

OCCUPATIONAL ACUTE PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESSES (API) IN WASHINGTON STATE

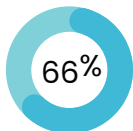
BIG PICTURE

Based on data from 2013 through 2022, the Washington State Pesticide Illness Surveillance and Prevention Program (PISPP) found a majority of Washington's total API cases were occupational API cases.

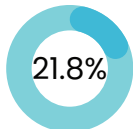
On average, over two people per week fell ill after being exposed to pesticides at their jobs, with more than one third of all cases considered moderate to severe.



WHO'S GETTING SICK?



Hispanic farmworkers were disproportionately affected, making up 66% of occupational API cases.



Men aged 25-34 years old make up 21.8% of occupational API cases.



Agricultural cases made up 74% of occupational API cases.



Grant, Adams, and Walla Walla counties had the highest incidence rates.

For more recommendations and county data, read the full Occupational Acute Pesticide-Related Illnesses (API) in Washington State, 2013-2022 Report

 www.doh.wa.gov/PesticideReports

STEPS TO REDUCE OCCUPATIONAL API CASES

01

Prevent Pesticide Drift

- Implement smarter scheduling to prioritize sprays during windows of low wind.
- Improve notifications of upcoming pesticide applications.

02

Protect Routine Workers

- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and proper ventilation.
- Clearly mark re-entry intervals.
- Translate signs into language(s) accessible to workers.

03

Strengthen Reporting and Training

- Include pesticide drift scenarios in continuing education curriculum for applicators.