

6000. Definitions., continued

“**Hand labor**” means any cultural activity, performed by hand or with hand tools, that causes substantial contact with surfaces (such as plants or soil) that may have pesticide residues. These activities include hand harvesting, detasseling, thinning, hand weeding, topping, planting, sucker removal, pruning, disbudding, roguing, and packing produce into containers in the field. Hand labor does not include operating, moving, or repairing irrigation equipment or performing the duties of a crop advisor, field checker, or scout, making observations of the well being of the plants, or taking samples.

“**Handle**” means mixing, loading, transferring, applying (including chemigation), or assisting with the application (including flagging) of pesticides, maintaining, servicing, repairing, cleaning, or handling equipment used in these activities that may contain residues, working with opened (including emptied but not rinsed) containers of pesticides, adjusting, repairing, or removing treatment site coverings, incorporating (mechanical or watered-in) pesticides into the soil, entering a treated area during any application or before the inhalation exposure level listed on pesticide product labeling has been reached or greenhouse ventilation criteria have been met, or performing the duties of a crop advisor, including field checking or scouting, making observations of the well being of the plants, or taking samples during an application or any restricted entry interval listed on pesticide product labeling. Handle does not include local, state, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties.

“**Home use**” means use in a household or its immediate environment.

“**Human Participant**” means a living person who participates in a human pesticide exposure study conducted in order to obtain (1) data through intervention or interaction with the participant, or (2) identifiable private information. Intervention, as used in this definition, includes both physical procedures by which data are gathered and manipulations of the participant or the participant’s environment that are performed for research purposes. Interaction, as used in this definition, includes communication or interpersonal contact between the investigator and human participant. Private information, as used in this definition, includes information about behavior that occurs in a context in which a participant can reasonably expect that no observation or recording is taking place, and information which has been provided for specific purposes by a participant and which the participant can reasonably expect will not be made public. Private information must be individually identifiable in order for the acquisition of that information to constitute research involving human participants. Individually identifiable means that the identity of the participant is or may readily be ascertained by the investigator or associated with the information.

“**Hydrologically isolated site**” means any treated area that does not produce runoff capable of entering any irrigation or drainage ditch, canal, or other body of water.

6000. Definitions., continued

“**Industrial use**” means use for or in a manufacturing, mining or chemical process; or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, and similar sites.

“**Institutional Review Board (IRB)**” means an objective committee whose purpose is to review protocols of human pesticide exposure studies to ensure the safety and general welfare of the human participants, and to guarantee that their human rights are not violated. The Institutional Review Board shall meet the requirements as specified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, (Protection of the Environment), Part 26, (Protection of Human Subjects), when conducting a review of a protocol.

“**Institutional use**” means use within the confines of, or on property necessary for the operation of, buildings such as hospitals, schools, libraries, auditoriums and office complexes.