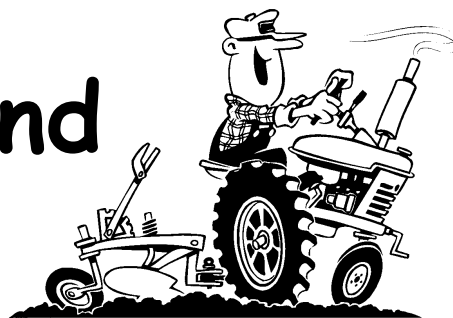


Cultivating Cumberland

April - 2017 VOL. 22, ISSUE 4



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Annual Submittal of Pesticide Applicator Storage Inventory

In New Jersey, all licensed pesticide applicators who store pesticides are required to maintain a list of the pesticides stored or likely to be stored during the license year.

All licensed pesticide applicators who store pesticides are required by law to send a copy of their storage inventory with an explanatory cover letter to the local fire company along with a description and/or diagram of the actual location of each storage area.

Submittal to the fire department is required annually by May 1st each year. Applicators must keep the cover letter on file for a minimum of three years and should have it available for NJDEP upon request.

Attached to this newsletter is a sample of the letter to send to the fire company, sample pesticide storage inventory list and sample pesticide application record.

Worker Protection Standard

Attached to this newsletter is the new Worker Protection Standard "Handler" and "Worker" Training Rosters. The Handler roster **MUST** be submitted to the DEP upon completion of training. The Worker roster **does not** have to be submitted, but **MUST** be kept on file for 5 years following completion of training.

Also attached is the NJDEP Comparison Chart giving details on the current requirements and the anticipated implementations.

Worker and Handler cards are no longer being distributed, only the rosters are needed.

If you have further questions concerning worker protection requirements, contact Nancy Santiago at 609-984-6914.

Attachments:

Pesticide Applicator Storage Inventory Submittal sample documents

Worker Training Roster

Handler Training Roster

NJDEP Comparison Chart

On-farm Readiness Review for the Food Safety Modernization Act

Wesley Kline, PhD and Meredith Melendez

Introduction:

The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) was signed into law January, 2011. The final rule was published November, 2015 after comment periods and public meetings. This the biggest change to food safety that directly impacts fresh fruit and vegetable growers in over 70 years. The Act will be implemented over the next six years with compliance for growers with annual produce sales (previous three year period) over \$500,000 starting in January, 2018, small operations (\$250,000 – 500,000) January, 2019 and the very small operation (\$25,000 – 250,000) January 2020. All operations will have two additional years for the water component and some recordkeeping. Growers with produce sales less than \$25,000 are not covered under this rule. If the operation produces fresh fruits and vegetables, this Act applies except if the produce is commercially processed, consumed on the farm or meets the qualified exemption.

If all food, including animal feed, sold from the farm is less than \$500,000 averaged over the last three years, goes directly to an end user (restaurant, roadside stand, supermarket, etc.) and it is sold within 275 miles where it is grown then the operation meets the requirement for the qualified exemption. The operation must have receipts or other documents to show they meet this criteria. A buyer can still ask the operation to meet all the requirements for FSMA.

The Food and Drug Administration is interested in helping growers with tools that they can use for a self-assessment prior to any visits from them. They want to educate before regulating and work in a partnership with growers and the individual states.

Process:

The On-farm Readiness Review process is driven by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) and four state departments of agriculture (Oregon, North Carolina, Florida and Vermont). The partners in the project include the Food and Drug Administration (Produce Safety Office of Regulatory Affairs, Inspectors), United States Department of Agriculture (FDA liaison and GAP auditors), Cooperative Extension Organizations in Michigan, New Jersey, Florida, North Carolina and the Produce Safety Alliance at Cornell University.

NASDA believes the benefits from this project include:

1. Learning opportunity for both industry and regulators
2. Industry exposure to the regulatory process
3. Provides regulators an opportunity to build knowledge and skills necessary to uniformly and consistently regulate the fresh produce industry
4. Builds awareness of critical food safety practices for farmers
5. Provides farmers an opportunity to assess their operations against regulatory provisions
6. Assists in building consensus among industry, academia and regulatory stakeholders

The group has been working to develop a “toolkit” made up of a series of modules that will allow a grower to walk through their operation and decide if changes are needed. The modules include the following assessments:

1. Preharvest, harvest and postharvest water
2. Preharvest, harvest and postharvest sanitation
3. Preharvest, harvest and postharvest worker training
4. Preharvest soil amendments
5. Preharvest and at harvest wildlife monitoring

The modules are being tested in a series of pilot studies across the United States to make sure all the modules are clear and can be used by any grower, extension personnel or regulator who needs them. The first test was carried out in Michigan this past summer on two farms (celery and blueberry). This test showed that the modules were too large and hard to use in the field. Also, since the FDA has not released guidance documents it was hard to interpret some of the rules. The regulators in the group had not worked with Extension prior and were surprised how agents worked with the growers to use the modules.

There was a post evaluation with the growers, extension and regulators to help develop a better tool for the next pilot study. Growers felt that the tool should be aligned with third party audits as closely as possible. Since Michigan we have carried out pilots in Florida and North Carolina. Each of these has helped us refine the documents and to make them more user friendly.

Future Plans:

The next pilot will be in New Jersey in May followed by Vermont, California, Ohio and Oregon to be completed by September, 2017. After each pilot the group makes changes based on grower comments. Starting in late 2017 there will be regional trainings for State Departments of Agriculture, FDA regulators and Extension on how to use the tool.

Plant & Pest Advisory

News from the Plant & Pest Advisory can be delivered to you by email or RSS. Email subscribers receive notification in their inbox one day after posts are published. For RSS subscribers, all posts are available within one hour of posting.

To subscribe to the **FREE** Plant & Pest Advisory visit: <https://plant-pest-advisory.rutgers.edu/contact-information/rss-2/>

You can subscribe to the following categories: Vegetable Crops Edition, Fruit Crops Edition, Landscape, Ornamentals, Nursery & Turf Edition, Commercial Ag Updates & Farm Food Safety, Plant Diagnostic Lab and On-Farm Food Safety.

NOTE: You must subscribe to EACH category that you wish to receive.

The following articles are recent posts from the Plant & Pest Advisory:

Best management practices for managing *Dickeya dianthicola* in potato – 2017

March 24, 2017 [Andy Wyenandt](#)

Using PCR test results and North American Certified Seed Potato Health Certificates to track Lot no., *Dickeya dianthicola* was reported in 22 states (ME, DE, FL, MD, MA, MN, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, VA, WV, WI, OH, IN, MO, MI, TX, ND, ID, and NM) on at least eleven potato varieties in 2016. Some of these varieties included: 'Reba', 'Superior', 'Vivaldi', 'Norwis', 'Snowden', 'Yukon Gold', 'Beacon Chipper', 'Kennebec', and 'Atlantic'. Known sources of infested seed found in potato fields on the East Coast have originated from WI, at least two suppliers in New Brunswick, Canada, and a number of seed suppliers in Maine this past growing season. To better understand the scope and breadth of the pathogen affecting potato production on the East Coast and elsewhere, information on known varieties and lot numbers that tested positive for *Dickeya* this past summer have been collected. Information on suspect varieties and lot numbers based on FL tests results from this past winter have also been collected. This information is now widely available. Of importance to all NJ potato growers, is that there have been NO CHANGES in the current policy or Blackleg tolerance levels for mitigating *Dickeya dianthicola* in seed production. All growers are encouraged to follow best management practices for buying seed and in field production (see attached article). If you suspect *Dickeya dianthicola* in potato seed during cutting or planting please contact your county Extension agent or Extension Specialist. All suspect potato samples should be PCR tested to confirm the presence of *Dickeya dianthicola*.

The best method for keeping your potato operation *Dickeya*-free is to adopt your own 0% *Dickeya*-tolerance policy.

Greenhouse Disease Management: Transplant Production

March 24, 2017 Andy Wyenandt

Proper greenhouse sanitation is important for healthy, disease-free vegetable transplant production. Efforts need to be made to keep transplant production greenhouses free of unnecessary plant debris and weeds which may harbor insect pests and disease. All equipment, benches, flats, plug trays and floors should be properly cleaned and then disinfested prior to use and efforts need to be taken throughout the transplant production season to minimize potential problems. Any weeds in or around the greenhouse structure should be removed *prior* to and *after* any production. Any transplant brought into the greenhouse from an outside source needs to be certified 'clean', as well as visually inspected for potential insects and diseases once it reaches your location. Remember, disinfestants, such as Clorox, Green-Shield, or hydrogen dioxide products (Zerotol – for commercial greenhouses, garden centers and Oxidate – commercial greenhouse and field), kill only what they come into direct contact with so thorough coverage and/or soaking is necessary. The labels do not specify time intervals for specific uses, only to state that surfaces be 'thoroughly wetted'. Therefore, labels need to be followed precisely for different use patterns (i.e., disinfesting flats vs. floors or benches) to ensure proper dilution ratios. Hydrogen dioxide products work best when diluted with water containing little or no organic matter and in water with a neutral pH. There are a number conventional and organic products labeled for disease control during transplant production in the greenhouse. Please see Table E-14 in the 2016-2017 Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Guide.

Understanding Damping-off Pathogens in Transplant Production

March 24, 2017 Andy Wyenandt

Damping-off is caused by a number of important vegetable pathogens and is very common during transplant production and early-spring. Damping-off can kill seedlings before they break the soil line (pre-emergent damping-off) or kill seedlings soon after they emerge (post-emergent damping-off). Common pathogens that cause damping-off include Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia and Fusarium spp. It is extremely important to know which pathogen is causing the damping-off problem and which fungicide to properly apply. Although all four pathogens are associated with damping-off, the conditions which favor their development are very different. In general, Phytophthora and Pythium are more likely to cause damping-off in cool, wet soils. Overwatering, or having prolonged wet soils increase chances for Phytophthora and Pythium development. How do you know if your transplant trays are too wet? Simply pick one up. If it feels 'heavy' then you are overwatering and/or your soilless mix is too heavy and you need to improve its drainage by working more perlite

and/or vermiculite into it when you make it. While, Rhizoctonia and Fusarium are more likely to cause damping-off under warmer, drier conditions. In general, Pythium tends to kill seedlings before they emerge whereas Rhizoctonia and Fusarium tend to kill seedlings after emergence. There are exceptions to the rules in some cases, but none the less, all damping-off pathogens can cause serious losses if not controlled properly. Control of damping-off depends on a number of factors. First is recognizing the conditions which may be leading to the problem (i.e., weather/greenhouse growing conditions) and second, identifying the pathogen causing the problem. Why is this so important? The fungicides applied to prevent or control damping-off are specific in the pathogens they control. Fungicides used to control Pythium or Phytophthora won't control the other damping-off pathogens. Why is this? The biology of the fungus and the mode of action of the fungicide dictates efficacy. For example, Ridomil Gold and Ultra Flourish (mefenoxam, FRAC code 4), MetaStar (metalaxyl,4) and Previcur Flex (propamocarb, 28) helps control the 'water molds' (Pythium and Phytophthora spp.) where Terraclor or OLF (PCNB, 14), iprodione (FRAC code 2), and Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) helps control damping-off caused by Rhizoctonia. Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) and Previcur Flex (propamocarb HCL, 28) now have labels for use in the transplant water as well as via drip for pythium control. In addition, Presidio (fluopicolide, 43) and Orondis Gold (OXTP + mefenoxam, 49 +4) are labeled for use in drip irrigation. Please see labels for restrictions and crop uses. It is extremely important to know which pathogen is causing the damping-off problem and which fungicide to properly apply. Always refer to the fungicide label for crop use, pathogens controlled and application rates. For information on controlling damping-off in transplant production please see specific crop section as well as Table E-14 on pages E52-E53 in the 2016-2017 Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Guide for conventional and organic products labeled for greenhouse use.

Protect Yourself from Pesticides Poster

There are a limited number of pesticide information board posters available for FREE at the Cumberland County Extension Office. Drop by the office to pick up your copy. We are open Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

These posters will be updated beginning 2018.

Helena Chemical

66 Route 206 (North of the Route 30/206 intersection)
Hammonton, New Jersey

Friday, April 7
9:00 am to 12:00 pm (Noon)

Pesticide Container Recycling for 2017

**DO NOT DROP OFF CONTAINERS UNLESS IT IS DURING THE
SCHEDULED COLLECTION PROGRAM**

Help Spread The Word – Recruit New Participants For This FREE Program so we exceed last year's collection efforts.

Plastic Pesticide Container Processing Steps & Size Limits:

1. All pesticide containers must be either triple rinsed or pressure rinsed and drained;
2. Pesticide containers must be residue free (other than stains);
3. The booklet must be removed (you DO NOT have to remove the paper labels glued to the container or the plastic sleeves);
4. Foil seal must be removed;
5. Only non-refillable pesticide containers will be accepted—drill a ¼-inch hole in the container or with a utility knife make a slit in the of the container so the container will not hold liquids;
6. Only pesticide containers embossed with HDPE or the recycling #2 will be accepted;
7. Pesticide containers up to 55-gallons in capacity will be accepted. 5-gallon pales must be cut in half; 30-gallon containers into at least 4 pieces; and 55-gallon containers into a least 6 pieces. This can be accomplished using a sawzall, chainsaw, circular saw, or reciprocating saw. It is not necessary to cut up containers less than 5-gallons;
8. Pesticide containers must have originally held an EPA registered pesticide; and
9. Containers must be tied together with string/twine.

Items That Will Not Be Accepted and Will be Returned to the Recipient:

1. Pesticide containers with dried formulation on the container, pour spout or the spout threads;
2. Pesticide containers with liquid residue;
3. Pesticide containers where the insides are caked with dried residue;
4. Mini-bulk, saddle tanks and nurse tanks, which can be made of fiberglass;
5. Pesticide containers with lids; or
6. Containers that held any type of petroleum oil product or antifreeze.

Non-Waxy Cardboard Collection

Helena Chemical will also be accepting, at no charge, non-waxy cardboard since their products are sold to the end users in cardboard boxes. Every Friday during the months of April through October 2017 from 1p.m. to 3 p.m. and during the scheduled pesticide container collection times, cardboard will be accepted. Clean non-waxy cardboard must be broken down and flatten. The cardboard must be tied for the Atlantic County collection site.

Other Rigid Plastic Recycling

If you generate other clean non-petroleum containing plastic (crates, buckets, pales, nursery pots, etc.), the Cumberland County collection site ONLY may accept the material during the scheduled Cumberland collection dates. Cumberland will also accept pales and 55 gallon drums not cut up.

FUTURE COLLECTIONS AT THIS SITE:

Friday, April 7 – NJDA Staffed

Friday, May 5

Friday, June 2

Friday, July 7 – NJDA Staffed

Friday, August 4

Friday, September 1

Friday, October 6 – NJDA Staffed

For any questions or to be removed from the email contact Roberta Lang, NJDA, 609-292-2242.

Calendar of Important Events

↻ Indicates the newly added event since last calendar

April 2017

↻ April 7

Basic Chainsaw Safety, Rutgers Continuing Education, 8:30am—12:00 pm; \$195 by 3/24; \$210 after. For more information call 848-932-9271, email: ocpe@njaes.rutgers.edu or visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu

↻ April 19

Basic Pesticide Training Course, NJDEP Public Hearing Room, 1st Floor, 401 E. State St., Trenton, NJ; 9am-1pm. The Course is Free and pesticide recertification credits are available. For more information call Stephen Bross 609-984-6953

May 2017

↻ May 4

Insect, Disease and Weed Control Methods in Turf, Toms River Elks, 600 Washington Street, Toms River, NJ; \$155.00; 8:15 am. Credits: 13-3B; 12 PP2, 10 1A; 9 6B; 8 8C, 5 3A, 4 3C; and 3 CORE. For more information call Mid Atlantic Pesticide Recertification 201-874-4453.

↻ May 8-9

Ag Innovation Conference, World Food Center, University of California, 550 Alumni Lane, Davis, CA. To register visit: <https://www.foodaginnovation.com> or email: info@foodaginnovation.com

↻ May 9

NJ Basic Pesticide Training & CORE Basic Topics, Paramus VFW, 6 E. Winslow Place, Paramus, NJ. \$105; 8:00 a.m. Credits: 8 CORE For more information call Mid Atlantic Pesticide 201-874-4453

↻ May 11

NJ Basic Pesticide Training & CORE Basic Topics, Country Inn Suites, 125 Village Road, Millville, NJ; \$105; 9:50 a.m. Credits: 8 CORE. For more information call Mid Atlantic Pesticide 201-874-4453

↻ May 17

Basic Pesticide Training Course, NJDEP Public Hearing Room, 1st Floor, 401 E. State Street, Trenton, NJ; 9am-1pm. Course is Free and pesticide recertification credits are available. For more information call Stephen Bross 609-984-6953

June 2017

↻ June 15

NJ Basic Pesticide Training & CORE Basic Topics, Country Inn Suites, 125 Village Road, Millville, NJ; \$105; 9:50 a.m. Credits: 8 CORE. For more information call Mid Atlantic Pesticide 201-874-4453.

↻ June 19-30

39th Annual Postharvest Technology of Horticultural Crops Short Course, University of California. New attendance options for 2017. For more information call Penny Stockdale 530-752-7672 or visit: http://postharvest.ucdavis.edu/Workshops/Postharvest_Short_Course_of_Horticultural_Crops_980/

June 21

Basic Pesticide Training Course, NJDEP Public Hearing Room, 1st Floor, 401 E. State St., Trenton, NJ; 9am-1pm. Course is Free and pesticide recertification credits are available. For more information call Stephen Bross 609-984-6953

July 2017**July 12-13**

Organic Produce Summit, Monterey Conference Center, Monterey, CA. For more information visit: <http://www.organicproducesummit.com/> , call 831-884-5092 or email: info@organicproducesummit.com

July 23-27

101st Annual Meeting of the Potato Association of America, Holiday Inn, 3803 13th Ave. S, Fargo, ND. For more information call 701-231-8732 or email: Andrew.p.robinson@ndsu.edu

September 2017**September 20**

Basic Pesticide Training Course, NJDEP Public Hearing Room, 1st Floor, 401 E. State St., Trenton, NJ; 9am-1pm. The Course is Free and pesticide recertification credits are available. For more information call Stephen Bross 609-984-6953

REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETINGS

✓ Indicates meeting will be held at RCE of Cumberland County

<p>✓</p> <p>Pesticide Certification Exam Schedule—Cumberland County 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Rosenhayn & Carmel)</p> <p><u>2017</u></p> <p>Apr 20 May 18 Oct 19</p> <p>To Register call 609-984-6614 For directions call 856-451-2800 *****</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Cumberland County Agriculture Development Board County Administration Bldg. Freeholder Room 164 W. Broad Street Bridgeton, NJ 08332</p> <p><u>2017</u></p> <p>Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12</p> <p>Reg. Meetings start at 7 p.m. Information call 856-453-2211 *****</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Cumberland County Board Of Agriculture 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Rosenhayn & Carmel) 7 pm meetings</p> <p><u>2017</u></p> <p>Apr 20 May 18 Sept 21 Oct 19 Nov 16 Dec 21</p> <p>For info call Hillary Barile, President 856-453-1192 *****</p>
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**Cumberland County Improvement Authority (CCIA)
Pesticide Container Recycling**
9:00 a.m. to 12 Noon
Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex
169 Jesse's Bridge Rd. (located off Route 55 Exit 29)
Deerfield Township, New Jersey

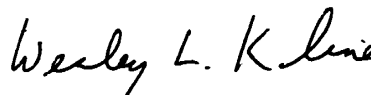
Questions? Call Division of Ag & Natural Resources, NJ Dept. of Ag 609-292-2242

May 19 Jun 16 July 21
Aug 18 Sept 15 Oct 20 Nov 17

Sincerely,



Salvatore S. Mangiafico, Ph.D.
County Agent II/Associate Professor
Environmental & Resource Management
Internet: Mangiafico@njaes.rutgers.edu



Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D.
County Agent II/Associate Professor
Vegetable & Herb Production
Internet: wkline@njaes.rutgers.edu

Pesticide User Responsibility: Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The user is responsible for the proper use of pesticides, residues on crops, storage and disposal, as well as damages caused by drift.

Use of Trade Names: Trade names are used in this publication with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. In some instances the compound may be sold under different trade names, which may vary as to label.

Have you visited the Cumberland County website for the Present and/or past issues of "Cultivating Cumberland"? It's a great resource for information and dates.....

<http://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu/>

Public Notification and Non-discrimination Statement

Rutgers Cooperative Extension is an equal opportunity program provider and employer. Contact your local Extension Office for information regarding special needs or accommodations. Contact the State Extension Director's Office if you have concerns related to discrimination, 848-932-3584.

Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County



1915-2016

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
VINELAND, NJ
PERMIT NO. 186

Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County
Extension Education Center
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332-9791

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

Date: _____

To: _____ Fire Department

From: _____

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed with this letter is a list of the pesticides I currently have stored or may store during the coming year. I am required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Pesticide Control Program regulation N.J.A.C. 7:30-9.5(b) to provide this list to the local fire department by May 1st each year.

My pesticide storage facility is located at:

The exact location of the storage area on the above property is (*either written description or diagram*):

Thank you for your time on this matter. Please contact me at _____ if you have any questions.

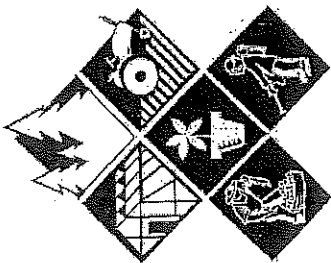
Sincerely,

Pesticide Storage Inventory List

Name or Establishment: _____

Date Updated: _____

Brand Name	EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)	Amount



WORKER TRAINING ROSTER

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD

State of New Jersey
 Department of Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Pesticide Compliance
 401 East State Street
 P. O. Box 420
 Mail Code 401-04A
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
 TEL. (609) 984-6568 FAX (609) 984-6555
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/pop-wps.htm>



Please print all information clearly

TRAINER NAME: _____ TRAINER ID#: _____

DATE OF TRAINING: _____ LANGUAGE USED FOR TRAINING: _____

TRAINING SITE/FARM NAME: _____ BUSINESS E-MAIL: _____
 (Use separate roster for each agricultural employer)

SITE LOCATION ADDRESS: _____

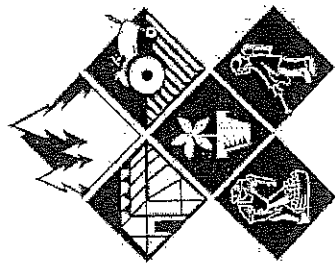
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	WORKER'S FULL NAME (PRINT)	WORKER'S SIGNATURE	DATE OF BIRTH	NATIVE LANGUAGE	STATE	CITY	ZIP CODE	NATIONALITY (STATE/COUNTRY)

EPA APPROVED MATERIALS USED: 1) _____ 2) _____

3) _____ 4) _____

EPA APPROVAL #: 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____

ALL EPA APPROVED MATERIALS HAVE AN ASSIGNED EPA #. TO LIST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE USE A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY.



HANDLER TRAINING ROSTER

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD

State of New Jersey
 Department of Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Pesticide Compliance
 401 East State Street
 P. O. Box 420
 Mail Code 401-04A
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
 TEL. (609) 984-6568 FAX (609) 984-6555
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/ppp/wps.htm>



Please print all information clearly

TRAINER NAME: _____ TRAINER ID#: _____

DATE OF TRAINING: _____ LANGUAGE USED FOR TRAINING: _____

TRAINING SITE/FARM NAME: _____ BUSINESS E-MAIL: _____

(Use separate roster for each agricultural employer)

SITE LOCATION ADDRESS: _____

		COMPLETE STREET ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
HANDLER'S FULL NAME (PRINT)	HANDLER'S SIGNATURE	LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SS#	DATE OF BIRTH	NATIVE LANGUAGE	NATIONALITY (STATE/COUNTRY)		
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							

EPA APPROVED MATERIALS USED: 1) _____ 2) _____

3) _____ 4) _____

EPA APPROVAL #: 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____

Worker Protection Standard (WPS) NJDEP Comparison Chart 2016

This chart is provided as a courtesy and is not inclusive of all regulatory topics and changes expected in 2017 and 2018. For complete information reference the 40 CFR 170 and N.J.A.C 7:30 regulations for current requirements. Unless otherwise noted, these anticipated changes will be implemented as of January 2, 2017.

Topic	Current NJDEP Requirement	Anticipated NJDEP Implementation
1- Training		
Frequency of Training for Workers and Handlers	Every 5 years with an annual orientation required.	Annual training and orientation required.
Training Grace Period for worker training	5-day grace period with abbreviated training.	No grace period. Workers must be trained before they work in an area where a pesticide has been used or a restricted-entry interval has been in effect in the past 30 days.
Qualifications of Trainers for workers	Handlers, certified applicators, State/Tribal/Federal approved trainers, and persons who have completed an EPA and the NJDEP Bureau of Pesticide Compliance approved train-the-trainer course.	Certified applicators, State/Tribal/Federal approved trainers, and persons who have completed an EPA and the NJDEP Bureau of Pesticide Compliance approved train-the-trainer course. Handler training alone, does not qualify an individual to train workers.
Expand training content for workers and handlers	11 basic training items for workers and 13 items for handlers.	See Appendix A-1: Train-The-Trainer Criteria and Approval Process Keep existing and expand content. Worker training topics expanding to 23 items; and handler training expanding to 36 items. Training on new content not required until January 2, 2018.
Recordkeeping of Training	5 years record retention and submission of NJDEP approved roster.	See Appendix A-2: Worker Training Content See Appendix A-3: Handler Training Content Five years record retention and submission of NJDEP approved roster. Employers shall provide copy of record of training to workers and handlers upon their request.
2- Hazard Communication		
Content and availability of hazard communications materials	Employer must display application-specific information at a central location before application occurs, or, if no workers or handlers are on the establishment, before next period workers/handlers are on establishment. Keep posted for 30 days after Restricted Entry Interval (REI) expires. Application records shall be maintained for 3 years.	Employer must display application information, fact sheets, and safety data sheets (SDSS) at central location within 24 hours of end of application and before workers enter that treated area. Display both for 30 days after REI expires. Keep application information and SDS for 3 years from end of REI and make available to workers, handlers, designated representatives (identified in writing) or treating medical personnel upon request.
Notification of treated areas under an REI	Farms, forests and nurseries: Post warning sign or give oral notification for any REI, unless label requires both. Greenhouses: all applications require signs to be posted.	Post warning sign if REI is greater than 48 hours (outdoor applications) or 4 hours (enclosed space applications (e.g., greenhouses)); otherwise option for posting or oral notification unless label requires both.
Warning sign	Red circle containing stern-faced man with upraised hand. At the top: "DANGER", "PESTICIDES", "PELIGRO", "PESTICIDES", "PESTICIDAS". At the bottom: "KEEP OUT", "NO ENTRE."	Red circle containing stern-faced man with upraised hand. At the top: "DANGER" and "PELIGRO", "PESTICIDES", "PESTICIDAS". At the bottom: "KEEP OUT", "NO ENTRE."
Information exchange between handler employer and agricultural employer	Agricultural employer must provide application information and a map of the farm depicting treated areas that the handler may be in (or walk within 1/4 mile of). Handler employer must notify of changes to application plans before application begins.	Agricultural employer must provide application information on treated areas the handler may be in (or walk within 1/4 mile of). Handler employer must notify before the application begins for certain changes and within 2 hours of end of application for most other changes, unless only change was less than 1 hour difference in application time.

Worker Protection Standard (WPS) NJDEP Comparison Chart 2016

This chart is provided as a courtesy and is not inclusive of all regulatory topics and changes expected in 2017 and 2018.
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Topic	Current NJDEP Requirement	Anticipated NJDEP Implementation
3- Minimum Age Minimum age for handlers and early-entry workers	3- Minimum Age Minimum age for Handlers and early - entry workers is 16.	3- Minimum Age Handlers and early-entry workers must be at least 18 years old. (Members of owner's immediate family are exempt from this and most other requirements of the WPS.)
4-Entry Restrictions During Application for Outdoor Production Agricultural employers must prohibit entry in areas during application for outdoor production. (Restrictions for greenhouses/enclosed space production are different.)	4-Entry Restrictions During Application for Outdoor Production Farms and forests: No entry into treated area or an area up to 100 feet around the treated area, where the size of the additional area depends on type of application.	4-Entry Restrictions During Application for Outdoor Production All outdoor production: No entry into treated area or the application exclusion zone, which is an area up to 100 feet around the application equipment during pesticide application on farms, forests and nurseries. Size of the application exclusion zone depends on type of application. Revised descriptions of application methods. See Appendix B-1: Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ).
5-A-Applicator / Handler Suspend Application Handlers and Applicators must suspend application in certain circumstances	5-A-Applicator / Handler Suspend Application Handlers and Applicators must apply pesticides so as not to contact workers or other persons. No specific requirement to suspend applications.	5-A-Applicator / Handler Suspend Application Handlers and Applicators must apply pesticides so as not to contact workers or other persons. Handler must suspend application if a worker or other person is in the application exclusion zone, an area up to 100 feet around the application equipment. Not required until January 2, 2018. See Appendix B-2: Applicator and Handler Suspend Application
6- Exemptions and Exceptions Exemption for certified crop advisors and their employees	6- Exemptions and Exceptions Crop advisor chlooses PPE for themselves and their employees working under their direct supervision in a field during an REL. No requirement to provide decontamination supplies and emergency assistance for themselves and employees.	6- Exemptions and Exceptions Only certified crop advisors are exempt from labeling PPE and WPS requirements as specified in exemption. Certified crop advisor employees must use label required PPE while working in a field during an REL, and employer must provide all required WPS protections, or rely on the PPE substitutions allowed under the crop advisors.
Exceptions to RELs for early entry workers – notification requirements	Inform early-entry workers of hazard information from the pesticide label.	Notify early-entry workers of application specifics, tasks to be performed, conditions of the early-entry exception, and hazard information from the pesticide label.
7- Basic Pesticide Safety Information Display of pesticide safety information	7- Basic Pesticide Safety Information Display a safety poster at central location.	7- Basic Pesticide Safety Information Display pesticide safety information at a central location and at sites where decontamination supplies are located, if the decontamination supplies are at a permanent site or at a location with 11 or more workers or handlers. The 7 concepts about preventing pesticides from entering your body must be displayed. Additionally, the following information must be included: instructions for employees to seek medical attention as soon as possible if they have been poisoned, injured or made ill by pesticides; the name, address and telephone number of state or tribal pesticide regulatory authority; and the name, address and phone number of the nearest operating medical facility. New content for safety information display not required until January 2, 2018.
Content of pesticide safety information	The safety poster must include 7 concepts about preventing pesticides from entering your body; the point that there are federal/state rules to protect workers and handlers; and the name, address and phone number of the nearest emergency/medical care facility.	

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Topic	Current NJDEP Requirement	Anticipated NJDEP Implementation
3- Personal Protective Equipment Respirators	3- Personal Protective Equipment Employer must provide respirator listed on label and ensure it fits. No recordkeeping required.	3- Personal Protective Equipment Employer must provide respirator and fit testing, training, and medical evaluation that conforms to OSHA standards for any handler required to wear any respirator by the labeling. Require recordkeeping of completion of fit test, training, and medical evaluation. See Appendix C: Respirator Requirements
Definition of chemical resistant	Made of a material that allows no measurable movement of the pesticide through the material during use.	Made of a material that allows no measurable movement of the pesticide through the material during use.
PPE exception for closed systems	Handlers using a closed system to mix or load pesticides with a signal word of DANGER or WARNING may substitute a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical-resistant apron, and any protective gloves specified on the labeling for the labeling-specified PPE.	Handlers using a closed system to mix or load pesticides with a signal word of DANGER or WARNING may substitute a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical-resistant apron, and any protective gloves specified on the labeling for handlers for the labeling-specified PPE.
PPE exception for crop advisors and their employees	Crop advisors and their employees entering treated areas while a REI is in effect to conduct crop-advisor tasks may wear the PPE specified on the pesticide labeling for early-entry activities instead of the PPE specified on the pesticide labeling for handling activities, provided certain conditions are met.	Certified crop advisors and their employees entering treated areas while a REI is in effect to conduct crop-advisor tasks may wear a standard set of PPE (coveralls, shoes plus socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and eye protection if the labeling of the pesticide product applied requires protective eyewear for handlers, as outlined in rule), OR the PPE specified on the pesticide labeling for early-entry activities instead of the PPE specified on the pesticide labeling for handling activities, provided certain conditions are met. (See exemption for certified crop advisor.)
PPE exception from eyewear for pilots in open cockpits	If product label requires eye protection, pilots in open cockpits may wear a helmet or a visor instead of label-required eye protection.	If product label requires eye protection, pilots in open cockpits may wear a helmet or a visor instead of label-required eye protection.
PPE - gloves for pilots in enclosed cockpits PPE exception for enclosed cabs	Gloves are required for pilots in enclosed cockpits Exceptions to the labeling-specified PPE are allowed when handling tasks are performed from inside an enclosed cab that meets the specifications defined in the rule and certain conditions are met. Exceptions to the labeling-required respiratory protection are allowed only if the cab has been certified by the manufacturer to provide respiratory protection equivalent to the respiratory protection required by the pesticide labeling for handling.	Gloves are required for pilots in enclosed cockpits Maintain exception for dermal PPE as in existing rule with same conditions, but handlers in enclosed cabs must wear the labeling-specified respiratory protection except when the only labeling-specified respiratory protection is a particulate filtering face piece respirator (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), previously called a dust/mist filtering respirator.
9- Decontamination Supplies Quantity of water	9- Decontamination Supplies Provide enough water for routine washing and emergency eye flushing for workers and handlers. For handlers, also provide enough to wash entire body in emergency.	9- Decontamination Supplies Specific quantities now required: Provide 1 gallon for each worker and 3 gallons for each handler and each early entry worker as measured at beginning of workers' or handlers' work period.
Use of natural waters	May use clean water from springs, streams, lakes, or other sources in addition to water provided for decontamination.	Decontamination Water must be of a quality and temperature that will not cause injury or illness, when contacting the worker or handlers eyes, skin, or if swallowed.

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Topic	Current NJDEP Requirement	Anticipated NJDEP Implementation
Eye wash for handlers	Provide enough water for emergency eye flushing. One pint of water in a portable container must be available to each handler if eye protection is required.	Provide a system capable of delivering 0.4 gallons/minute for 15 minutes, or 6 gallons of water able to flow gently for about 15 minutes at a mix/load site if handlers use products requiring eye protection or use a pressurized closed system. One pint of water in a portable container must be available to each handler applying pesticides if eye protection is required.
10- Emergency Assistance Emergency Assistance	10- Emergency Assistance Provide prompt transportation to medical facility and provide any obtainable information about the product, antidote, first aid, and circumstances of exposure to the worker/handler or treating medical personnel.	10- Emergency Assistance Provide prompt transportation to medical facility. Promptly provide the SDS, product information (name, EPA Reg No and active ingredient) and circumstances of exposure to treating medical personnel.
11- Definitions Immediate Family	11- Definitions Includes spouse, parents, stepparents, foster parents, children, stepchildren, foster children, brothers, and sisters.	11- Definitions Expand to also include all in-laws, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and first cousins.
New Definitions	N/A	See Appendix D: Definitions Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) Closed System Designated Representative Employ Enclosed Cab Enclosed Space Production Labor Contractor Outdoor production Personal Protective Equipment Safety Data Sheet Worker Housing Area See Appendix D: Definitions