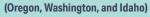




The Dangers of Pesticide Exposure

A Community Response Guide for the Pacific Northwest





The Dangers of Pesticide Drift







Pesticides are chemicals that kill weeds, insects, and other pests.







Pesticides are designed to kill. Exposure to pesticides can make you sick right away and/or can be harmful to your long-term health. Pesticides are especially harmful to children.



Pesticide drift may be visible as a cloud of spray or dust, or you may notice an unpleasant smell or taste. You may even feel droplets. Pesticides can harm your health even if you don't see, feel, taste or smell them.

Symptoms of Pesticide Exposure

Different pesticides cause different reactions. But if you've been exposed to pesticides, you may feel:



eye, nose or throat irritation, difficulty breathing



nausea, vomiting



skin irritation, rash



dizziness, tremors, muscle weakness



headaches



blurred vision, eye irritation



stomach aches, diarrhea



excessive sweating, fever

Maybe it's not the flu?

Symptoms of pesticide exposure are often dismissed as colds, flu, diabetes, pregnancy, allergies, or hangovers. If you feel any of the above symptoms, especially if they appear quickly, think about where and when you may have been exposed to pesticides and see a doctor.

Long-Term Health Risks



Some effects take months or years to show up, such as

birth defects



nervous system problems



reproductive harm



cancer



Pesticide Drift Is Illegal!



Report all pesticide drift, whether you are sick or not. See p.8

By law, state agencies will investigate if reported.



Farmworkers have these rights when they are exposed to pesticides at work:



Your employer must provide transportation to the doctor or hospital.



Your employer must provide the pesticide Safety Data Sheet (SDS).



You cannot be fired for reporting drift or seeking medical attention.

How Are Pesticides Applied?



Sprays down toward the ground

Ground **Boom Sprayer**



Soil **Fumigation**



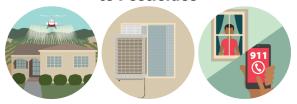
Application



Sprays up and out

Ground Air-blast Applicator

What to Do If You Are Exposed to Pesticides



At home: Turn off your swamp cooler. Close the windows. If possible, carefully leave the area immediately. Call 911 if you are too sick to drive.



At work:

- Tell your supervisor immediately!
- Ask your supervisor what pesticide you were exposed to, and ask to be taken to a doctor.
- Tell your doctor the name of the pesticide, and ask them to report it.



Wherever you are exposed:

- Record everything and report it! See p. 8
- Change your clothes and shower with soap and warm water.
- If your clothes were hit, put them in a paper bag inside a plastic bag for possible testing.

See a Doctor Immediately If You Feel Any Symptoms of Pesticide Poisoning!



Tell the doctor what happened and what pesticides were involved.

Who will pay your medical bill? If you were exposed at work, workers' compensation insurance is required to pay.





If you live in Oregon or Washington, make sure your doctor reports the illness, as required by law.* Follow up with your State Department of Health.

*For more information visit: http://pesticideresources.org/med/reporting.html

Always Report Pesticide Drift! How to Report:



Call your State Department of Agriculture (see p. 12 for contact numbers).



Write everything down! See p. 9-10



Gather necessary pesticide application information from your employer. If you are unable or unwilling, you may appoint a designated representative. For help with a designated represenative, call NCAP (541) 344-5044 x 35.



If you are seriously ill, call 911.

Record Everything!

Don't worry if you don't know all the answers, just record as much as you can. Keep any photos or videos, and make copies of the form for others to fill out, if needed.

Recording Form for Pesticide Exposure

i. Your name:
2. Date of pesticide exposure: (month/day/year) Time: am/pm
3. The exposure happened while: 🗆 Working 🗅 Driving 🗅 At Home
At School Other
t School OtherOcation of exposure: (Be specific! Address, intersection, part of highway, school ne, field block, residence, name of farm labor contractor or grower if known, etc.) //eather conditions at time of exposure:
The exposure happened while:
5. Weather conditions at time of exposure:
Wind: From what direction?How Strong? Light / Medium / Strong
Fog Other
6. Did you feel, smell or taste anything at the time of exposure? 🔲 No 🗀 Yes
f yes, what did it feel, smell or taste like?
7. What pesticde(s)? (if known)
3. Describe the exposure: (What were you doing? Was it a gas, a spray, from a
nelicopter, etc.?)
prayer, etc.) and estimate how far away it was

Name		Contact Info
Name		Contact Info
Name		Contact Info
11. What symptoms	s did you and o	others experience?
Me	Others	Me Other
	(who?)	(who?
Dizziness		Onset of asthma attack
Headache□.		Tingling or numbness
Burning eyes 🗖.		of skin or mouth
Stomach ache/		Chemical taste in your
nausea		mouth, sore throat
Diarrhea		Difficulty breathing
/omiting		or shortness of breath
ainting		Disorientation
Rash/Irritation 🗆.		or confusion
		Allergy-like reaction
		(sneezing & runny, itchy nose)
Follow up!		
f you were exposed	at work, did y	ou tell your supervisor?
Did you save clothe	s that might ha	ave been contaminated in a bag? Yes No
Remember to repor	t drift and expo	osure to the State Department of Agriculture
mmediately. Call co	ommunity supp	port groups if you need help! (see pages 13-14.)
		ate & time of call What did they say?

Filing a Report with the State

Report pesticide drift to your State Department of Agriculture.



Reports may be given anonymously but will have more weight if you are able to provide your general contact information.



Only general contact information is requested. You will not be asked to provide personal information such as a state ID or social security number.



During the course of the investigation, you may be referred to another state department. Be sure to follow-up.



Try to provide as much information about the incident as possible so that a successful investigation can be performed.



You will be notified when the investigation is complete.

Government Resources by State

Important Contacts

In case of emergency, dial 9-1-1

Poison Control Center1-800-222-1222

National Pesticide Information Center......1-800-858-7378

Washington:

Washington State Department of Agriculture.. 877-301-4555

Washington Department of Labor 800-423-7233

Oregon:

Dial 2-1-1 for non-emergency pesticide reporting

Oregon State Department of Agriculture 503-986-4635

Pesticide Analytical and Response Center...... 503-986-6470

Idaho:

Idaho State Department of Agriculture 208-332-8608

Idaho Department of Labor.....208-332-3570 ext. 3135

You Are Not Alone

For help reporting drift, to get involved, or if you have questions, these organizations are here for you.



Pestisol by CHWCMR (Spanish App for Pesticide Information)



Community Health Worker Coalition for Migrants and Refugees (Washington) (425) 678-8011



PCUN (Oregon) (503) 902-0367



Northwest Justice Project

Northwest Justice Project (Washington) (509) 225-0026



Oregon Law Center (Oregon) (503) 726-4381



Visión 2C (Idaho) (208) 991-4451



IDAHO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE ALLIANCE

Idaho Immigrant Resource Alliance (Idaho)



UFW Foundation Worker's Rights Call Center (Regional) (877) 881-8281



United Farm Workers of America Headquarters (Regional) (661) 823-6105



Alianza Nacional de Campesinas (Regional) (951) 545-1917



Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides (Regional) (541) 344-5044 x 35



PAN (Regional) (510) 788-9020 www.panna.org

About CPR and NCAP

Californians for Pesticide Reform (CPR) is a statewide coalition of more than 190 organizations, founded in 1996 to fundamentally shift the way pesticides are used in California. CPR's mission is to protect public health, improve environmental quality and expand a sustainable and just agriculture system by building a diverse movement across California to change statewide and local pesticide policies and practices.

The Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP) works to protect community and environmental health and inspire the use of ecologically sound solutions to reduce the use of pesticides. NCAP works in the Northwest region with programs spanning Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Thank you to CPR for your hard work on this guide and for granting permission for it to be adapted to the Pacific Northwest region.

This document created with support from:







