PSEP Fact Sheet:

Worker Protection StandardRecord Keeping Requirements

Jeff M. Edwards, Pesticide Applicator Training Coordinator

Joe Hiller, Former Assistant Director, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Mark Ferrell, Former Extension Pesticide Coordinator

Andrea M. Lewis, Former Extension Publication Assistant



EXTENSION

Department of Plant Sciences College of Agriculture and Natural Resources

USDA Recordkeeping Manual for Private Pesticide Applicators

This manual contains forms that will help you keep the records required by Federal and State regulations for restricted use pesticides and for compliance with the EPA Worker Protection Standard. These forms are intended for use by private pesticide applicators. They are not intended for use by applicators licensed as commercial pesticide applicators.

These forms are designed for your convenience. The information you write here becomes the official record for your compliance with the law. If you use a sharp, dark pencil to write on the forms, your marks are less likely to be destroyed by rain, coffee spills, or other accidents. Please write clearly so that those who inspect your records can easily understand them.

You may keep your records in other ways as long as they contain the required information. Either handwritten notes, computer-generated records, or other recordkeeping systems are acceptable. The forms in this manual are also available from the following Internet Web site: http://www.ams.usda.gov/pesticiderecords

Recordkeeping Requirements for Restricted Use Pesticides

The 1990 Farm Bill requires private certified pesticide applicators to keep records of all applications of federally restricted use pesticides. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service carries out the provisions of the Federal recordkeeping requirements. The information required by the Federal legislation is shown on page 9. These records must be kept for two years; however, you may want to keep them longer for reference in making future management decisions.

Although applicators have 14 days to record information related to applications, it is a good idea to fill out the recordkeeping form immediately after application to be sure that you have an accurate and detailed record.

If you hire a commercial applicator to apply a restricted use pesticide, you should obtain the necessary recordkeeping information from the applicator. Commercial applicators are required to provide their clients with a copy of the record within 30 days of application. Application information is also required for areas receiving spot treatments.

On the record form "USDA" will appear under each column heading that is required by the Federal pesticide recordkeeping regulations.

Who Has Access to Your Records?

Your records can be inspected at any time by authorized representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State pesticide regulatory agencies who present identification. In addition, a licensed health-care professional, or someone working under a licensed health-care professional's supervision, can request the record information at any time following an application when treating individuals who may have been exposed to restricted use pesticides.

Benefits of Keeping Records

The records you keep on pesticide use are not only required by the law, they will also help you improve your farming operation.

- Records help you evaluate how well a chemical worked, particularly if you have used reduced rates or alternative application techniques.
- Records help you figure out how much pesticide you will need in a future year, so that you will not have to store or dispose of extra chemicals.
- Records help to prevent carry-over injury and improve rotation decisions.
- Records may protect you from legal action if you are accused of improper pesticide use.
- Food processors may require pesticide records to evaluate the potential for residues.
- Lenders and land developers often require records to evaluate potential environmental liability before lending money or buying land.
- Records provide data to respond to surveys conducted by Federal agencies and universities that
 can impact future availability of some pesticides
 through re-registration. They may also be used to
 respond to the public's concern regarding pesticide
 use.
- Records can save money by helping a farmer determine the best pesticide management program.
 Records are the key to a successful integrated pest management program.

Enforcement and Penalties

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) administers the Federal recordkeeping regulations. The AMS Administrator is responsible for the enforce-

ment actions taken against violators of this standard. Any private applicator who violates the recordkeeping requirements of the USDA shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$750 for the first offense and not less than \$1,100 for any subsequent offense.

What's in the Rest of the Manual?

- Summary table of pesticide recordkeeping requirements.
- Forms to record your pesticide applications.
- Sample sprayer calibration log form.
- Six-year calendar.

Recordkeeping Information for the EPA Worker Protection Standard

The EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a Federal regulation that is intended to reduce the risk of pesticide poisoning and injury among agricultural workers. Private applicators who hire pesticide handlers and/or workers must display application information in a centrally located area accessible to all employees before a pesticide is applied. This display of information applies to all pesticides with "Agricultural Use Requirements" printed on the label, not just restricted use pesticides.

The Hand/Head Keep Out (right) symbol appears in the column headings on the record sheets to mark information required for worker protection. This includes the location and crop/commodity treated; brand name; EPA registration number; active ingredients of pesticide applied; the month, day, year, and time of application; and the Restricted Entry Interval (REI). Most of this information can be found on the pesticide label. Workers, handlers, government officials, health care workers, and employers of commercial handlers hired to work on the farm or business must have access to this information. Commercial applicators must provide this information to the agricultural employer before making pesticide applications. Information must be displayed for 30 days after the end of the REI. If there is no REI on the label, the information should be displayed for 30 days after the application.

USDA Recordkeeping Manual for Private Pesticide Applicators

Grower/Applicator Information	
Owner/Operator	
Address	
Company/Farm Name	
Phone Number	
Phone Number	
Applicator Name	Certification Number
A	
В	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
Н	

SAVE TIME: The Federal recordkeeping regulations require the certified private applicator to record the brand/product name and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registration number of the federally restricted-use pesticide (RUP) he/she applies. The Federal recordkeeping regulations do not require the certified private applicator to record active ingredient(s). You will be able to save time by listing the brand/product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s) of the pesticides you apply on this page and then entering the corresponding number(s) to complete your record form. Use of this page is voluntary.

8)

7b)

8)_____

8a) _____

8b) _____

15b) _____

QUICK REFERENCE CHART OF PESTICIDE RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR USDA AND EPA FEDERAL REGULATIONS

	Restricted Use Pesticides	Agricultural Use Pesticides
Required Items	USDA Requirements for Private Applicators	Worker Protection Standard Requirements for Agricultural Employers
Brand Name/Product Name		
EPA Registration Number		
Total Amount of Pesticide Applied		
MM/DD/YYYY		
Field ID/Location of Treated Area		
Crop, Commodity, or Site		
Size of Area Treated		
Name of Certified Applicator		
Applicator Certification Number		
Active Ingredients		
Restricted Entry Interval (REI)		
Completed Record	Within 14 days of the application; legible records must be recorded and kept for two years.	Post before application, information should be kept 30 days after the REI expiration.

How To Complete the Pesticide Application Record Form

- "USDA" will appear under each column heading that is required by the Federal pesticide recordkeeping regulations.
- The information in columns marked with the Hand/Head Keep Out symbol must be provided to field workers/handlers for all pesticides with "Agricultural Use Requirements" on the label to meet the WPS requirement. This information must be posted before application and remain for 30 days after the end of the REI for the WPS requirement.



FIELD ID/LOCATION "USDA"



Applicator Name and Certification Number "USDA"	MO/Day/ Year Time "USDA"	EPA Reg. Number "USDA"	Active Ingredients	Brand/Prod- uct Name "USDA"	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Crop, Commod- ity or Site "USDA"
Bob B. Smith 200029265	5-3-02 10am*	241-337	Pendimethalin	Prowl 3.3EC	24 hrs.	Cotton
2.	5-3-02 10am*	100-642	Fluometuron	Cotoran 4L	7.	8.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	/ .	0.

^{*}Time is not required by the USDA pesticide recordkeeping regulations, but it is required by the WPS.

1. 52-48 Old Creek Field

- 2. Write the **location of the application** (not the farm or business). The location may be identified on a farm map, by USDA map and number, by Global Positioning System (GPS), by a common field name (for example, 52- 48 Old Creek Field), or by a legal description. If the site treated is a greenhouse or storage facility, give it a unique name or number. If you use GPS coordinates to record location you can: (a) Create a map of the treated area with GPS coordinates, (b) List the GPS coordinates to delineate the field perimeter, or (c) Record GPS coordinates that accurately identify one point pertaining to the field. The coordinates should be followed by a statement indicating the relationship of the point to the field. For more information on GPS go to: www.ams.usda.gov/pesticiderecords
- 3. If the **name** and **certification number** are the same as the name and certification number of the person on the applicator information form on page 3, then you may record the letter listed for the applicator. If anyone else is applying the pesticide, record the applicator's name and certification number.
- 4. Fill in the **month**, **day**, **and year** of application. WPS also requires you to post the time of application, so record time here as well.
- 5. The **EPA Registration Number** is located below the ingredients statement on most labels (for example, EPA Reg. No. 241-337). It is not the same as the EPA establishment number. If you completed page 4 through 6 as suggested, you may write the appropriate number in space 4.
- 6. Copy the **active ingredients** from the label for all products used in the application. If you completed page 4 through 6 as suggested, you may write the appropriate number in space 5.
- 7. Write the **brand** or **product name** of the pesticide. Multiple lines may be used to record tank mixes. Information on all products used in a tank mix is required. If you completed pages 4 through 6 as suggested, you may write the appropriate number in space 6.
- 8. The pesticide label lists the **Restricted Entry Interval**. The application information for workers must remain posted until 30 days after the end of the REI. When there is no REI, the notice must remain for 30 days after the application date. If you apply pesticides in a tank mix with different REI's, write down the longer REI.
- 9. Fill in the **crop, commodity, or site**. If the location is a greenhouse, record crop and site location. If you are treating livestock, record the type of animals treated (hogs, cattle, etc.).
- 10. The pesticide label will usually give you a minimum to maximum of the application **rate** per unit (for example, 1.5 pints per acre). Record the rate you actually use.
- 11. Record the number of **units treated**. This may be acres, linear feet, bushels, cubic feet, square feet, or number of animals, etc. For special applications (for example, alternate middles, weed wicks, band applications) re-

- cord the total area covered. A 20-acre field treated using an alternate middle approach would still be recorded as 20 acres. See note on spot treatments below.
- 12. The **total amount applied** refers to the total quantity of product used—not the quantity after water or carrier is added. Amount does not refer to percent of actual ingredient.
- 13. When you are filling out the application record, you may find it helpful to record information about the sprayer equipment, the pests, the weather (particularly wind speed and direction, but also temperature and humidity), and the crop status. This will help you know whether an application was effective and improve future pest-management decisions. It will also be helpful in problem solving if the pesticide fails to control the target pest or moves off target.

Rate	Size of Area Treated "USDA"	Total Amount Applied "USDA"	Field notes: target pest(s); sprayer nozzles, speed, pressure, gallonage; wind& weather; crop status
1.5 pints per acre	20 acres	3.75 gallons	Sunny, wind speed 3-5 mph. Light grass infestation
2 quarts per acre	20 acres	10 gallons	
			Gallonage = 10 gallons per acre. Banded at planting.
9.	10.	11.	12.

Note: "Spot Treatments" are applications made to less than one-tenth of an acre. Application of a RUP herbicide along a fence row or an insecticide applied to a fire ant mound would be examples of spot treatments. (Note: Greenhouse and nursery treatments do not qualify as spot treatments.) For spot treatments, describe location of area treated (for example, poison ivy along fence row of Baker Farm), indicate "spot treatment," and record:

- Brand name.
- EPA registration number.
- Month, day, and year.
- Total amount applied.
- "Spot treatment" describes location.

Issued in furtherance of extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Glen Whipple, director, University of Wyoming Extension, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071.

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FIELD ID/LOCATION "USDA":

Applicator Name and Certifica- tion Number "USDA"	MO/ Day/Year Time "USDA"	EPA Reg. Number "USDA"	Active Ingredients	Brand/ Product Name "USDA"	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) USDA	Crop, Commodity, or Site "USDA"