Table D3: Hospitalization and Disability Associated¹ with Illnesses/Injuries

*Definitely or Probably Related² to Pesticide Exposure in California,

Summarized by Occupational Status and Activity

2017

Occupational³

		Hospitalization ⁴			Disability ⁵		
Activity ⁶	Total Cases	No. Cases	%	Unknown ⁷	No. Cases	%	Unknown ⁸
Applicator	99	1	1.0	0	16	16.2	22
Emergency Response	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Worker	302	2	0	2	25	8.3	28
Manufacturing/Formulation	5	0	0	0	1	20.0	1
Mechanical	9	0	0	0	3	33.3	2
Mixer/Loader	30	1	3.3	0	5	16.7	9
Other	45	1	2.2	1	13	28.9	4
Packaging/Processing	40	0	0	0	10	25.0	5
Routine	88	0	0	0	26	29.5	13
Transport/Storage/Disposal	6	0	0	0	2	33.3	1
Unknown	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Occupational	639	5	0.8	3	101	15.8	91

Non-Occupational³

		Hospitalization ⁴			Disability ⁵		
Activity ⁶	Total Cases	No. Cases	%	Unknown ⁷	No. Cases	%	Unknown ⁸
Applicator	151	1	0	0	7	4.6	78
Mixer/Loader	23	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other	51	12	23.5	0	13	25.5	29
Routine	246	3	1.2	4	4	1.6	123
Unknown	25	0	0	0	0	0	23
Total Non-Occupational	496	16	3.2	4	24	4.8	265
TOTAL CASES ⁹	1137	21	1.8	8	125	11.0	358

1. Source: California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program.

2. Relationship: Degree of correlation between pesticide exposure and resulting symptomatology.

Definite: High degree of correlation between pattern of exposure and resulting

symptomatology. Requires both medical evidence (e.g., measured

cholinesterase inhibition, positive allergy tests, characteristic signs observed by medical professional) and physical evidence of exposure (e.g., environmental and/or biological samples, exposure history) to support the conclusions.

Probable: Relatively high degree of correlation exists between the pattern of exposure and

the resulting symptomatology. Either medical or physical evidence is

inconclusive or unavailable.

3. Occupational or Non-Occupational: The relationship between the illness/injury and the individual's work.

Occupational: Work related. The individual was on the job at the time of the incident. This

includes both paid employees and volunteers working in similar capacity to paid

employees.

Non-Occupational: Not work related. The individual was not on the job at the time of the incident.

This category includes individuals on the way to or from work (e.g., before the

start of the workday, after the end of the workday).

4. Hospitalization: Count of number of cases in which an individual was hospitalized at least one full day (24-hour period).

5. Disability: Count of number of cases in which an individual missed at least one full day (24-hour period) of work or other normal activity, such as school.

6. Type of Activity: Activity of the injured individual at the time of exposure

Applicator: Applies pesticides by any method or conducts activities considered ancillary to

the application (e.g., cleans spray nozzles in the field).

Mixer/Loader: Mixes and/or loads pesticides. This includes: 1) removing a pesticide from its

original container; 2) transferring the pesticide to a mixing or holding tank; 3) mixing pesticides prior to application; 4) driving a nurse rig; or 5) transferring the pesticide from a mix/holding tank or nurse rig to an application tank.

Mechanical: Maintains (e.g., cleans, repairs, conducts maintenance) pesticide contaminated

equipment used to mix, load, or apply pesticides, as well as the protective equipment used by individuals involved in such activities. This excludes the following: 1) maintenance performed by applicators on their equipment incidental to the application; 2) maintenance performed by mixer/loaders on

their equipment incidental to mixing and loading.

Packaging/ Handles (packs, processes, or retails) agricultural commodities from the packing

Processing: house to the final market place. Field packing of agricultural commodities is

classified as field worker.

Field Worker:

Works in an agricultural field performing tasks such as advising, scouting, harvesting, thinning, irrigating, driving tractor (except as part of an application), field packing, conducting cultural work in a greenhouse, etc. Researchers performing similar tasks in an agricultural field are also included.

Routine:

Combination of 3 Routine Activities:

- a. Routine Indoor: Conducts activities in an indoor environment with minimal expectation for exposure to pesticides. This includes people in offices and businesses, residential structures, etc. who are not handling pesticides.
- b. Routine Outdoor: Conducts activities in an outdoor environment with minimal expectation for exposure to pesticides. This excludes field workers in agricultural fields. This includes gardeners who are not handling pesticides.
- c. Routine (Other/Unspecified): Conducts activities in an environment with minimal expectation for exposure to pesticides but is not adequately defined as indoor or outdoor. This includes individuals exposed to pesticides while inside a vehicle.

Manufacturing and Formulation:

Manufactures, processes, or packages pesticides. This includes "mixing" if it is done in a plant for application elsewhere.

Transport/ Storage/ Disposal:

Transports or stores pesticides between packaging and preparation for use. This includes shipping, warehousing, and retailing, as well as storage by the end-user prior to preparation for use. Disposal of unused pesticides is also included in this activity. This excludes driving a nurse rig to an application site.

Emergency Response:

Emergency response personnel (police, fire, ambulance, and HAZMAT personnel) responding to a fire, spill, accident, or any other pesticide incident in the line of duty.

Other:

Activity is not adequately described by any other activity category. This includes but is not limited to: 1) dog groomers not handling pesticides; 2) individuals handling pesticide treated wood; 3) two or more activities with potential for pesticide exposure.

Unknown: Activity is not known.

- 7. Hospitalization Unknown: Investigation did not specify whether hospitalization occurred or not.
- 8. Disability Unknown: Investigation did not specify whether disability occurred or not.
- **9.** Totals include two additional cases which the activity could not be determined as occupational or non-occupational. The disability status of both of these cases is unknown. One was not hospitalized and the hospitalization status of the second case is unknown.

Whom to Contact:

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Worker Health and Safety Branch

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About the Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program Data

Pesticide-related illnesses have been tracked within the state of California for more than 50 years. The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) maintains a surveillance program which records human health effects of pesticide exposure. The Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program (PISP) documents information on adverse effects from pesticide products, whether elicited by the active ingredients, inert ingredients, impurities, or breakdown products. This program maintains a database, which is utilized for evaluating the circumstances of pesticide exposures resulting in illness. This database is consulted regularly by staff who evaluate the effectiveness of the DPR pesticide safety programs and recommend changes when appropriate.