

**B. Prevention Box.** (Circle all that apply. Include a short comment for each factor especially **WHY** these factors occurred if you know.)

Factors that lead to reported exposure	Comment (examples and instructions)
1. Posting or notification didn't occur	<p><b>Indicate if posting or notification was required. Note if it was WPS or other state posting requirement Also note if there was a citation issued by enforcement.</b></p> <p>“Workers not told field had been sprayed, saw no signs.”            “No posting of school application as required by state law.”            “Roommate set off foggers without telling roommates.”            “State law required landscape applications to be posted. No posting seen. Cited by WSDA.”</p>
2. People were in the treated area during application.	<p><b>State why (if you know).</b></p> <p>“Coworker sprayed in office without clearing the area. Unaware that spraying could cause health problem.”            “Irrigator in orchard during ground spraying. Lack of communication on farm.”            “Sprayed when she approached spray-rig in city park.”            “Employee accompanied sprayer to lock and unlock doors.”</p>
3. Structure not ventilated enough before allowing people to re-enter	<p><b>Code this if strong odor reported even if re-entry directions were followed.</b></p> <p>“People complained of fumes after re-entering treated office building or greenhouse. Had waited the recommended 4 hours.”            “Shipping container had strong smell when opened.”</p>
4. Early re-entry	<p><b>If possible, include the REI or the re-entry statement on label. Indicate how early people entered the area. This code applies to home products too.</b></p> <p>“REI was 48 hours; workers were in field at 30 hrs. Neither workers or foremen aware orchard was recently treated.”            “REI was 4 hrs, workers report that they followed the spray rig along the row.”            “Homeowner ran back in house to cover fish tank after activating foggers.”            “Label says ‘keep unprotected persons out of area until sprays are dry’ but vegetation still wet when worker began pulling out the sprayed plants.”</p>
5. Required eye protection not worn	<p><b>State what was not worn and why</b></p> <p>“Goggles fogging up, took them off.”            “Employer didn't provide; employee unaware they were required.”            “Goggles are required for mixing, no eye PPE worn”            “label requires goggles, applicator wore safety glasses”            “Wearing sunglasses, thought this counted as eye PPE.”</p>
6. Other PPE not worn or inadequate.	<p><b>State what PPE was missing and why</b></p> <p>“Not wearing respirator when he made early re-entry to check soil.”            “Leather boots worn instead of rubber.”            “Wrong gloves worn. Wore what was provided.”            “Removed gloves to blow his nose.”            “No coveralls, gloves, head gear, or apron. All required for mixer/loaders. He was only wearing PPE required for applying.”</p>

<p>7. PPE in poor repair, not maintained, or not worn correctly</p>	<p>“Goggles not tight fitting, seal breaks when he turns head at end of row.”  “Respirator cartridges not changed regularly enough.”  “Worker reports PPE not cleaned between uses.”  “Respirator not fit-tested”  “Respirator had wrong type of cartridge. Also, WISHA cited employer for improper fit test.”</p>
<p>8. Spill/splash – not involving equipment failure</p>	<p><b>Remember to code #14 instead for spills due to equipment failure. Code #8 when spills due user error and other accidents.</b>  “Exposed to leaking bottle returned to retail store”  “Unloading freight when dropped bag of granules. Breathed dust.”  “Aerosol can facing wrong way, discharged into face”  “Small splash from tank when adding water.”</p>
<p>9. Product not stored properly / within reach of child</p>	<p>“Lice shampoo left out on counter. Toddler drank it.”  “Cat knocks insecticide off garage shelf.”  “6 y/o sprays brother in face in retail store aisle.”  “Backpack sprayer not secured on truck during transport. Tipped over.”(this one also coded #8)</p>
<p>10. Decontamination not adequate or timely</p>	<p>“Spilled pesticide on skin, kept working. No decon supplies on the truck.”  “Worker did not have eye wash handy; washed out eye with iced tea drink.”  “Spill not cleaned up for three days, strong smell in indoor air.”</p>
<p>11. Misuse of a pesticide</p>	<p><b>This is rarely coded and only for illegal use/disposal of pesticides. These would typically be referred to law enforcement. If person is attempting to use it for intended purpose but just doesn’t follow label, code as #12</b>  “Spouse suspected of intentional harm with mothball application.”  “Methyl parathion applied illegally to homes.”  “Illegal dumping of pesticide containers.”  “Baited hotdogs with OP to poison neighbor’s annoying dog.”</p>
<p>12. Other label violations</p>	<p><b>If violation appeared to be deliberate misuse, then code as misuse instead (#11). Code this if violations other than factors 1-9 above were reported. Do not count violations of precautionary language.</b>  “Product applied at too high a rate.”  “Spraying in windy conditions.”  “Didn’t read label, used outdoor insecticide indoors”  “Dept Ecology cited for improper disposal of pesticides.”  “Employer cited for no WPS training, no hazard communication training.”  “Disinfectant used to kill ants. Not labeled use.”</p>
<p>13. No label violation identified but person still became exposed/ill</p>	<p><b>Code where label may be inadequate. If REI and PPE requirements were met consider coding this. Also, labels may not protect people with sensitivities.</b>  “Wore all required PPE, still exposed during application.”  “She entered field 6 hrs after REI expired and became ill.”  “Allergic reaction despite all PPE worn, person may have been sensitive.”  “Label states ‘wear eye protection’ but a splash reached around sides of safety glasses.”  “Eye wear not required but eye exposure resulted in severe reaction.”  “No label requirement for clearing area or ventilating before reoccupying.”</p>