



# Wisconsin Pesticide Applicator Training Program

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**SUBJECT:** Worker Protection Standard (WPS) recommendations for compliance.

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**BACKGROUND:** The WPS are designed to protect agricultural workers and handlers from exposure to pesticides. These standards were recently reviewed by the EPA and new rules will go into effect Jan 2nd, 2017. Farms, Forests, Greenhouses and Nurseries in the UW system have to comply. The employer, University of Wisconsin, is responsible for complying and will provide employees with the protections mandated by the WPS.

**The UW-PAT program is not taking on the role of compliance office for WPS at the University of Wisconsin, but will provide training and information regarding WPS when needed. Compliancy of WPS is the responsibility of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.**

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1. The new rules will go into effect in January 2nd, 2017, a new safety poster will be available in 2018. The WPS is based on three main areas;
    - a. Information
    - b. Protection
    - c. Mitigation

**NOTE: WPS does not apply to research on non-registered experimental pesticides [170.303 (b)(6)].**

**It is important that Principle Investigators (PI) on research farms alert their employees to NOT go into other PI's plots. Communication is based on each PI and THEIR employees.**

## 1.2 Definitions:

- a. **Area-wide Pesticide Applications.** A pesticide application of the same pesticide or pesticide mix to an entire production field or experimental crop research field. This application may be done by ARS personnel or by a principal investigator or his/her employee.
- b. **Crop Research Zones.** Areas where there is a large concentration of crop research experiments. The Arlington Ag. Station is divided into 12 research zones. Zones consist of blocks of treatment areas often divided into experimental units/plots. Each zone is to have a designated location to where employees can seek information.
- c. **Early-Entry Task.** Any task that is done in a treated area during the REI. Trained handlers wearing the required PPE can perform early-entry tasks as well as appropriately trained and equipped workers.
- d. **Experiment Crop Research Fields.** Fields generally smaller in size that contain replicated experiments within their borders.

- e. **Experimental Crop Research Applications.** A pesticide application made to replicated plots within a crop research experiment. These applications are made by principal investigators or his/her employee.
- f. **Handler.** A person who works directly with pesticides. An employee who loads, mixes, applies, cleans or repairs application equipment and handles open pesticide containers. Handlers must be at least 18 years old.
- g. **REI.** Restricted Entry Interval. The time period workers and non-protected handlers must stay out of the treated field.
- h. **RUP.** Restricted Use Pesticide. Pesticides that have been identified to have additional risks of use. Applicators must be certified to handle, apply or buy. A certified applicator cannot direct a non-certified applicator in the use or application of a restricted-use pesticides. Each must be certified.
- i. **Worker.** A person who does not directly work with pesticides but receives a salary or wage to perform tasks directly related to the production of an agricultural plants. Tasks might be to harvest, perform weeding, watering, data taking after the REI expires. Office staff are not considered workers.

### 1.3 Information

#### 1.3.1 Training

- a. All UW employees (faculty, staff, and students), federal scientists and staff, and visiting scientists and guests actively engaged in Agricultural Research activities in open areas or in greenhouses at any UW farm must:
  - i. either be a currently certified pesticide applicator, or
  - ii. receive annual WPS training.
- b. Employees and above (1.3.1 a.) must receive WPS training every year if they:
  - i. are handlers and are not certified applicators,
  - ii. they are uncertified handlers and they are entering during a Restricted Entry Interval (REI) [See Appendix 1.6.1],
  - iii. they are a worker who is going to be within ¼ mile of a treated area. A treated area is any area that has seen a pesticide treatment within 30 days of the last REI expiration. Workers are not permitted in the treated area while the REI is still in effect unless they will not be in contact with treated plants, soil, water (*for example: driving by on their way to other areas*) or they are properly trained and equipped for early entry tasks.
- c. Employees must be certified and licensed in the appropriate pest control category if they apply, mix and load or buy any Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) [see A.1 in the appendix]. WPS training is NOT a substitute for certification when RUPs are involved.

*Note: if applicator is applying ONLY on University of Wisconsin farms then they can achieve a Private applicator certification. If the applicator is going to be applying on non-UW land or working with non-labeled experimental products, then they should achieve a commercial certification. Employees of UW who acquire commercial certification should apply for licenses, but fees are not collected due to being state employees [https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/ComPestAppLicense.pdf].*

- d. Who can train:
  - i. Any certified applicator can provide WPS training.
  - ii. ARS will coordinate with the UW PAT Program to Provide ARS WPS training. Employees can attend an ARS offered training:
    - (a) The UW PAT Program will offer three WPS trainings in the spring either out at the Arlington Ag. Station or on campus; and two WPS trainings at locations beyond Dane County,
    - (b) Exploration of webinar style base trainings will occur. Details to be determined with available resources.
    - (c) Training will consist of Worker / Handler training then workers will be dismissed and handlers will receive handler specific training.
  - iii. Trainer has completed an EPA-approved Train the Trainer course.
- e. Principle Investigators are responsible for ensuring that their staff have gone through WPS training or are certified pesticide applicators.
- f. WPS training for employees (faculty, staff, and students), visiting scientists, and volunteers actively engaged in greenhouse activities must complete greenhouse WPS training that is provided by ARS Greenhouse personnel.
- g. Trainer must be present during the entire training program and must respond to questions. Highly recommend that trainees are shown the central location and explain the contents, show decontamination sites, location of SDS sheets, etc. EPA approved training materials are available for use. Videos must be EPA approved to the new rules. For a list of required topics under the new rules see Appendix A.4. [EPA approved Materials: <http://www.pesticideresources.org/wps/inventory.html>]
- h. Records:
  - i. Must be kept by the employer for two years.
  - ii. Records must have:
    - (a) The trainee's printed name and signature to confirm that they received the training.
    - (b) The permanent home address of the worker or handler. (If this information is available in personnel files, that is acceptable.)
    - (c) The date of the training
    - (d) Information identifying which EPA-approved materials were used
    - (e) The trainer's name and documentation showing that the trainer met the requirements at the time of training; ex. Pesticide applicator certification number or EPA approved train the trainer certificate.
    - (f) The name of the ag employer.
  - iii. The trainer must keep records for five years and must include:
    - (a) The training record must include all of the information listed above.

### 1.3.2 Pesticide Safety Poster

- a. Shall be displayed at a station/greenhouse central location and at a central location to each research zone.
- b. Must be the EPA designed poster. Revised poster will be available by Jan 2nd, 2018.

- c. Safety poster will have a place to post nearest emergency medical care facility and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection's contact information. (DATCP contact information will be on 2018 poster.)
- d. Employees shall be informed of the central locations.

### 1.3.3 Medical Emergency Information

- a. The name, address and telephone number of the nearest emergency medical care facility has to be displayed on the poster or near the poster at the central location of the station and research zone.
- b. Employees shall be informed of the locations.

### 1.3.4 Access to Specific Application Information (NOTE: pesticides with an Agricultural Use Requirement statement are the only pesticides that must be "posted" with pesticide application information in the central location. It's up to UW if you want to post all the other products.)

- a. Applications under station control will be posted at the station's central location.
- b. Employees and above (1.3.1 a.) will be notified to stay out of other Principle Investigator's fields / blocks / plots.
- c. Applications under Principle Investigator's control will be will be made available to employees under that Principle Investigator.
- d. Information required is:
  - i. location of treatment including crop or description of site treated (The maps with corresponding field identification numbers are sufficient.)
  - ii. Product name
  - iii. EPA Registration number
  - iv. Active ingredient (Note, a list of products with the corresponding AI and EPA registration number posted nearby is sufficient.)
  - v. Date and start and stop time of application
  - vi. Duration of REI
  - vii. Safety data sheets (SDS) for each pesticide applied (Note: having them available in a nearby binder or other accessible manner is sufficient.) See 1.3.5.
- d. Products under confidentiality agreements, if registered with the EPA, must use the company identification number.
- e. See appendix A.3 for a listing of Display information at the UW Ag. Stations.
- f. Employees have to be notified where to find this information.
- g. Application information must be posted for 30 days after the REI expires and then has to be kept for a minimum of 2 years and made available to any employee, or their designated representative who seeks information on pesticides used during their time of employment.

*NOTE: The State of Wisconsin Requires that records of herbicide applications using products with atrazine and isoxaflutole have to be kept for 3 years. This is a state law, not WPS.*
- h. The application information must be displayed no later than 24 hours after the end of the application.

### 1.3.5 Access to Safety Data Sheets

a. Principle investigators, supervisors or technicians should keep the SDS in a location that employees can get to them (suggestion, keep a binder of them in the vehicle) and provide SDS on request by employees.

i. UW policy requires that paper copies of SDS be available or that a thumb drive (more than one if several crews) of SDS of all products used be available.

*NOTE: SDS should be available to employees at the site of application or work (ex. in the truck). If an accident occurs the SDS has to be taken to the medical facility at time of medical aid.*

b. The WPS training will also point employees to [www.cdms.net](http://www.cdms.net) for getting SDS and labels.

c. The Safety Data Sheets associated with applied pesticides must also be kept for two years with the pesticide application information.

### 1.3.6 Label information

a. Labels should be made available to all handlers. (Note: if the handler is able to contact someone via cellphone who has access to the labels, that is sufficient.)

b. Certified applicators should read and be familiar with the labels of the products they are using.

## 1.4 Protection

### 1.4.1 Notification

a. Employees that will be in the treatment area must receive notification of pesticide applications. Notification can be:

i. Oral notification – has to occur before application.

ii. Posting of warning signs at the entrances of treated fields / blocks. Signs have to be posted before application and remain until the last REI has expired. Signs must be removed within 3 days of the expiration of the REI or, the signs can remain posted beyond the 3 days but the area must be treated as if it is under an REI.

b. Pesticides with REI of greater than 48 hours must use the WPS sign when applied outside. Pesticide with REI of 4 hours or more must use the WPS sign when applied indoors (greenhouses). (So basically, anything with an REI of 72 hours or more because I don't think there are any REI's that are 49 through 71 hours.)

c. Stations and supervisors must notify employees which method of notification will be used.

d. Dual notice pesticides require both forms of notification (oral and posting). [for a list of Dual Notice pesticides go to: <http://ipcm.wisc.edu/pat/downloads/> or check the labels Agricultural Use Requirements.]

e. Notification must occur before application.

f. Station applications or area wide applications – principal investigators will be notified orally or by email at least 8 hours in advance of the application.

### 1.4.2 Protecting Workers

a. Workers cannot be in the treatment area when a pesticide application is occurring .

b. Applicators must suspend application when persons (other handlers, workers, and other persons) enter the Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) [Starting January 1, 2018]. (See 1.4.3.c.i)

i. Workers and others cannot be in the Application Exclusion Zone.

- c. Workers cannot enter the treated area while any REI is in effect.
  - i. Exception: workers that have no contact with treated plants, soil, water and there is no pesticide remaining suspended in the air as smoke, mists, fogs, etc. (Example, driving past treated blocks on their way to other fields).
- d. Early-Entry handlers can enter the treatment area while the REI is in effect only when they have been trained as early entry workers and are wearing the required PPE.

### 1.4.3 Protecting Handlers

- a. There is presently no provided WPS handler training programs at the UW. The PAT Program plans to implement Handler training to follow Worker training the same day. Handlers can be certified and licensed (license fees are waived for State employees) as pesticide applicators exempting them from WPS training requirements. Handlers that use Restricted Use Pesticides **must** be certified through the State of Wisconsin.
  - i. Handlers that are not certified applicators must receive WPS handler training annually.
  - ii. Handlers must have an understanding of pesticide safety, labels, and the correct use of PPE.
- b. Employers must provide all PPE requested and required by the label. Normal daily work clothes, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, boots are exempt.
- c. Employers must prohibit handlers from applying or using pesticides in a way that will expose workers or other persons:
  - i. Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ): This is a halo around the application equipment where the application has to be suspended if persons enter this area. The AEZ is 25 to 100 feet and follows the application equipment. The AEZ is not bound by plot dimensions or property lines [Starting January 1, 2018].
 

*NOTE: See Appendix for details on AEZ.*
  - ii. Do not store pesticides in containers not designated for pesticides, ex. Coke bottles, cups, milk containers.
  - iii. Do not permit your employees to take pesticides or pesticide containers home.
- d. Employers must provide the PPE requested and required by the label for any pesticide application or “Early-entry task” by handlers.
- e. Employers must provide labels or show handlers where to get labels. [Obtain labels from [www.cdms.net](http://www.cdms.net).]
- f. Products that require Respirators:
  - i. Pesticide applicators who will apply products that require a respirator must complete a medical evaluation, fit testing and training. Training records must be kept for two years.

## 1.5 Mitigation

### 1.5.1 Decontamination Supplies

- a. Workers:
  - i. Provided within ¼ mile of workers who are performing tasks within 30 days of the last REI expiration or within 7 days after the application of products that have REI’s of 4 hours or less.
  - ii. Remote locations, provide in the vehicle or in a closed container near the treated area.
  - iii. Required:

- (1) At least 1 gallon per Worker of water for decontamination and if required by the pesticide label emergency eye flushing (at least 1 pint for eye flushing).
- (2) Soap (Hand sanitizing gels or 'wet wipes' do not qualify as soap.)
- (3) Single use towels ('Wet wipes' do not qualify as single-use towels.)

b. Handlers:

- i. Provide within ¼ mile of handlers who are performing handler tasks.
- ii. Remote locations, provide in the vehicle or in a closed container near the treated area.
- iii. At mixing and loading sites.
- iv. Required:
  - (1) At least 3 gallons of water per Handler for decontamination
  - (2) Soap (Hand sanitizing gels or 'wet wipes' do not qualify as soap.)
  - (3) Single use towels ('Wet wipes' do not qualify as single use towels.)
  - (4) Something to change into in case of emergencies (example, coveralls)
  - (5) If the product label requires eye protection, each mixing and loading site must have a system to deliver at least six gallons of water to provide a gentle eye flush for about 15 minutes. (Two 5-gallon or 1-10 gallon water cooler with a faucet are sufficient.)
  - (6) If the product label requires eye protection, each handler must have at least one pint of water in a portable container that is immediately available.

*NOTE: it is a good idea to have an eye flushing bottle in the vehicle or near the site of application at all times, weather required or not.*

1.5.2 Emergency Assistance

- a. It is the responsibility of the employer to provide workers and handlers who are injured transportation from the area of work to a medical facility. (Calling 911 is sufficient.)
- b. Provide the worker, handler or treating medical personnel with the following information:
  - i. A copy of the SDS of products that employee may have been exposed to.
  - ii. Product name of products that employee may have been exposed to.
  - iii. EPA Registration of products that employee may have been exposed to.
  - iv. Active ingredient for each pesticide product that the employee may have been exposed to.
  - v. Information regarding circumstances of exposure.

1.5.3 State Regulatory

- a. The Safety Poster at the central location will have the contact information of The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.  
*Note: this will be in the revised Safety Poster due out in 2018.*
- b. The Safety Poster must also be posted at permanent mixing and loading sites or when decontaminations supplies are provided for 11 or more workers or handlers.

1.5.4 Employer Retaliation

- a. No employer or supervisor can prevent or discourage any worker or handler from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.
- b. No employer or supervisor can fire or otherwise retaliate against any worker or handler who attempts to comply with the WPS.

## APPENDIX

- A.1 Restricted Entry Interval or (REI) is the time that works and unprotected handlers have to stay out of the field. To identify the REI go to the “AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS” in the label. In the example given below the REI is 12 hours. Early entry handlers can enter the treatment area when they are wearing the required Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

It also requires that for the next 6.5 days after application that an eye flush container be available and workers be notified of the eye irritant risks.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber, and shoes plus socks.

**Special Eye Irritation Provisions:** This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

- (1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
- (2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
  - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
  - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
  - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water
  - how to operate the eyeflush container



A.2 Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP). These are pesticides that the manufacture and the EPA have identified to have additional risks of use. In the image below, the product is a Restricted Use Pesticide because of identified “GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS). This notification can be found on the first page of the label if that product is a RUP. Applicators MUST be certified to mix load, apply and purchase RUPs.



A.3

Table 1. Ag Research Stations WPS Notification Method and Display Information and Eye Wash Locations.

Station	Method of Notification	Display Information Location	Eye Wash Location
Arlington	Posting Fields	Outside headquarters office, 12 research zones located throughout the station. Please stop at the Arlington headquarters for the locations of the display boards.	Chemical Building and headqua shop. Vehicles.
Hancock	Posting Fields	Office reception area	Chemical building PVRSF assurance lab
Greenhouses	Posting Greenhouse Units	Office and desk in pot storage area	Hallway across from pest storage
Kemp	Posting fields	Main office	Wet lab
Lancaster	Posting fields	Shop	Pesticide room
Marshfield	Posting fields	South: office lobby North: shop office	South: shop North: shop and feed center
Noer Turfgrass	Posting fields	Side of refrigerator in shop	Shop
Peninsular	Posting fields	Headquarters office	Chemical building
Rhinelander	Posting fields	Outside headquarters office	Chemical building
Spooner	Posting fields	Outside the chemical storage building	Just outside chemical storage building
US-DFRC	Posting fields	Headquarters office	Carpentry and farm shop, chemical building and vet room
West Madison	Posting fields	South end of hay shed	Chemical building shop and headquarters office.

#### A.4

##### **Minimum Worker Training:**

1. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during work activities.
2. Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
3. Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.
4. Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.
5. Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
6. How to obtain emergency medical care.
7. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques.
8. Hazards from chemigation and drift.
9. Hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.
10. Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.
11. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the protection against retaliatory acts.
12. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide workers and handlers with information and protections designed to reduce work-related pesticide exposures and illnesses. This includes ensuring workers and handlers have been trained on pesticide safety, providing pesticide safety and application and hazard information, decontamination supplies and emergency medical assistance, and notifying workers of restrictions during applications and on entering pesticide treated areas. A worker or handler may designate in writing a representative to request access to pesticide application and hazard information.
13. How to recognize and understand the meaning of the posted warning signs used for notifying workers of restrictions on entering pesticide treated areas on the establishment.
14. How to follow directions and/or signs about keeping out of pesticide treated areas subject to a restricted-entry interval and application exclusion zones.
15. Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered during work activities, and potential sources of pesticide exposure on the agricultural establishment. This includes exposure to pesticide residues that may be on or in plants, soil, tractors, application and chemigation equipment, or used personal protective equipment, and that pesticides may drift through the air from nearby applications or be in irrigation water.
16. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
17. Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.
18. Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.
19. Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
20. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques, and if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the body to use decontamination supplies to wash immediately or rinse off in the nearest clean water, including springs, streams, lakes or other sources if more readily available than decontamination supplies, and as soon as possible, wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and change into clean clothes.
21. How and when to obtain emergency medical care.
22. When working in pesticide treated areas, wear work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues and wash hands before eating, drinking, using chewing gum or tobacco, or using the toilet.

23. Wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and change into clean clothes as soon as possible after working in pesticide treated areas.
24. Potential hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.
25. Wash work clothes before wearing them again and wash them separately from other clothes.
26. Do not take pesticides or pesticide containers used at work to your home.
27. Safety data sheets provide hazard, emergency medical treatment and other information about the pesticides used on the establishment they may come in contact with. The responsibility of agricultural employers to do all of the following:
  - (A) Display safety data sheets for all pesticides used on the establishment.
  - (B) Provide workers and handlers information about the location of the safety data sheets on the establishment.
  - (C) Provide workers and handlers unimpeded access to safety data sheets during normal work hours.
28. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from allowing or directing any worker to mix, load or apply pesticides or assist in the application of pesticides unless the worker has been trained as a handler.
29. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. Workers must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.
30. Potential hazards to children and pregnant women from pesticide exposure.
31. Keep children and nonworking family members away from pesticide treated areas.
32. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and remove work clothes and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.
33. How to report suspected pesticide use violations to the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement.
34. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the requirements of this rule, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.

#### **Minimum Handler Training:**

1. All of the above plus;
2. Format and meaning of information contained on pesticide labels and in labeling, including safety information such as precautionary statements about human health hazards.
3. Need for and appropriate use of personal protective equipment.
4. Prevention, recognition, and first aid treatment of heat-related illness.
5. Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup.
6. Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards.
7. Information on proper application and use of pesticides.
8. Handlers must follow the portions of the labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticide.
9. Format and meaning of information contained on pesticide labels and in labeling applicable to the safe use of the pesticide.
10. Need for and appropriate use and removal of all personal protective equipment.
11. How to recognize, prevent, and provide first aid treatment for heat-related illness.
12. Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup.
13. Environmental concerns, such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards.

14. That handlers must not apply pesticides in a manner that results in contact with workers or other persons.
15. The fact that handlers must suspend a pesticide application if workers or other persons are in the application exclusion zone.
16. The fact that handlers must be at least 18 years old.
17. Knowledge of the responsibility of handler employers to ensure handlers have received respirator fit-testing, training and medical evaluation if they are required to wear a respirator by the product labeling.
18. The responsibility of agricultural employers to post treated areas as required by this rule.