

**Table C5: Illnesses and Injuries Reported in California¹ Associated With² Pesticide Exposure,
Summarized by the Type of Activity and Type of Exposure
2019**

Occupational³

Type of Activity ⁴	Type of Exposure ⁵							Total
	Off-site Movement	Residue	Direct Spray/Squirt	Spill/Other Direct	Multiple	Other	Unknown	
Applicator	33	0	12	47	2	3	11	108
Emergency Response	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Field Worker	203	74	2	1	32	0	0	312
Handler (Other or Unspecified)	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Manufacturing/Formulation	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
Mechanical	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Mixer/Loader	7	0	2	20	0	5	0	34
Other	4	10	5	8	0	7	1	35
Packaging/Processing	8	4	0	0	6	0	3	21
Routine	24	13	5	3	1	3	2	51
Transport/Storage/Disposal	0	0	1	1	1	7	1	11
Unknown	1	0	2	4	1	0	5	13
Total Occupational Cases	280	101	31	88	44	34	25	603

Non-Occupational³

Type of Activity ⁴	Type of Exposure ⁵							
	Off-site Movement	Residue	Direct Spray/Squirt	Spill/Other Direct	Multiple	Other	Unknown	Total
Applicator	104	0	23	45	2	3	11	188
Handler (Other or Unspecified)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mechanical	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mixer/Loader	5	0	2	6	0	1	1	15
Other	5	6	0	63	5	6	1	86
Routine	32	86	23	89	2	12	14	258
Transport/Storage/Disposal	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Unknown	0	0	8	10	0	0	14	32
Total Non-Occupational Cases	151	92	57	215	9	24	41	589
TOTAL CASES⁶	434	193	89	304	53	58	67	1198

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.

Possible: Health effects correspond generally to the reported exposure, but evidence is not available to support a relationship.

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. 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; 3) decontamination by HAZMAT teams.

Handler (Other or Unspecified): Assists with tasks following an application (i.e., tarp removal during a structural application or soil fumigation, and not ancillary to the application or mix/load activity).

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.

Packaging/ Processing: Handles (packs, processes, retails) agricultural commodities from the packing house to the final market place. Field packing of agricultural commodities is classified as field worker.

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.
Manufacturing and Formulation:	Manufactures, processes, or packages pesticides. This includes “mixing” if it is done in a plant for application elsewhere.
Routine:	<p>Combination of 3 Routine Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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.
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.

5. Type of Exposure: Characterization of how an individual came in contact with a pesticide. Exposure categories not listed on the table indicate that no illnesses occurred under that category.

Off-site Movement: Spray, mist, vapors, or odor carried from the target site by air. Off-site movement must be related to an application or mix/load activity.

Residue: The part of a pesticide that remains in the environment for a period of time following an application or drift. This includes odor after the completion of an application.

- Direct Spray/ Squirt:** Material propelled by the application or mix/load equipment. Contact with the material can be by direct projection or ricochet. This includes exposure of mechanics working on application or mix/load equipment when the material is forced out by pressure.
- Spill/ Other Direct:** Any of the following: 1) contact made during an application or mixing/loading operation where the material is not propelled by the equipment; 2) expected direct contact during use (e.g., washing dishes in a disinfectant solution); 3) leaks, spills, etc. not related to an application; 4) exposure of people who are in the target area during fumigation/fogging.
- Multiple:** Contact with pesticides occurred through two or more mechanisms.
- Other:** Other known route of exposure not included in other exposure categories. This includes, but is not limited to: 1) residue from a spill and 2) exposure to smoke or pyrolytic products from a fire where pesticides are burning.
- Unknown:** Route of exposure is not known.

6. Totals include six additional cases for which the activity could not be determined as occupational or non-occupational.

Whom to Contact:

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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.