

EPA's Criteria for WPS Train-the-Trainer Program

Submitter name and affiliation:

Date submitted:

Program Title:

Instructions: Please indicate the location (page number, slide number, time stamp in video, etc.) of where each required WPS training topic is covered. EPA will use the last column to add comments.

Training administration requirements	Location of required information	Comments
Training must be provided either orally from written materials or audio-visually		
Training must be provided in a manner the worker or handler can understand		
Training location must be reasonably free from distractions and be conducive to training		
Training materials for workers or handlers must be approved by EPA		
Training for workers may be conducted only by certified applicators, state-, tribal-, or EPA-designated trainers of applicators, handlers, or workers, or persons who have completed a TTT program. Training for handlers may be conducted only by certified applicators, those designated as trainers of certified applicators or handlers by state, tribe, or EPA, or persons who have completed a program. State law or tribal ordinance may supersede these requirements and may require trainers to complete a state- or tribal-specific program.		
The TTT program used to qualify as a trainer of workers and/or handlers must be EPA approved.		
Training must be provided annually. Handlers or workers who have not been trained within the last 12 months must receive pesticide safety training.		
Workers must be trained before they enter an area that has been treated with a pesticide or where an REI has been in effect within the last 30 days. Handlers must be trained before they perform any handling task.		
A qualified trainer must be present during the training sessions to respond to any questions.		
<p>Employers are responsible for maintaining records of worker and handler training. The record must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trained handler's or worker's printed name and signature • Date of the training • Information identifying which EPA-approved training materials were used • Trainer's name and qualification to train (e.g., certified applicator license number, TTT course information) • Worker or handler employer's name 		

Employers must provide a copy of the training record to each worker or handler upon his or her request			
Recommended elements			
TTT courses updated with new information and refreshing trainers' skills are important to maintain trainers' skills and knowledge and improve the quality of the trainings.			
Issue documentation to qualified trainers. EPA recommends that the Train-the-Trainer provider also keep records of trainers qualified through their training programs			
Provide an emphasis on training techniques for adult audiences			
Provide an emphasis on providing information to low-literacy audiences			
Include information about how to recognize and respond to cultural differences or sensitivities			
Incorporate state or local requirements and information into the training			
Describe how to schedule trainings for farmworkers and handlers			
Include pre- and post-training evaluation of the training to assess knowledge gained and for course improvement			
Worker training topics			
1a.	The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide workers and handlers with information and protections designed to reduce work-related pesticide exposures and illnesses. This includes ensuring workers and handlers have been trained on pesticide safety annually.		
1b.	The employer must provide pesticide safety and application and hazard information,		
1c.	decontamination supplies,		
1d.	emergency medical assistance,		
1e.	notification to workers of restrictions during applications,		
1f.	notification to workers of restrictions to treated areas, and		
1g.	a worker may designate a representative to request, on their behalf, pesticide application and hazard information.		
2.	How to recognize and understand the meaning of the posted warning signs used for notifying workers of restrictions on entering pesticide treated areas on the establishment.		
3.	How to follow directions and/or signs about keeping out of pesticide treated areas subject to a restricted entry interval and application exclusion zones.		
4a.	Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered during work activities, and potential sources of pesticide exposure on the agricultural establishment. This includes exposure to pesticide residues that may be on or in plants,		
4b.	on or in soil,		

4c.	tractors, application, and chemigation equipment		
4d.	used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)		
4e.	and that pesticides may drift through the air from nearby applications, or		
4f.	be in irrigation water.		
5a.	Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute effects,		
5b.	chronic effects,		
5c.	delayed effects, and		
5d.	sensitization.		
6.	Routes through which pesticides can enter the body (e.g., dermal, eye, nose, oral)		
7.	Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning		
8.	Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings		
9a.	Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques, and		
9b.	if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the body to use decontamination supplies to wash immediately or rinse off in the nearest clean water including streams, springs, lakes, or other sources if they are more readily available than decontamination supplies,		
9c.	and as soon as possible, follow up with washing or showering with soap and water, shampooing hair, and changing into clean clothes.		
10.	How and when to get emergency medical care		
11a.	When working in pesticide treated areas, wear work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues and		
11b.	wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or using chewing gum or tobacco.		
12a.	As soon as possible after working in pesticide-treated areas, wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and		
12b.	change into clean clothes.		
13.	There are potential hazards from pesticide residues on clothing (note: materials must explain what those potential hazards are)		
14.	Wash work clothes before wearing them again and wash them separately from other laundry		
15.	Do not take pesticides or pesticide containers used at work home with you		
16.	Safety Data Sheets (SDS) provide information about hazards, emergency medical treatment, and other information about pesticides that are used on the establishment.		
17a.	Employer must display SDS for all pesticides used on the establishment that you may come in contact with.		

17b.	The employer must tell workers and handlers where the SDS are located.		
17c.	The employer must allow workers and handlers access to the SDS during normal working hours.		
18.	Agricultural employers are prohibited by the rule from allowing or directing a worker to mix, load, and/or apply pesticides or assist in their application unless trained as a handler.		
19a.	Agricultural employers must provide specific information to early-entry workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities.		
19b.	Early-entry workers must be 18 years of age or older.		
20.	There are hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposure		
21.	Keep children and nonworking family members away from pesticide-treated areas.		
22a.	After working in pesticide-treated areas, remove boots or shoes before entering your home and		
22b.	remove work clothes and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members		
23.	How to report suspected use violations to the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement		
24.	Agricultural employers are prohibited from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the requirements of this rule, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided, or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.		
Handler training topics			
	Covers 1-24 as above for workers		
25.	Information on proper application and use of pesticides		
26.	Handlers must follow the portions of the labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticides		
27.	Format and meaning of information contained on pesticide labels and in labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticides.		
28.	Need for and appropriate use and removal of all personal protective equipment (PPE)		
29.	How to recognize, prevent, and provide first aid treatment for heat-related illness.		
30.	Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and		

	disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill clean up		
31.	Environmental concerns, such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards		
32.	Handlers must not apply pesticides in a manner that results in contact with workers or other persons.		
33a.	The responsibility of handler employers to provide handlers with information and protections designed to reduce work-related pesticide exposures and illnesses. This includes providing, cleaning, maintaining, storing, and ensuring proper use of all required personal protective equipment (PPE)		
33b.	Providing decontamination supplies, and		
33c.	Providing specific information about pesticide use and labeling information.		
34.	Handlers must suspend a pesticide application if workers or other persons are in the application exclusion zone (AEZ).		
35.	Handlers must be at least 18 years old.		
36a.	The responsibility of handler employers to ensure handler have received respirator fit-testing,		
36b.	medical evaluation, and		
36c.	respirator training, if a respirator is required by the product labeling.		
37.	The responsibility of agricultural employers to post treated areas as required by this rule.		
Handler training topics - extended			
WPS handbook	The handler considers drift before application (e.g., weather considerations).		
WPS handbook	The handler makes changes/adjustments to the application method to avoid pesticide contact to others (e.g., nozzle size, height of application, type of application equipment, etc.)		
WPS handbook	The handler can ask or try to move people out of the AEZ even if not on the agricultural establishment.		
WPS handbook	The handler can move themselves (the application equipment or treatment area; could be redrawing of the application area) and resume application only if the handler is sure the pesticide will not contact others directly through pesticide application or through drift.		