laundry

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.

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.

SAFETY TIP 9
ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS
before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using your phone, smoking, or going to the bathroom.

- 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 farmer tells you it is safe to work in the field or enclosed space.

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 farmer 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. Your employer must know these rules and tell you about them before you go into the field. He 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.
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 http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/prop65.htm.

ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ | dpr | A No. 8 ਪੋਸਟਰ

ਕੈਲੀਫ਼ੋਰਨੀਆ ਦੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਬਾਰੇ ਏਜੰਸੀ

ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਥਾਂਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ (ਹੈਂਡਲਰਾਂ) ਲਈ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਨਿਯਮ

ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਲੇਬਲ, ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ, ਅਤੇ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲੜੀ (PSIS) **ਲੀਫ਼ਲੈਟ (ਪਰਚੇ) ਰਾਹੀਂ, ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਖ਼ਤਰਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।** ਖੇਤੀ (ਖੇਤਾਂ, ਜੰਗਲਾਂ, ਨਰਸਰੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਗ੍ਰੀਨਹਾਊਸਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ) ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਉਮਰ ਘੱਟੋ ਘੱਟ 18 ਸਾਲ ਹੋਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰੋ, ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਉਹ ਰਸਾਇਣ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀੜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ: ਵਾਧੂ ਕੀਟ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰਖੋਰ ਜਾਨਵਰ, ਕੁਤਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਜੀਵ, ਨਦੀਨ, ਅਤੇ ਪੌਦਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੀਮਾਰੀਆਂ। ਛਿੜਕਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਵੀ ਕੈਲੀਫ਼ੋਰਨੀਆ ਕਨੂੰਨ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਹਨ।

ਮਾਲਕ: ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਹੈਂਡਲਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਖ਼ਤਰਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਲੀਫ਼ਲੈਟ (ਪਰਚਾ) ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲੀਫ਼ਲੈਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਾਲੀ ਛੱਡੀ ਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ 'ਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਇਸ਼ਤਿਹਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਲਾ ਦਿਓ (ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਖ਼ੂਬ ਕਮਰਾ)। ਇਹ ਲੀਫ਼ਲੈਟ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਥਾਈ ਸ਼ੁਧੀਕਰਨ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ 11 ਜਾਂ ਵੱਧ ਹੈਂਡਲਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸ਼ੁਧੀਕਰਨ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਉਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਲੀਫ਼ਲੈਟ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੁਣਾਉਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਉਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਲਈ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਬਣਾਉਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬੀਮਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮੀ ਹੋਏ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਫੌਰਨ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਫੌਰਨ ਇੱਕ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਕੋਲ ਲਿਜਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ। **ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਕਦੀ ਨਾ ਜਾਓ।**

ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਇੱਥੇ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ:

ਨਾਮ: _____

ਪਤਾ: _____

ਟੇਲੀਫ਼ੋਨ: _____

ਜੇ ਹੋਰ ਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਇਸ ਲੀਫ਼ਲੈਟ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚੀ ਵੀ ਨੱਥੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉੱਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ "ਨੱਥੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੂਚੀ ਦੇਖੋ"। ਜੇ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਲਈ ਇਸਨੂੰਨੂੰ 24 ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਅੰਪਡੇਟ ਕਰਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖੋ: ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੀਮਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮੀ ਹੋਏ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਰਕਮ ਅਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ।

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੰਨਦੇ
ਹੋ ਕਿ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬੀਮਾਰ ਹੋਏ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਫੌਰਨ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ। ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਲਈ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਕੋਲ ਲਿਜਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਹੱਕ ਕੀ ਹਨ?

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਹੱਕ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਨੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਕਾਊਂਟੀ ਦੇ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਦੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ, ਸਥਾਨਕ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਮੇ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸੰਗਠਨ, ਯੂਨੀਅਨ, ਜਾਂ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਭਾਗ (DPR) ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਜਾਓ

1. ਜਾਣਨ ਦਾ ਹੱਕ

ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਹੱਕ ਹੈ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ:

- ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਨਾਲ ਇਲਾਜ ਕੀਤੀ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਈਟ ਅਤੇ ਇਲਾਜ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਹੈ
- ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਦੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਕਦੋਂ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋਇਆ
- ਦਾਖ਼ਲੇ ਦੀ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਕਫ਼ਾ (REI)
- ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ, ਅਮਰੀਕੀ ਈਪੀਏ ਪੰਜੀਕਰਣ ਸੰਖਿਆ, ਅਤੇ ਸਰਗਰਮ ਤੱਤ
- ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਲਈ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਡੇਟਾ ਸ਼ੀਟ (SDS)। SDS ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੇ ਖ਼ਤਰਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵਜੋਂ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੋ ਇਹ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਪੁੱਛੇ