

## Pesticide Application Safety Committee (PASCO)

May 12, 2023 9:00 am to 12:00am (Hybrid Zoom)  
Senate Rules Room, Legislative Building Olympia WA

Time	Topic	Speaker/Facilitator
9:05–9:15	Welcome and Introductions (opening remarks) Agenda Review	Co-chairs and Committee Members Griselda Arias
9:15 to 9:35	Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee Pesticide Safety to Protect Farmworkers from Hazardous Exposures	Aaron Cavin Research Analyst Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, WA State Legislature
9:35 to 9:50	WSDA Pesticide Board HB1019	Kelly Davis Policy Assistant Pesticide Management Division Washington State Department of Agriculture
9:50 to 10:00	Committee Membership Open WSU	Committee Members
10:00 to 10:30	Advisory Work Group Report out	Griselda Arias Advisory Work Group
10:30 to 10:40	Break	All
10:40 to 11:15	Space for debrief Post Advisory Work Group report out: Questions, initial thoughts reactions, comments	Committee Members
11:15 to 11:35	Public Comment	Public Attendees
11:35 to 11:50	Next meeting / Action items	Committee Members
11:50 to 11:55	Legislative Report (2023)	Griselda Arias
11:55 to 12pm	Closing Remarks	Co-chairs and Committee Members

## Virtual Meetings Schedule:

1. November 21, 2022- Introductory meeting, review of objectives and August PASCO meeting
2. January 27, 2023- With the information provided by WSDA, DOH, LNI the work group members broke out into smaller groups to review a different portion of the information and then report out to the bigger group
3. February 15, 2023- Guest speakers from DOH (Pesticide Epidemiologist) and WSDA (Pesticide Compliance Manager)
4. March 9th, 2023- This meeting was an opportunity for the group to have greater discussion around what we have seen so far and dive deeper into areas that may have an impact on pesticide safety
5. March 17th, 2023- Guest Speakers WSU and UW
6. April 6th, 2023- Group discussion continued from March 9<sup>th</sup> meeting- review current summary of questions and recommendations
7. May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023- Review of planned work group report out

## Summary of Information Gathered:

Priority Areas: Data #1,2 (see last page for numbered list of priority areas)

What has happened/ Current State	What's Working Well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing and updating current MOUs related to pesticide human health investigations and WPS.</li> <li>• Reviewing data collection and coordination processes with DOH and LNI and discussing how to improve comparison of data</li> <li>• Tri Agency Meetings (WSDA, DOH, L&amp;I), participating in the review and re write of the MOU between agencies.</li> <li>• DOH pesticide surveillance program- follows CDC NIOSH guidance when investigating and classifying a case- brief prevention narrative included</li> <li>• WSDA and LNI (DOSH) are regulatory and therefore have different requirements during an investigation while DOH's focus is to determine how likely it is the pesticide exposure caused the illness.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSDA organized, coordinated, and conducted several tri-agency (WSDA, DOH and L&amp;I) meetings.</li> <li>• Maintaining detailed WSDA pesticide investigation data in our KRS database that is shareable electronically.</li> <li>• Updated WTN with data through 2020 from DOH Pesticide surveillance program.</li> <li>• DOH Interactive Tableau dashboard being created for public use.</li> <li>• DOH holds all human exposure case data in SPIDER database – any case reported to WSDA or LNI dealing with a human exposure is referred to DOH- Likewise DOH will refer cases to LNI and WSDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSDA would like to get more than basic information on pesticide investigations from DOH and L&amp;I that can be lined up with WSDA data. * For instance: type of case- Ag, Non-Ag, homeowner, self-injury, vs. at work, storage, transport, application, etc.</li> <li>• WSDA only sees about 10% of the "cases" DOH receives and there is no current way to line them up for comparison and correlation.</li> <li>• No longer a formalized process for three agencies to create one annual report, concerns with bringing something like PIRT back but interested in a more formalized process for dissemination of data.</li> <li>• An in-depth review of data collected from the field could help us understand if there are needed additions/changes in current investigation questions to help us understand the cause of the incident</li> <li>• A complete picture of why an exposure occurred and how it could have been prevented would be of great value to our current training programs</li> <li>• A formalized process that takes this “root cause” information and feeds it directly to the training and outreach teams would help ensure we are acting in a timely way</li> <li>• Having a group like PIRT serves a purpose but lacked key members such as those leading the work around training and outreach</li> </ul>

Priority Areas: Communication/Outreach #3,4,5,6 (see last page for numbered list of priority areas)

What has happened/ Current State	What's Working Well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSDA is rebuilding communication and outreach infrastructure in PMD to prepare for assisting in the arena; WSDA has hired a Pesticide Management Division (PMD) education and outreach communication specialist to rebuild our website.</li> <li>• Technical Assistance &amp; Education Program (TSEP) will also be hiring education and outreach professional early in 2023 to help produce brochures, webpages and possible assist the TSEP team in conducting webinars/trainings</li> <li>• WSDA renewed our Pesticide Updates listserv in Oct 2022</li> <li>• Current courses:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WPS Training of Pesticide Handlers,</li> <li>○ Train the Trainer (WPS trainers are trained to properly train their farmworkers);</li> <li>○ Best Management Practices and On-Site Calibration and Configuration Training for Growers and Farm Managers especially in orchards to reduce drift by better managing how they spray the crop.</li> <li>○ Respirator training.</li> <li>○ Spanish Pre-License Training for preparation to become a certified private applicator in agriculture and properly apply pesticides.</li> <li>○ (TSEP) in conjunction with the WA Tree Fruit Assoc. and WSU co-organized, established, and is continuing to assist with a new Agricultural Leadership Program (ALP) for farm managers/leaders.</li> <li>○ TSEP conducts yearly stakeholder meetings to consult on pesticide safety education priorities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LNI DOSH (dept. of occupational safety &amp; health) Joint trainings with WSDA</li> <li>• LNI DOSH- multicultural safety and health outreach program (MSHOP) has trained high school students and teachers in agriculture safety through our WISHA 10 program. This includes awareness of the health risk of pesticides.</li> <li>• LNI Working with various chemical distributors of soil fumigants to provide training at annual meetings and pesticide license recertification training.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing Extensive Educational training provided annually by WSDA's (TSEP). (approx., 3,000 individuals trained annually)</li> <li>• TSEP attends and delivers training at Ag Safety Days annually, works hard to collaborate with L&amp;I trainers, delivers training at many WSDA certified Continuing Education Events for Licensees in Spanish,</li> <li>• Assists with WPS inspections as needed with WSDA Compliance Team,</li> <li>• TSEP assisted UW PNASH to develop and translate their new Health and Safety App for pesticides "PestiSeguro"/PestiSafe"</li> <li>• TSEP Collaboration with Community Partners in the Ag and Farmworker Community for over 15 years.</li> <li>• TSEP worked with National Pesticide Education and Resource Center (PERC) and EPA to correct Spanish terminology in WPS and other publications.</li> <li>• TSEP assisted PestiSeguro and Pesticides (PNASH) apps with Spanish translation.</li> <li>• TSEP is currently working on developing a calibration and configuration tool that is practical and easy to use by growers and spray applicators to avoid/reduce off target spray drift.</li> <li>• Employment Security Department (ESD)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agricultural and Seasonal Workforce Services (ASWS)</li> <li>○ 7 Outreach staff around WA state- 100% in person outreach at least 1X to H2A workforce</li> <li>○ 2022- 25,000 H2A workers (300) contracts- ASWS staff conducted 500 site visits</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ESD Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers Program(MSFW)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Connecting workers with employment and community resources</li> <li>○ Trusted source among farmworkers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• WSU Pesticide Resources and Education Program- Commercial, public operators and private applicators- recertification and pre license, study materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSDA, WSU, PNASH or DOH could build another listserv or other communication tool that is directed at Community Health related to pesticides with Farmworkers clinic or other appropriate farmworker community health education resource. *Previous employee of WSDA TSEP is in charge of Communication at Yakima Farmworker Clinic - Kimberly Diaz. Maybe she could be contacted to assist with this idea through the advisory group?</li> <li>• DOH program does not have a health education or community education component to our program due to this not be a funded portion of the pesticide illness surveillance program. Funding a position to coordinate with the agencies like LNI and WSDA that are already working with this demographic</li> <li>• Current TSEP training is more focused on training applicators/handlers and trainers. Too many employees for WSDA to train all farm workers- we train trainers, but not specifically about this one item</li> <li>• More could be done here, but this might work best coming from employers. Along with WPS training. Does L&amp;I have capacity to develop something like this through their consultant/training group along with PNASH/DOH/WSDA as needed as training and development partners?</li> <li>• Education specifically targets the applicator but not the general worker. DOH lacks capacity to embark on an educational program- adding a role like health educator could serve DOH in connecting with the other agencies doing worker training</li> <li>• DOH program currently does not have the capacity to initiate an educational campaign regarding acute health information. Important to educate medical professionals as well.</li> <li>• ESD outreach is not pesticide safety but serves as a possible avenue to collaborate on outreach to this farmworker population</li> </ul>

Priority Areas: Best Practices and Protocols #7,8,9,10,11 (see last page for numbered list of priority areas)

What has happened/ Current State	What's Working Well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incentives for using new technology- early discussion on this several years back. No legislative support, not something WSDA can do on their own.</li> <li>• DOH collects brief prevention narratives for each incident investigation.</li> <li>• LNI WPS inspections included evaluation of prevention techniques</li> <li>• WSDA and LNI joint respirator fit test train the trainer</li> <li>• WSU Application Technology Research &amp; Extension Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LNI has reached where they are performing nearly all of the inspections within the ag industry</li> <li>• LNI 8 out 10 inspectors' positions are filled                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 5 of the 8 are working independently</li> <li>○ 7 of the 8 are filled with bilingual Spanish speakers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention data collected by DOH is not currently analyzed or reported- lack resources for qualitative analysis of the data point</li> <li>• LNI- difficult to hire qualified industrial hygienist.</li> <li>• LNI- The majority of our inspections to date were in reaction not accidents, complaints, and referrals. As newer staff complete new hire training and gain inspections experience, we will be able to increase our proportion of proactive scheduled inspections</li> <li>• WSU application technology research and extension group – need for education outreach, confidence with new technology would increase if we could not only test the new products but educate the growers and applicators on how to use the new systems.</li> </ul>

Priority Areas: Reporting #12,13,14 (see last page for numbered list of priority areas)

What has happened/ Current State	What's Working Well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSDA has asked that DOH share all of their pesticide exposure information so we can investigate, even if L&amp;I lead, so we have the full picture of what is reported.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The public is able to call WA Poison Center Data to report pesticide illness. Easy system most people can access regardless of language</li> <li>• The partnership between DOH and WAPC allows DOH access to timely pesticide poisoning calls in WA state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More visits/outreach to farmworker clinics from WSDA non-compliance team, DOH or other team - to gather information on exposures without doing investigations to collect more data on exposures without fear of reprisal?</li> <li>• There needs to be an increase of awareness around reporting not only for the exposed personal but the medical facilities that are attending to the individual. With capacity DOH could join already existing provider public health trainings to spread awareness about reporting.</li> <li>• Barriers to reporting exist not only in the farmworker population but the medical community as well.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fear of job loss or not being asked to return next season</li> <li>○ Limited access to health care (location, insurance)</li> <li>○ Lack of clinician recognition</li> <li>○ No capacity (for med personnel)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Priority Areas: External Partners #15,16,17 (see last page for numbered list of priority areas)

What has happened/ Current State	What's Working Well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSEP worked with National Pesticide Education and Resource Center (PERC) and EPA to correct Spanish terminology in WPS and other publications.</li> <li>• TSEP assisted PestiSeguro and Pesticides (PNASH) apps with Spanish translation.</li> <li>• WSDA and L&amp;I set up a tollfree drift line about 10 years ago. It is manned M-F 8-5pm, we get very few calls</li> <li>• EPA has developed a Spanish Translation Guide for Pesticide Labeling The guide is written in a universal form of Spanish to reach as many Spanish speakers as possible and provides translations for language typically used in the health and safety sections of pesticide product labels. The guide can assist pesticide manufacturers that choose to translate parts of their pesticide product labels into Spanish.</li> <li>• PNASH Practical Solutions for Pesticide Safety - collection of 24 solutions and ideas identified on farms and developed in partnership with farmers, educators, and researchers in WA State.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNASH PestiSeguro App- Subscription \$20 annually 300+ labels               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Free version 40 labels</li> </ul> </li> <li>• WSU and PNASH partnership on worker safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSDA plans to do more Spanish language materials as Communication and outreach staff build capacity and as WSDA builds multi-lingual pages over next couple of years.</li> <li>• New PNASH /WSU work- Engineering Solutions to Reduce Pesticide Exposure and waste on Northwest Fruit Farms (New work 2022-2027)</li> </ul>

## Data

1. Explore how the departments of agriculture, labor and industries, and health, and the Washington poison center collect and track data.
2. Lead an effort to establish baseline data for the type and quantity of pesticide applications used in Washington to be able to compare the number of exposures with overall number of applications

## Communication/ Outreach

3. Consider developing an effective community health education plan
4. Consult with community partners to enhance educational initiatives that work with the agricultural workforce, their families, and surrounding communities to reduce the risk of pesticide exposure
5. Explore development of an agricultural workforce education safety program to improve the understanding about leaving an area being sprayed
6. Research ways to improve pesticide application communication among different members of the agricultural community, including educating the public in English and Spanish about acute and chronic health information about pesticides

## Best Practices and Protocols

7. Improve pesticide application safety with agricultural applications
8. Compile industry's best practices for use to improve pesticide application safety to limit pesticide exposure
9. Explore incentives for using new technology by funding a partial buy-out program for old spray technology
10. Evaluate prevention techniques to minimize exposure events
11. Work with industry and the agricultural workforce to improve protocols and best practices for use of personal safety equipment for applicators and reflective gear for the general workforce

## Reporting

12. Continue to investigate reasons why members of the agricultural workforce do not or may not report pesticide exposure;
13. Explore new avenues for reporting with investigation without fear of retaliation
14. Work with stakeholders to consider trainings for how and when to report

## External Partners

15. Develop more Spanish language and other language educational materials for distribution, including through social media and app-based learning for agricultural workforce communities
16. Enhance efforts to work with pesticide manufacturers and the environmental protection agency to improve access to non-English pesticide labeling in the United States
17. Work with research partners to develop, or promote the use of translation apps for pesticide label safety information, or both





# Pesticide Safety Programs to Protect Farmworkers

PROPOSED STUDY QUESTIONS



# Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC)

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The Legislature's performance auditors since 1973.

**Bipartisan committee** of 8 Senators and 8 Representatives.

**Nonpartisan staff** conduct studies using professional audit standards.

Studies are **assigned** by the Legislature or the Committee itself.





**Performance audits are evaluations of the efficiency and effectiveness of government programs.**

JLARC follows government auditing standards issued by the U.S. Comptroller General.

We use laws, regulations, and leading practices as evaluation criteria.

The study will include recommendations if we find opportunities for improvement.

# 2022 Supplemental Budget includes three JLARC studies regarding the needs of farmworkers

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PERFORMANCE AUDIT	LEGISLATIVE DIRECTION
H-2A Farmworker Visa Performance Audit	Assess the Employment Security Department's administration of the H-2A program.
Pesticide Safety Performance Audit	Assess the administration of pesticide safety laws and rules.
Farmworker Wage, Health, and Safety Standards Performance Audit	Assess the Department of Labor and Industries' administration of wage and worker safety laws and rules.

# Three agencies have pesticide safety programs to protect farmworkers

The **Department of Health (DOH)** investigates suspected cases of pesticide poisoning.

The **Department of Agriculture (WSDA)** regulates pesticides and licenses those who use them.

The **Department of Labor and Industries (L&I)** regulates workplaces and farms to ensure employers comply with pesticide safety laws.

Statute directs the agencies to coordinate their oversight and regulatory responsibilities.



## This study will evaluate pesticide safety laws and rules to protect farmworkers

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1. Do the DOH, WSDA, and L&I pesticide safety programs comply with state law and follow best practices? To what degree do they meet their intended objectives?
2. How do DOH, WSDA, and L&I coordinate in areas of overlapping or shared responsibility? Are there opportunities to improve interagency coordination?

# Next Steps

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**Preliminary Report**  
January 2024

**Proposed Final Report**  
April 2024

View the study questions:  
[www.leg.wa.gov/jlarc](http://www.leg.wa.gov/jlarc)



# Contact Us

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# ADVISORY WORK GROUP

## Pesticide Application Safety Committee



# Pesticide Application Safety Committee

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The PASCO August 2022 virtual meeting identified need for deep look at current landscape of pesticide application safety:

- What has happened since COVID: pause on PASCO
- Areas of success and areas for improvement
- Help focus future PASCO direction and work

# Advisory Work Group

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1. Systemically gathered information from agencies, advisory work group members and other partners on current activities
2. Reviewed the priority areas from PASCO bill
3. Discussed areas for action
4. Key takeaways report out to PASCO

# Information Gathered

- DOH, LNI and WSDA completed a spreadsheet with “current activities”, “items working well and known gaps”
  - As meetings and connections continued, information from other partners was added to worksheet
- Presentations by:
  - WSU Application and Technology Research and Extension Group
  - WSU Pesticide Resources and Education Program
  - Pacific Northwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center (PNASH)
  - PestiSeguro™/PestiSafe™ App and Service -PNASH
  - WSDA Pesticide Compliance
  - DOH Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program Connections/Meetings
- Meetings/Connections
  - Employment Security Department
  - WA Medical Schools
  - LNI

Area B1: Explore feasibility & requirements of developing a shared database, including how DOH could use existing tools, [W/TNI] to better display multi-agency data regarding pesticides.			
Areas of interest	What has happened since creation of PASCO 2019?	What's working well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
new sites	WSDA Reviewing and updating current MOUs related to pesticide human health investigations and WPS. Reviewing data collection and coordination processes with DOH and LNI and discussing how to improve comparison of data.	Organized, coordinated and conducted several tri-agency [WSDA, DOH and LNI] meetings. Maintaining detailed WSDA pesticide investigation data in our HRS database that is shareable electronically.	Trying to get more than basic information on pesticide investigations from DOH and LNI can be lined up with WSDA data. *For instance type of cases: Ag. Non-ag, homeown self injury, vs. at work, storage, transport, application, etc. * WSDA only sees about 10 the "cases" DOH receives and there is no one near to line them up for comparison and
	DOH Tri Agency Meeting [WSDA, DOH, LNI], participating in the review and rewrite of the MOU between agencies. DOH holds all human exposure cases data.	Updated W/TNI with data through 2020 from DOH Pesticide surveillance program. Interactive Tableau dashboard being created for public use.	Shared location between all agencies for data relevant to pesticide exposures. - shared tri agency annual report focused on human exposures. Quarterly meetings that LNI/DOH/WSDA talk through all referred cases. Determine what data points we all want for case. Have a meeting where we all review each case that is on investigated.
	LNI Participating in tri-agency meeting with WSDA, DOH and LNI. Reviewing and updating MOUs related to the Worker Protection		
Area B2: Lead an effort to establish baseline data for the type and quantity of pesticide applications used in Washington to be able to compare the number of exposures with overall number of applications.			
Areas of interest	What has happened since creation of PASCO 2019?	What's working well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
new sites	WSDA Conversations with NPAS [WSDA, Natural Resources Assessment Section, Director's Office Science Team] - related to pesticide use data in agriculture. They have data from earlier surveys as well and just hired a new person to collect more current.	Good relationship with NPAS, part of WSDA Cooperative Agreement with EPA Region 10 related to FIFRA Programs. NPAS is in charge of water quality monitoring, soil health, crop mapping, and ESA related to.	Possibly have someone from NPAS Team speak with PASCO Advisory Group about existing data. Future plans to collect pesticide use data and other ways to get at this data [USDA NASS, USGS, EPA, etc.] rather than from trying to collect records from individual applicators (tens of thousands of records to)
	DOH		No current access to baseline data on pesticide applications. Possible areas to consider - reaching out to commissions to request pesticide use data, create summary of available pesticide use data and ways to present or pub
	LNI		
Area B3: Consider developing an effective community health education plan			
Areas of interest	What has happened since creation of PASCO 2019?	What's working well?	Gaps? Ideas on how to address them?
new sites	WSDA Rebuilding Communication and Outreach infrastructure in PNW to prepare for assisting in this arena. *WSDA has hired a PhD Education and Outreach Communication specialist to rebuild our website. *TSEF will also be hiring a Education and Outreach professional early in 2023 to help produce brochures, webpages and possibly assist the TSEF team conduct webinar trainings. * WSDA renewed our Pesticide Updates listserve in Oct		WSDA, WSU, PNASH or DOH could build another listserve or other communication tool that is directed at Community Health related pesticides with Farmers/worker clinic or other appropriate farmworker community health education resource. *Previous employee of WSDA, TSEF is in charge of Communicable Yakima Farmworker Clinic - Kimberly Diaz. Maybe she could be contacted to assist with idea through the advisory group?
	DOH		Use data to determine focus areas and topic areas that are necessary- work with partners determine most effective strategies to get

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## Communication

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## Best Practices and Protocols

7. Improve pesticide application safety with agricultural applications
8. Compile industry's best practices for use to improve pesticide application safety to limit pesticide exposure
9. Explore incentives for using new technology by funding a partial buy-out program for old spray technology
10. Evaluate prevention techniques to minimize exposure events
11. Work with industry and the agricultural workforce to improve protocols and best practices for use of personal safety equipment for applicators and reflective gear for the general workforce

## Reporting

12. Continue to investigate reasons why members of the agricultural workforce do not or may not report pesticide exposure;
13. Explore new avenues for reporting with investigation without fear of retaliation
14. Work with stakeholders to consider trainings for how and when to report

## External Partners

15. Develop more Spanish language and other language educational materials for distribution, including through social media and app-based learning for agricultural workforce communities
16. Enhance efforts to work with pesticide manufacturers and the environmental protection agency to improve access to non-English pesticide labeling in the United States
17. Work with research partners to develop, or promote the use of translation apps for pesticide label safety information, or both

# Key Discussion Points 1

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- Agency roles in Data Collection
  - DOH Pesticide Surveillance Program
    - ◆ Human exposure investigations
  - WSDA and LNI (DOSH) regulatory agencies
    - ◆ Investigations
    - ◆ Routine inspections
    - ◆ FIFRA
  - WSDA, LNI and DOH Partnership
- No longer Formalized Process that PIRT Panel Provided

# Key Discussion Points 2

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- How can data be used to guide prevention action?
  - Data collected from investigations – root causes identified?
  - Prevention Narratives
  - Routine Inspections
  - Reviewing Panel
    - ◆ Training programs
    - ◆ Outreach
    - ◆ Legislative

# Key Discussion Points 3

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- Reporting of incidents
  - DOH, LNI, WSDA, WAPC are all report/complaint based
  - Top two report sources for human exposures:
    - ◆ WAPC
    - ◆ LNI claims reports
  - Health-care professionals
    - ◆ Responsible for reporting a case or suspected case of pesticide poisoning

# Key Discussion Points 4

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- How can reporting of incidents be increased?
  - Barriers to reporting:
    - ◆ fear of job loss or not being asked to return next season
    - ◆ Limited access to health care (location, insurance)
    - ◆ Lack of clinician recognition
    - ◆ No capacity (for med personnel)
  - Role of the Supervisor
    - ◆ Ability to impede or facilitate worker access to reporting
    - ◆ Culture of safety



# Key Discussion Points 5

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- Current Training & Outreach
  - LNI- Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)
    - ◆ Multicultural Safety and Health Outreach Program (MSHOP)
  - WSDA
    - ◆ Technical Services and Education Program- Robust pesticide training
  - Washington State University
    - ◆ Pesticide Resources and Education Program
    - ◆ Application Technology Research and Extension Group
  - University of Washington
    - ◆ Pacific Northwest Agriculture Safety & Health (PNASH) Center
  - Employment Security Department
    - ◆ Agricultural and Seasonal Workforce Services (ASWS)
    - ◆ Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers Program(MSFW)
  - Third Party Agencies
    - ◆ Global Gap

# Gaps & Opportunities

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- Gap: Systematic review of data from all sources with a focus on *prevention* of exposures
  - Opportunity:
    - Gain a better understanding of root causes of exposure (practices, conditions, policies, procedures leading to exposures)
    - Formalized process to meet regularly and discuss cases looking at why they happened and what could be done to prevent
    - Consistency around reporting of human exposures
    - Include routine inspection data
- Gap: Data gathered about prevention of exposure or causes of exposure not currently analyzed or reported
  - Opportunity:
    - Review existing data to determine what is available as part of investigations
    - Qualitative analysis of prevention narratives
    - Introduce new questions to the current investigation process if needed

# Gaps & Opportunities Cont.

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- Gap: Currently not receiving reports from health care providers about a human exposure unless they call WAPC
  - Opportunity:
    - outreach/education to health care provider
    - Raise awareness of how and when to report
- Gap: Training/education and outreach for the agriculture workforce and community
  - Opportunity:
    - message → audience → via the appropriate outreach avenue
      - ◆ Third party agencies i.e. Global Gap
    - Agricultural Leadership Program (ALP) – direct line to farm supervisors and managers

# Thank you

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## Advisory Work Group Members

Ofelio Borges

Lupe Sanchez

Elizabeth Torres

Miguel Vargas

Josh Gefre

Maria Benevides

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Washington  
State Department of  
Agriculture

# Pesticide Advisory Board

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Summary

**Kelle Davis**  
**Policy Assistant**  
**Pesticide Management Division**

# ESHB 1019 Pesticide Advisory Board

- Representative Dent -- Prime Sponsor
- (Re)Establishes Pesticide Advisory Board within the Department of Agriculture
- The board will ... *advise the department of agriculture on any or all problems relating to the use and application of pesticides in the state, with the exception of matters covered by the pesticide application safety committee.*



# ESHB 1019 Pesticide Advisory Board

- It's been a long road ...
- 2010 -- Pesticide Advisory Board (originally established in 1994)  
Eliminated from statute to reduce state spending  
(a lot of boards eliminated that year)
- 2022 -- Representative Dent sponsored HB 1993 to reestablish  
Pesticide Advisory Board, but legislation didn't pass
- 2022 -- Pesticide Management began work to create a "Pesticide  
Advisory Committee"  
AAG: "no statutory authority to create this  
committee."





# ESHB 1019 Pesticide Advisory Board

*Membership—representing a variety of interests*

## *13 Voting Members*

Pesticide applicators,  
dealers, consultants,  
manufacturers,  
agricultural producers,  
environmental community  
members, tribes,  
farmworker advocate,  
migrant farmworkers ...

## *19 Non-voting members*

State & federal agencies,  
university pesticide education  
programs, national pesticide  
information organizations,  
entomologists, beekeepers,  
toxicologists ...

PLUS-- authority to create  
workgroups to help inform  
the board on specific issues



# ESHB 1019 Pesticide Advisory Board

- *Next steps ...*
- *Bill scheduled for signing by Governor on May 9, 2023*
- *Bill goes into effect 90 days after session is adjourned  
(~August 2023)*
- *WSDA will begin soliciting possible members via email, listserv*
- *Select and seat members*
- *First meeting: In person, November 2023, Ellensburg area*





**Questions?**