

# 2025–2026 Florida Citrus Production Guide: Quick Reference Guide to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS)<sup>1</sup>

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For the complete details of the WPS, refer to *How to Comply with the 2015 Revised Worker Protection Standard For Agricultural Pesticides: What Owners and Employers Need to Know*.

## Introduction

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation originally issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1992 and most recently revised in 2015. This regulation is primarily intended to reduce the risks of illness or injury to workers and pesticide handlers resulting from occupational exposures to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants on agricultural establishments (i.e., farms, forests, nurseries, and enclosed space production facilities such as greenhouses). Workers are generally those who perform hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops, such as harvesting, thinning, and pruning. Handlers are usually those that are in direct contact with pesticides through activities such as mixing, loading, or applying pesticides.

The WPS requires agricultural employers and commercial pesticide handler employers to provide specific information and protections to workers, handlers, and other persons when WPS-labeled pesticide products are used on

agricultural establishments in the production of agricultural plants. It also requires owners of agricultural establishments to provide certain protections for themselves and their immediate family, requires handlers to wear label-specified clothing and personal protective equipment when performing handler activities, and requires owners to take measures to protect workers and other persons during pesticide applications. Owner and immediate family exemptions are defined in “Worker Protections Standard: Responsibilities and Compliance” and in the EPA “How to Comply Manual” linked in the resources at the end of this chapter.

## Duties for all Employees

These requirements apply to agricultural employers and commercial pesticide handler employers, except for the pesticide safety, application, and hazard information requirements that apply only to agricultural employers.

## Antiretaliation

Employers must not retaliate against a worker or handler who attempts to comply with the WPS, files a complaint, or provides information in an investigation of alleged WPS noncompliance.

1. This document is CPMG-07, one of a series of the Pesticide Information Office, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date December 1995. Revised annually. Most recent revision August 2025. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication. © 2025 UF/IFAS. This publication is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).
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## Minimum Age Requirements

There is a prohibition on anyone under 18 years old from being a pesticide handler or doing early-entry work during a restricted-entry interval (REI). Ensure that early-entry workers and all handlers are at least 18 years old.

## Pesticide Safety, Application, and Hazard Information

An agricultural employer must display or make certain information available on the establishment. Commercial pesticide handler employers do not have to comply with information display requirements.

1. Display or make available all of the information listed in #2 together in an easily accessible (“central”) location on the agricultural establishment.
2. The information includes
  - EPA WPS safety poster or equivalent information, which must be kept current.
  - The following application information: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient; crop or site treated, location, and description of the treated area; date, start and end times of the application, and duration of restricted-entry interval (REI).
  - A copy of the safety data sheet (SDS) for the formulated product for each WPS-labeled pesticide applied.
3. In addition, display the EPA WPS safety poster (or equivalent) where decontamination supplies are located at permanent sites and where decontamination supplies are provided for 11 or more workers.
4. Allow workers and handlers unrestricted access to all of the information and keep all of the displayed information current and legible.
5. Display the EPA WPS safety poster or equivalent information before an application takes place and for 30 days after the REI expires.
6. Display the SDS and application information within 24 hours of the application and before workers enter treated areas. This information must be displayed for 30 days after the REI expires and kept in records on the agricultural establishment until 2 years after the REI expires.
7. Provide the SDS and application information upon request of a worker, handler, designated representative, or medical personnel within 15 days.

## Pesticide Safety (WPS) Training

Ensure that workers are trained annually before performing tasks in a pesticide-treated area (REI in effect within the last 30 days). Ensure that handlers are trained before performing any handler activity. There is no grace period for worker or handler training.

1. Train workers and handlers annually.
2. Present training using EPA-approved materials either orally from written materials or audiovisually.
3. Trainers must be certified applicators, have completed an EPA-approved train-the-trainer program, or be designated by the state or tribal pesticide enforcement agency.
4. Training must be delivered in a manner the employees can understand, and the trainer must be present and respond to questions.
5. Maintain training records on the establishment for 2 years from the training date for each worker and handler required to be trained on the agricultural establishment.

Separate from the pesticide safety training, employers must tell workers and handlers where to find the following on the worksite: EPA WPS safety poster (or equivalent), application information, SDSs, and decontamination supplies.

## Decontamination Supplies

1. Establish accessible decontamination supplies located together within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of all workers (when required) and handlers.
  - 1 gal of water per worker and 3 gal of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination
  - Plenty of soap and single-use towels (Note: hand sanitizers and wet towelettes are insufficient)
  - A clean coverall (or other clean change of clothes) for handlers
2. Provide water that is safe and cool enough for washing, eye-flushing, and drinking. Do not use water that is also used for mixing pesticides unless steps are taken to ensure safety.
3. Provide handlers with decontamination supplies where personal protective equipment (PPE) is removed at the end of a task.

4. Provide handlers with decontamination supplies at each mixing and loading site.
5. When a product requires protective eyewear for handlers, and/or when using a closed system under pressure, provide the following in mixing and loading areas: a system that can deliver gently running water at 0.4 gal per minute for at least 15 minutes or 6 gal of water in containers suitable for providing a gentle eye-flush for about 15 minutes.
6. When applying a product that requires protective eyewear, provide 1 pt of water per handler in portable containers that are immediately available to each handler.
7. Do not put worker decontamination supplies in areas being treated or under an REI.
8. For handlers, decontamination supplies must be kept outside the treated area, or any area under an REI, unless they are protected from contamination in closed containers.

## Employer Information Exchange

1. Before any application, commercial pesticide handler employers must make sure the owner/operator of an agricultural establishment where a pesticide will be applied is aware of the following:
  - Location and description of area to be treated;
  - Date of application, estimated start time and estimated end time of the application;
  - Product name, EPA registration number, active ingredient(s), and REI;
  - Whether the product label requires both oral warnings and treated area posting; and
  - All other safety requirements on labeling for workers or other people.
2. Owners/operators of agricultural establishments must make sure any commercial pesticide handler employer they hire is aware of the following:
  - Specific location and description of any treated areas where an REI is in effect that the commercial handler may be in or walk within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of; and
  - Restrictions on entering those areas.

The commercial pesticide employer must pass this information along to the handler doing the work.

## Emergency Assistance

If there is reason to believe a worker or handler has been exposed to pesticides and needs emergency medical treatment during or within 72 hours of the application, employers must do the following:

1. Promptly make transportation available to an appropriate emergency medical facility.
2. Promptly provide to the treating medical personnel the following information related to each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed:
  - Safety Data Sheet
  - Product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s)
  - Description of how the pesticide was used on the agricultural establishment
  - Circumstances that could have resulted in exposure to the pesticide

## Additional Duties for Worker Employers

These restrictions apply to agricultural employers who employ workers.

### Restrictions during Applications

During pesticide applications, keep workers and everyone other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers out of the treated area (for all types of applications) and out of

1. The application exclusion zone (AEZ) for outdoor production, or
2. A specified area that varies by the type of application until the ventilation criteria are met for enclosed space production.

### Restricted-Entry Intervals (REIs)

Do not direct or allow any worker to enter or remain in the treated area until the REI has expired and all posted warning signs are removed or covered. Read the exceptions in the [full reference](#).

### Notice about Applications

1. Orally warn workers and post warning signs in treated areas if required by the pesticide labeling.
2. If not, post warning signs if the REI is greater than

- 48 hours for outdoor production, or
  - 4 hours for enclosed space production.
3. For all other applications, either orally warn workers or post warning signs.

## Posted Warning Signs

1. Post legible 14" × 16" WPS-design warning signs no more than 24 hours prior to an application; keep posted during REI; and remove or cover before workers enter and within 3 days after the end of the REI.
2. Post signs so they can be seen at all reasonably expected entrances to treated areas.
3. Warning signs can be smaller than 14" × 16" under certain conditions. All warning signs must meet specific requirements.

## Oral Warnings

1. Before each application, tell the following to workers who are on the establishment (in a manner they can understand):
  - Location and description of treated area;
  - Date and times that entry is restricted; and
  - AEZ, REI, and not to enter during REI.
2. Workers who enter the establishment after application starts must receive the same warning at the start of their work period.

## Additional Duties for Handler Employers

These requirements apply to commercial pesticide handler employers and agricultural employers who employ handlers.

## Application Restrictions and Monitoring

1. Do not allow handlers to apply a pesticide so that it contacts, directly or through drift, anyone other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers.
2. Handlers must suspend applications when anyone other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers enters the AEZ.
3. When anyone is handling a highly toxic pesticide with a skull and crossbones, maintain sight or voice contact every two hours.

4. Make sure a trained handler equipped with labeling-specific PPE maintains constant voice or visual contact with any handler in an enclosed space production site (e.g., greenhouses, high tunnels, indoor grow houses) while applying a fumigant.

## Specific Instructions for Handlers

1. Before handlers do any handling task, inform them in a manner they can understand of all pesticide labeling instructions for safe use.
2. Ensure that the handler has access to product labeling during the entire handling task.

## Equipment Safety

1. Inspect pesticide handling equipment before each day of use and repair or replace as needed.
2. Allow only appropriately trained and equipped handlers to repair, clean, or adjust pesticide equipment that contains pesticides or residues, unless they are not employed on the establishment. See Additional Agricultural Employer Duties for information regarding non-employed persons.

## Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Handlers Must Use

1. Provide handlers with the PPE required by the pesticide labeling, and be sure it is
  - Clean and in operating condition;
  - Worn and used according to the manufacturer's instructions;
  - Inspected before each day of use; and
  - Repaired or replaced as needed.
2. When a respirator is required by product labeling, provide handlers with
  - A medical evaluation to ensure the handler is physically able to safely wear the respirator;
  - Respirator training in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) Respiratory Protection Standard; and
  - A fit test to ensure the respirator fits correctly.
3. Take steps to avoid heat-related illness when labeling requires the use of PPE for a handler activity.

4. Provide handlers a pesticide-free area for
  - Storing personal clothing not in use;
  - Putting on PPE at start of task; and
  - Taking off PPE at end of task.
5. Do not allow used PPE to be taken home.

## Care of PPE

1. Store and wash used PPE separately from other clothing and laundry.
2. If PPE will be reused, clean it before each day of reuse, according to the instructions from the PPE manufacturer, unless the pesticide labeling specifies other requirements. If there are no other instructions, wash in detergent and hot water.
3. Dry the clean PPE before storing.
4. Store clean PPE away from personal clothing and apart from pesticide-contaminated areas.

## Replacing Respirator Purifying Elements

1. Replace particulate filters or filtering facepiece respirators when any of the following conditions is met:
  - When breathing becomes difficult;
  - When the filter is damaged or torn;
  - When the respirator label or pesticide label requires it; or
  - After eight total hours of use, in the absence of any other instructions or indications of service life.
2. Replace vapor-removing cartridges/canisters when any following condition is met:
  - When odor/taste/irritation is noticed;
  - When the respirator label or pesticide label requires it (whichever is shorter);
  - When breathing resistance becomes excessive; or
  - After eight total hours of use, in the absence of any other instructions or indications of service life.

## Disposal of PPE

1. Discard, do not clean, coveralls and other absorbent materials that are heavily contaminated with pesticide having a signal word “DANGER” or “WARNING.” When discarding PPE, ensure that it is unusable as apparel or made unavailable for further use.

2. Follow federal, state, and local laws when disposing of PPE that cannot be cleaned correctly.

## Instructions for People Who Clean PPE

The handler employer must inform people who clean or launder PPE

1. That PPE may be contaminated with pesticides;
2. Of the potential for harmful effects of exposure to pesticides;
3. How to protect themselves when handling PPE;
4. How to clean PPE correctly; and
5. Decontamination procedures to follow after handling contaminated PPE.

## Additional Agricultural Employer Duties

Before allowing persons not directly employed by the establishment to clean, repair, or adjust pesticide application equipment, provide the following information:

1. The equipment may be contaminated with pesticides;
2. The potentially harmful effects of pesticide exposure;
3. How to handle equipment to limit exposure to pesticides; and
4. How to wash themselves and/or their clothes to remove and prevent exposure to pesticide residues.

## Employer Responsibilities for Supervisors and Labor Contractors

Employers must provide sufficient information to supervisors and/or labor contractors to ensure compliance with the revised WPS. Specify

- The tasks supervisors/labor contractors must do; and
- The information they must provide to workers/handlers.

Employers are liable for a penalty under FIFRA if a supervisor or labor contractor acting for them fails to comply with the revised WPS requirements.



## Additional Information and Web Addresses for Links

EDIS Publication PI263, “Worker Protection Standard: Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ)”: <https://journals.flvc.org/edis/article/view/88280>

EDIS Publication PI294, “Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Responsibilities and Compliance”: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/PI294>

EDIS Publications from the PIO: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/units/pesticide\\_information\\_office](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/units/pesticide_information_office)

EPA, *How to Comply with the 2015 Revised Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides: What Owners and Employers Need to Know*. EPA 735-B-16-001. United States Environmental Protection Agency (2016): <https://www.pesticideresources.org/migrated/wps/htc/htcmanual.pdf>