

Standardized Variables for State Surveillance of Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury

This document contains a standardized set of variables for pesticide-related illness and injury. These standardized variables were developed through a collaboration that included experts from federal agencies (NIOSH, US EPA, NCEH), non-federal agencies (CSTE, AOEC) and state health departments or other state designees. The variables indicated as core variables for this condition are required from all NIOSH-funded surveillance programs. However, states are encouraged to provide data for all of the variables. The NIOSH core variable name is provided in bold, followed by the variable name in the SPIDER database system shown in parentheses. The data is best managed with a relational database structure. See the SPIDER Technical Manual for an example of database design.

The variable formats conform to CDC recommendations and to maintain consistency with available national data useful for rate calculation and comparisons (e.g., data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Bureau of the Census). Note that the recommended variable type (e.g., numeric, character) is included in this document.

Comments follow each variable, which explain the intended use of the variable. The comments also describe the discussion with state and federal agency partners during the development of the variables and coding schemes. Additional detail and clarification are available in the appendices that include a set of frequently asked questions (FAQ) document.

Some states choose not to collect information on cases associated with exposures to disinfectants. However, the variables are designed to allow this information to be captured, although these cases may not be routinely reported to the national surveillance system. To obtain more information, or the most current version of this document contact:

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STANDARDIZED VARIABLES FOR STATE SURVEILLANCE OF
PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS AND INJURY

ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	1
STATE (CEVENTSTATE)	1
Definition: Unique identifier for reporting state/territory	1
COUNTY (CEVENTFIPS)	1
Definition: Unique identifier for county where the exposure event occurred.....	1
STATERES (CEXPOSTATE)	1
Definition: Unique identifier for the state/territory where the individual resided at the time of exposure	1
COUNTYRES (CEXPOFIPS)	1
Definition: County where the individual resided at the time of exposure.....	1
COUNTER_ID (CEXPID).....	2
Definition: Identifier for the record in the state system that will be used in the aggregated dataset.....	2
EVENTID (CEVENTID).....	2
Definition: Unique identifier for reported exposure event/location	2
DATEEVENT (DEVENT)	2
Definition: Date of event	2
DATEEXPO (TFIRSTEXP).....	2
Definition: Date of exposure, or when the injury occurred.....	2
DATONSET (TONSET).....	2
Definition: Date of symptom onset as documented in the medical record or by self-report.....	2
DATELAB (DTESTDATE)	3
Definition: Date of laboratory analysis for laboratory based reports.....	3
DATEREPT (DREPORT).....	3
Definition: Date report received by state agency	3
DATEOTH (DOTHER)	3
Definition: Other date that the state agency desires to track.....	3
DATECOMM (DATENARR)	3
Definition: Comments to clarify information provided in the six date fields above.....	3
LATENCY (EXPNLATENCY)	4
Definition: Calculated number of days between the date of pesticide exposure and the date of report....	4
REPSRCE1 (CSRC1).....	4
Definition: Ascertainment source for initial case report. (If multiple reports are received this variable should code the source of the first report received by the surveillance system.).....	4
REPSRCE2 (CSRC2).....	5
Definition: Additional ascertainment source for case report. (If multiple reports are received this variable should code the source of the second report received by the surveillance system.)	5
REPSRCE3 (CSRC3).....	5
Definition: Additional ascertainment source for case report. (If multiple reports are received this variable should code the source of the third report received by the surveillance system.).....	5
INTERVIEW (IW)	5
Definition: Indicates whether the affected individual or a third party was interviewed by surveillance staff. 5	5
MEDRECORDS (MEDRECS)	5
Definition: Indicates whether medical records on the affected individual were received.....	5
SEX (CCASESEX)	5
Definition: Sex of disease or injury case.....	5
DOB (DCASEDOB).....	6
Definition: Year, month, day of birth.....	6
AGE (CCASEAGE).....	6
Definition: Age in years.....	6
HISPANIC (CCASEHISP).....	6

Definition: Indicator for self-identified Hispanic ethnicity.....	6
RACE (CCASERACE)	7
Definition: Self-described race of reported individual.....	7
INDUSTRY/OCCUPATION DATA	7
WORKREL (CWORKREL)	7
Definition: Indicates causal relationship between illness/injury and case's work.....	7
OCCCODE2018 (CCOC2018)	7
Definition: Numeric 2018 US Census code for occupation described in OCCNAR	7
INDCIC (CCIC)	8
Definition: 2017 Census Industry Classification System industry code	8
NAICS (CNAICS)	8
Definition: North American Industry Classification System industry code.....	8
INDCIC2017 (CCIC2017)	8
Definition: 2017 Census Industry Classification System industry code	8
EXPOSURE DESCRIPTIONS	8
TYPE OF EXPOSURE	8
DRIFT (LDRIFT)	8
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed via the movement of pesticides away from the treatment site. The pesticide spray, mist, fumes, or odor are carried from the target site by air.	9
DRIFTDIST (LDDIST)	9
Definition: The distance in feet that the pesticide moved from the targeted area.	9
DISTBASIS (LDBASIS)	9
Definition: The basis for determining the reported drift distance	9
TARGETED (LTARGETED)	9
Definition: The individual was exposed to an application of a pesticide material released at the target site, and not carried from the target site by air. The pesticide may be any formulation type (granular dust, aerosol, liquid, etc.). Hand application by any method is included as well as the use of all forms of application equipment. Exposure to the material can be by direct projection, ricochet, blow back by wind onto the applicator during the application process, or airborne exposure to anyone moving through an area being actively treated.....	9
INDOORAIR (LINDOORAIR)	10
Definition: The individual was exposed via indoor air contamination (this includes residential, commercial and greenhouse indoor air).	10
SURFACE (LSURFACE)	10
Definition: The individual was exposed via contact with pesticide residues on treated surface (plant material, carpets, treated animal) or entry into an outdoor treated area. Any contact or secondary contact with residues is coded as <i>SURFACE</i> . (An example of secondary contact is person touches treated plant, and then touches self.) The treated surface may include contact with the individual's own clothing or body part that was treated (e.g. applied pesticide spray to back of forearms and hands, and then rubbed eyes with back of hand.) 10	10
LEAKSPILL (LLEAKSPILL)	10
Definition: The individual was exposed to a leak or spill of pesticide material from any cause. The leak or spill could have occurred at the time of exposure (e.g., an applicator exposed to pesticides from a leaking backpack sprayer) or prior to the exposure (e.g., emergency workers exposed to a pesticide spilled during a truck accident; the accident occurred hours before the exposure).	11
TYPEOTH (LOTHER)	11
Definition: Indicates if the type of exposure does not fit into any of the categories of exposure described in the previous five variables.....	11
TYPEUNK (LTYPEUNK)	11
Definition: Indicates if the type of exposure is unknown.	11
ROUTE OF EXPOSURE	11
DERMAL (LDERMAL)	11

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by the dermal route of exposure.	11
INHALE (LINHALE)	12
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by inhalation.....	12
INGESTION (LINGESTION)	12
Definition: Indicates whether the individual ingested pesticide.....	12
INJECTION (LINJECTION)	12
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by injection.....	12
OCULAR (LOCCULAR)	12
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by the splash, spill or spray to the eye.	12
ROUTEUNK (LROUTEUNK)	12
Definition: Indicates if the type of exposure is unknown.	12
OTHER EXPOSURE INFORMATION	13
INTNEXPO (CINTENT)	13
Definition: Indicates whether the pesticide exposure was intentional or unintentional.	13
ACTEXPIND (CACTIVITY)	13
Definition: Activity of exposed individual at time of exposure.	13
PPETYPE 1-25	14
Definition: The following PPE variables describe the types of PPE used by the exposed individual at time of exposure if PPEANY is coded as "1".....	14
PPETYPE1 (CRESP_SA) Respirator (Supplied Air/SCBA)	14
PPETYPE2 (CRESP_ORG) Respirator (Organic Vapor Respirator).....	14
PPETYPE3 (CRESP_PART) Respirator (Particulate Respirator including N95 and N99)	14
PPETYPE4 (CDUSTMASK) Dust mask/bandana	14
PPETYPE5 (CRESP_OTH) Other respiratory protection	14
PPETYPE6 (CEYE_FFR) Full Face Respirator.....	14
PPETYPE7 (CEYE_FS) Face shield.....	14
PPETYPE8 (CEYE_G) Chemical Goggles.....	14
PPETYPE9 (CEYE_SG) Safety Glasses	14
PPETYPE10 (CEYE_OTH) Other eye protection	14
PPETYPE11 (CGLOVES_SYN) Gloves (Chemical resistant gloves).....	14
PPETYPE12 (CGLOVES_NAT) Gloves (Cloth or Leather)	14
PPETYPE13 (CGLOVES_OTH) Other hand protection	14
PPETYPE14 (CCLOTH_SHIRT) Long Sleeve Shirt.....	14
PPETYPE15 (CCLOTH_PANT) Long Pants	14
PPETYPE16 (CCLOTH_COVER) Coveralls	14
PPETYPE17 (CCLOTH_CHEMS) Chemical Resistant Suits	14
PPETYPE18 (CCLOTH_CHEMA) Chemical Resistant Apron.....	14
PPETYPE19 (CBOOTS) Rubber/chemically resistant boots	14
PPETYPE20 (CCHEMH) Chemical Resistant Headgear.....	14
PPETYPE21 (CHEAD) Non-Chemical Resistant Headgear.....	14
PPETYPE22 (CCLOTHING) Other clothing/headgear protection	14
PPETYPE23 (CENG_CLOSE) Engineering Controls (Closed System).....	14
PPETYPE24 (CENG_CAB) Engineering Controls (Enclosed Cab).....	14
PPETYPE25 (CENG_OTH) Other Engineering Controls.....	14
EQUIPMEN (CEQUIPMENT)	14
Definition: Describes the type of equipment or application method used for the application. This should be coded regardless of whether it was used by the exposed individual or another individual who performed the pesticide application.	14
APPLICTR (CAPPSUP)	16
Definition: Indicates the licensing and supervision of the individual who performed the application.	16
APTARGT (CTARGET)	16
Definition: This variable describes the <i>target surface</i> for the pesticide application.	16

<i>APPSITE (CEVENTSITE)</i>	18
Definition: Location where the application or event (e.g., spill, transport accident, fire) associated with the exposure took place.	18
<i>CASESITE (CSITE)</i>	20
Definition: Description of the type of location where the exposed individual was when they were exposed.	20
<i>PURPOSE (CPURPOSE)</i>	20
Definition: The purpose for community-wide target applications.	20
<i>SPECPEST (CSPECPEST)</i>	20
Definition: Specific pest target for community-wide target applications (code 801 under APPTARGET).	20
<i>CROP (CCROP)</i>	21
Definition: This variable describes the crop or commodity involved when the crop is not the application target (see comments for clarification).....	21
<i>EXPOCOMM (CEXP COMM)</i>	25
Definition: Describes additional important aspects of exposure not covered in variables in this section.	25
AGENT INFORMATION	26
<i>EPAREG_NR (EPAREG_NR)</i>	26
Definition: The EPA Registration Number for the product composed of the 11-digit product registration number (1-6 digit manufacturer and 1-5 digit product identification numbers) only.	26
<i>PRODUCT (CPRODNAME)</i>	26
Definition: Manufacturer's designated name for the product.....	26
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Definition: EPA designated code for the active ingredient.	27
<i>ACTINGP (NPESTPCNT)</i>	27
Definition: The percentage by weight of the active ingredient(s) contained in the pesticide product.	27
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Definition: Chemical classification of active ingredient.....	27
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Definition: Functional classification of pesticide product.	29
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Definition: Indicates the physical formulation of the product.	30
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<i>CHLNRESL (CRESULT)</i>	31
Definition: Indicates the results of cholinesterase testing, and what standard was used for the "normal" comparison.	31
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<i>MEDDIAG (CDIAGNOSIS)</i>	32
Definition: Provides a description of the medical diagnosis by the attending health care provider.....	32
<i>ICD10CODE (CICD10)</i>	32
Definition: ICD-10-CM diagnosis code.....	32
<i>PREEXCON (No Equivalent SPIDER Variable)</i>	32

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COND1 (CPREGNANT) Pregnant.....	32
COND2 (CATHMA) Asthma.....	32
COND3 (CALLERGIES) Allergies (Note the specific allergy under COND5 (Other) if coded as "1", "2" or "3" and the coder is unsure if the allergy would impact the individual's susceptibility to exposure.).....	32
COND4 (CMCS) Multiple chemical sensitivities (acquired chemical intolerance).....	32
COND5 (COTHERPRE)	32
Definition: Other. Describes other condition that could impact on the individual susceptibility to exposure that is not described in existing codes; or provides an explanation of coding for COND3 Allergies.....	32
FATAL (COUTCOME)	33
Definition: Describes whether the exposed individual died, and if so whether the death was suspected to be related to pesticide exposure.....	33
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	33
DERMATOL (LDERMSYMP)	33
Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved irritation or sensitization of skin.....	33
DERM1 (BULLAE)	33
Definition: Bullae.....	33
DERM2 (CSKINBURN)	34
Definition: Burns (second and third degree). This should include burns from chemical exposure only. A diagnosis of Chemical Burn, with no mention of degree should be coded here.....	34
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Definition: Edema (Edema/Swelling). Edema may be associated with allergic responses, angioedema, hives, etc. Include edema of extremities and joints. Include periorbital edema or swollen eyes.....	34
DERM4 (CREDNESS)	34
Definition: Erythema. Redness of the skin. Include first degree burns (added in 2011), facial flushing, or hot sensation of the skin (not a burning sensation which is coded under DERM6).....	34
DERM5 (CRASH)	34
Definition: Rash/Irritation. Include: contact dermatitis, irritant dermatitis, rash, open skin sores, blepharitis, eczema.....	34
DERM6 (CSKINPAIN)	34
Definition: Pain. Include: pain, sensation of burning skin not associated with a thermal burn.....	34
DERM7 (CPRURITIS)	34
Definition: Pruritis. Itchy skin.....	35
DERM8 (PATTERN)	35
Definition: Describes the pattern of distribution for lesions described in the other DERM variables.....	35
DERM9 (CHIVES)	35
Definition: Hives.....	35
DERM99 (COTHERDER)	35
Definition: Describes other dermatologic signs or symptoms not described in existing codes.....	35
EYE (LOCCSYMP)	35
Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved direct contact with and injury to eye.....	35
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Definition: Miosis (Contraction of the pupil (pinpoint pupils)).....	35
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Definition: Burns (Any reaction described as a chemical burn to the eye).....	36
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EYE4 (CTEARS)	36
Definition: Lacrimation (tearing of the eyes).....	36
EYE5 (CEYEPAIN)	36
Definition: Pain/irritation/inflammation (include the sensation of burning eyes or itching eyes, injection, irritation, red eyes).....	36
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Definition: Mydriasis (Extreme dilation of the pupil).....	36
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Definition: Describes other ocular symptoms not described in existing codes	36
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Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved upper or lower respiratory symptoms	36
RESP1 (CCOUGH)	37
Definition: Cough	37
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Definition: Cyanosis (Bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes associated with a reduced concentration of hemoglobin in the blood).....	37
RESP3 (CRESPPAIN)	37
Definition: Upper respiratory pain/irritation Include: congestion, sinus pain, sore throat, runny nose, oral or nasal rash or blistering, persistent sneezing, burning tongue, laryngitis, post nasal drip, clogged ears, chest heaviness.	37
RESP4 (CDYSPNEA)	37
Definition: Dyspnea/Shortness of breath. Include: difficulty breathing, unable to get breath, gasping, bronchospasm.....	37
RESP5 (CTACHYPNEA)	37
Definition: Hyperventilation/tachypnea (Rapid shallow breathing – more than 20 breaths per minute for adults) 37	
RESP6 (CRESPEDEMA)	37
Definition: Pulmonary Edema	37
RESP7 (CDEPRESS)	37
Definition: Respiratory depression	37
RESP8 (CPLEURPAIN)	38
Definition: Pleuritic chest pain/pain on deep breathing	38
RESP9 (CWHEEZE)	38
Definition: Wheezing.....	38
RESP10 (CLRESPPAIN)	38
Definition: Lower respiratory tract irritation. Include rales, rhonchi, chest discomfort, crackles, chest tightness. 38	
RESP11 (CASTHMADX)	38
Definition: Diagnosis of asthma attack, or exacerbation of asthma due to exposure.....	38
RESP99 (COTHERRES)	38
Definition: Describes other respiratory symptoms not described in existing codes (e.g. epistaxis (nosebleed), pulmonary fibrosis, respiratory failure, reactive airway disease, chemical pneumonitis).	38
GI (LGASTRO)	38
Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved gastrointestinal symptoms.....	38
GI1 (CGASTPAIN)	38
Definition: Abdominal pain/cramping	38
GI2 (CANOREXIA)	39
Definition: Anorexia (Loss of appetite).....	39
GI3 (CCONSTIP)	39
Definition: Constipation.....	39
GI4 (CDIARRHEA)	39
Definition: Diarrhea.....	39
GI5 (CNAUSEA)	39
Definition: Nausea	39
GI6 (CVOMIT)	39
Definition: Vomiting.....	39
GI7 (CBLOODY)	39
Definition: Melena/Hematemesis/bloody stools or vomit (GI bleeding)	39

GI8 (COTHERGAST)	39
Definition: Describes other gastrointestinal symptoms not described in existing codes.....	39
RENALGU (LRENAL)	39
Definition: Indicates whether health effect renal/genitourinary symptoms	39
GUI (CPOLYURIA)	39
Definition: Polyuria (Frequent passing of urine)	39
GU2 (COLIGURIA)	40
Definition: Oliguria/anuria (Reduced or absent urine production)	40
GU3 (CHEMATURIA)	40
Definition: Hematuria (Passing blood in the urine)	40
GU4 (CPROTEIN)	40
Definition: Proteinuria (Protein in the urine).....	40
GU8 (COTHERREN)	40
Definition: Describes other renal/genitourinary symptoms not described in existing codes	40
NERVSENS (LNEUROLOGI)	40
Definition: Indicates whether health effect includes nervous/sensory symptoms.....	40
NS1 (ATAXIA)	40
Definition: Ataxia (Irregular muscular coordination)	40
NS2 (CRESTLESS)	41
Definition: Hyperactivity/anxiety/irritability (Include nervousness, anxious affect).....	41
NS3 (CCOMA)	41
Definition: Coma	41
NS4 (CCONFUSED)	41
Definition: Confusion (Include problems with thinking other than memory loss)	41
NS5 (CSEIZURE)	41
Definition: Seizure(s).....	41
NS6 (CFASIC)	41
Definition: Fasciculations (Localized contraction of muscles resulting from the discharge of fibers that are innervated by a single nerve filament. These contractions can be seen under the skin.).....	41
NS7 (CHEADACHE)	41
Definition: Headache	41
NS8 (CWEAKNESS)	41
Definition: Muscle weakness	41
NS9 (CRIGIDITY)	41
Definition: Muscle rigidity	41
NS10 (CPARALYSIS)	41
Definition: Paralysis.....	41
NS11 (CPERIPHERY)	41
Definition: Peripheral neuropathy.....	41
NS12 (CSLURRED)	41
Definition: Slurred speech	41
NS13 (CSWEAT)	41
Definition: Diaphoresis/Profuse sweating (diaphoresis, heavy sweating, cold sweat)	41
NS14 (CBLURRED)	41
Definition: Blurred vision	41
NS15 (CDIZZY)	42
Definition: Dizziness	42
NS16 (CMUSCLE)	42
Definition: Muscle pain (muscle aches, neck pain, back pain)	42
NS17 (CFAINT)	42
Definition: Fainting.....	42
NS18 (CPTYALISM)	42
Definition: Salivation (Include drooling and increased salivation).....	42
NS19 (CPARESTHESIAS)	42

Definition: Paresthesias (Sensation of burning or prickling of skin/tingling/numbness apart from a specific injury or rash).....	42
NS20 (CALTEREDTASTE)	42
Definition: Altered taste (Include metallic taste or chemical taste)	42
NS21 (CMEMORY)	42
Definition: Memory loss	42
NS99 (COTHERNEU)	42
Definition: Describes other nervous/sensory symptoms not described in existing codes	42
CARDVASC (LCARDIO)	42
Definition: Indicates whether health effect includes cardiovascular symptoms	42
CV1 (CBRADY)	42
Definition: Bradycardia (fewer than 60 beats per minute for adults).....	42
CV2 (CARREST)	43
Definition: Cardiac arrest (Include myocardial infarction).....	43
CV3 (CCONDUCT)	43
Definition: Conduction disturbance (Include atrial arrhythmia, atrial fibrillation, sinus arrhythmia, or ventricular arrhythmia).....	43
CV4 (CTACHY)	43
Definition: Tachycardia (more than 100 beats per minute for adults)	43
CV5 (CHYPO)	43
Definition: Low arterial blood pressure (systolic number is lower than 90 and/or diastolic number is lower than 60) 43	43
CV6 (CHYPER)	43
Definition: High arterial blood pressure (systolic number is 140 or higher and/or diastolic number is 90 or higher) 43	43
CV7 (CCHESTPAIN)	43
Definition: Chest pain	43
CV9 (CPALP)	43
Definition: Palpitations	43
CV10 (HRATE)	43
Definition: Heart rate	43
CV8 (COTHERCAR)	43
Definition: Describes other cardiovascular symptoms not described in existing codes.....	43
MISCSYMP (LGENERAL)	43
Definition: Indicates whether health effect includes signs, symptoms or test results not captured by the other health effects categories.	43
MISCI (CFEVER)	44
Definition: Hyperthermia/fever.....	44
MISC2 (CACIDOSIS)	44
Definition: Acidosis.....	44
MISC3 (CALKALOSIS)	44
Definition: Alkalosis	44
MISC4 (CANIONGAP)	44
Definition: Anion gap increase	44
MISC5 (CFATIGUE)	44
Definition: Fatigue/Malaise (Include: tired, generalized weakness, groggy, sleepy, lethargic, malaise, generalized discomfort or sense of illness, not feeling right)	44
MISC8 (COTHERGEN)	44
Definition: Describes other symptoms that do not fit into coding categories provided	44
TYPE CARE AND LOST TIME	44
TYPECARE (CFIRSTCARE)	44
Definition: Describes the initial medical care sought following the exposure event	44
TREATMENT SITE	45
TxDOCTOR (LTxDIRECTOR)	45

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated at a physician’s office or medical care clinic.	45
<i>TxED (LTxED)</i>	45
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated at an emergency department.	45
<i>TxHOSP (LTxHOSP)</i>	45
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was admitted to a hospital for inpatient care.	45
<i>TxPCC (LTxPCC)</i>	46
Definition: Indicates whether the individual or health care provider received advice from a poison control center.	46
<i>TxONSITE (LTxONSITE)</i>	46
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated on-site by an emergency responder (e.g. ambulance).	46
<i>TxEHC (LTxEHC)</i>	46
Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated by employee health clinic.	46
<i>TxOTHER (LTxOTHER)</i>	46
Definition: Indicates whether the individual received medical care at a site or of a type not otherwise specified.	46
<i>TxNONE (LTxNONE)</i>	47
Definition: Indicates whether the individual declined to seek medical care.	47
<i>TxUNK (LTxUNK)</i>	47
Definition: Indicates that the type of medical care received by the individual is unknown.	47
<i>HOSPSTAY (NHOSPSTAY)</i>	47
Definition: Length of hospital stay, in days.	47
<i>LOSTWORK (NDLOSTW)</i>	47
Definition: Indicates the number of days the individual lost from work.	47
<i>LOSTACT (NDLOSTA)</i>	48
Definition: Indicates the number of days the individual lost from regular activities.	48
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Definition: Describes additional important aspects of illness, medical history, severity captured with variables in this section.	48
INVESTIGATION FINDINGS	48
ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FINDINGS	48
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Definition: Indicates whether a violation of FIFRA or state pesticide regulations (including the Worker Protection Standard) was found by the regulatory agency responsible for enforcement of FIFRA and/or state pesticide regulations.	49
<i>VOSHA (COSHA)</i>	49
Definition: Indicates whether a violation of occupational health or safety standards was cited by the agency responsible for enforcement of OSHA regulations.	49
<i>VOTHER (CVIOL)</i>	49
Definition: Indicates whether other violations associated with pesticide use, storage, or transport were found by a regulatory agency	49
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Definition: Describes additional important aspects of regulatory violations found not captured with variables in this section.	50
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Definition: This variable should be used to provide details of the contributing factors.	50
<i>CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (PCODE)</i>	50
Definition: Describes factors contributing to the exposure.	50
<i>WPSIA (CWPSIA) [Question: Did this incident involve entering a treated field, area or greenhouse?]</i>	51
Definition: Indicates whether the exposure incident being investigated involved entry into an area, field, or greenhouse that had been treated with pesticides.	51

<i>WPS1B (CWPS1B) [Question: Did the employer or the crew leaders tell you about how soon you could go into the area (field or greenhouse) after it was treated with pesticides?]</i>	51
Definition: Indicates whether the current employer or crew leaders had told the individual about how soon they could go into the area after it was treated with pesticides.....	51
CASE CLASSIFICATION	52
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Definition: Describes the level of how laboratory, clinical or environmental evidence that corroborates exposure	52
<i>C_EFFECT (CDOCHEALTH)</i>	52
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<i>C_CAUSAL (CDOCCAUSE)</i>	52
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<i>STATUS (CSTATUS)</i>	53
Definition: Final case classification, using NIOSH classification matrix.....	53
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Definition: Final coding of the severity of the case using the standardized criteria of the severity index which can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/pesticides/ . A brief description of each of the six severity categories follows.....	53
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ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

STATE (CEVENTSTATE)

Definition: Unique identifier for reporting state/territory
Width: 2
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ: B.1. (See Appendix C)
Coding: 2-letter postal code for the state or territory
Comment: Postal coding is used for ease of the reporting states.

COUNTY (CEVENTFIPS)

Definition: Unique identifier for county where the exposure event occurred
Width: 3
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: FIPS or other state designated coding system
Comment: This variable provides information on where events are occurring, and permits identification of clusters along state border areas. The FIPS (Federal information Process Standards codes issued by the National Bureau of Standards) is recommended since it conforms to CDC recommendations and enables comparison with census data. If states are currently using other systems, it is suggested that they provide the coding schemes to CDC to allow examination of the geographic distribution of cases. States are strongly encouraged to use FIPS coding. Some states do not collect the zip code for the event location so the county was determined to be the best variable to use. There are confidentiality concerns with this variable when there are few pesticide poisonings in a sparsely populated county. It might be possible for specific individuals to be identified in those instances. This problem can be resolved if information is only sent to NIOSH on an annual basis, and states have the option to send data for this variable only if the cell size is >3.

STATERES (CEXPOSTATE)

Definition: Unique identifier for the state/territory where the individual resided at the time of exposure
Width: 2
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ: B.1. (See Appendix C)
Coding: 2-letter postal code for the state or territory. If this is unknown code as "XX".
Comment: Postal coding is used for ease of the reporting states. This variable was accepted without discussion.

COUNTYRES (CEXPOFIPS)

Definition: County where the individual resided at the time of exposure
Width: 3
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: FIPS or other state designated coding system
Comment: Code the current county of residence at the time of exposure. For migrant or seasonal workers code the county where they are living at the time of exposure, **not** a permanent residence. This variable will help provide information on any clustering of exposed population on the basis of residence. The FIPS (Federal information Process Standards codes issued by the National Bureau of Standards) is recommended since it conforms to CDC recommendations and enables comparison with census data. If states are currently using other systems than it is suggested that they provide the coding schemes to CDC. This will allow states and others to examine geographic distribution of cases. States are strongly encouraged to use FIPS coding. The greatest concern with this variable related to issues of

confidentiality when there are few pesticide poisonings in a county with few residents. It might be possible for specific individuals to be identified in those instances. The concern is that if states report information to NIOSH even if they only report cells with greater than three cases, NIOSH may be required to release more specific information if it is requested. This problem can be resolved if information is only sent to NIOSH on an annual basis. States may then choose to send data for this variable if cell size is >3.

COUNTER_ID (CEXPID)

Definition: Identifier for the record in the state system that will be used in the aggregated dataset
Width: 8
Type: Numeric
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: This number should be right aligned and automatically assigned through form numbering or the counter in the state database system.
Comment: Each poisoned individual in a given exposure event should be assigned a unique identification number that is automatically assigned by the data system. The same individual could have several unique **COUNTER_IDs** if the individual was poisoned in several different exposure events (tracked by EVENT). The data system can also contain an identifier that tracks unique individuals although this is not required within the standard variable format. The issue of how to assign COUNTER_ID when an individual has multiple abnormal cholinesterase test results from multiple days remains to be determined.

EVENTID (CEVENTID)

Definition: Unique identifier for reported exposure event/location
Width: 8
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: As specified by surveillance system
Comment: Needed to identify multiple cases associated with a single exposure event/location.

DATEEVENT (DEVENT)

Definition: Date of event
Width: 8
Type: Date
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: YYYYMMDD format
Comment:

DATEEXPO (TFIRSTEXP)

Definition: Date of exposure, or when the injury occurred
Width: 8
Type: Date
Core: Yes (see comment)
FAQ:
Coding: YYYYMMDD format
Comment: Enter level of information available, leaving missing information blank. Date will be truncated at earliest missing numeral. At least one of the variables DATEEXPO, DATONSET, or DATELAB must be completed with a valid date for inclusion in the national aggregated data.

DATONSET (TONSET)

Definition: Date of symptom onset as documented in the medical record or by self-report.

Width: 8
Type: Date
Core: Yes (see comment)
FAQ:
Coding: YYYYMMDD format
Comment: Enter level of information available, leaving missing information blank. Date will be truncated at earliest missing numeral. If system does not allow incomplete dates, then leave blank. At least one of the variables DATEEXPO, DATONSET or DATELAB must be completed with a valid date for inclusion in the national aggregated data.

DATELAB (DTESTDATE)

Definition: Date of laboratory analysis for laboratory based reports
Width: 8
Type: Date
Core: No (see comment)
FAQ:
Coding: YYYYMMDD format
Comment: Enter level of information available, leaving missing information blank. Date will be truncated at earliest missing numeral. If system does not allow incomplete dates, then leave blank. This variable should describe the date of the analysis which triggered the report (e.g., cholinesterase, alkyl phosphate or other analysis). At least one of the variables DATEEXPO, DATONSET, or DATELAB must be completed with a valid date for inclusion in the national aggregated data.

DATEREPT (DREPORT)

Definition: Date report received by state agency
Width: 8
Type: Date
Core: Yes (see comment)
FAQ:
Coding: YYYYMMDD format
Comment: If multiple reports are received for a given individual and event, record the date of the first report to the surveillance system. Enter level of information available, leaving missing information blank. Date will be truncated at earliest missing numeral. If system does not allow incomplete dates, then leave blank.

DATEOTH (DOTHER)

Definition: Other date that the state agency desires to track.
Width: 8
Type: Date
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: YYYYMMDD format
Comment: This allows tracking of other dates pertinent to the case that are not as commonly recorded but if available provide important information \related to the case. Describe what the data in this field represents in the DATECOMM narrative.

DATECOMM (DATENARR)

Definition: Comments to clarify information provided in the six date fields above.
Width: 125
Type: Character
Core: No (see comment)
FAQ:
Coding: Literal narrative that describes the chronology of events or notes any clarification of data entered in the various date fields.

Comment: This field will be used to interpret information related to the date of report, exposure, onset, laboratory analysis and other date information provided. If the variable DATEOTH is used than an explanation of the type of date must be provided here.

LATENCY (EXPNLATENCY)

Definition: Calculated number of days between the date of pesticide exposure and the date of report.

Width: 3

Type: Numeric

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding:

Comment: SPIDER will calculate this value automatically. The preferred reference dates will be the date of report (DREPORT) and date of exposure (TFIRSTEXP). If latency cannot be calculated due to missing information, the following rules will be applied:

Missing DREPORT	Latency will be calculated as -1
Missing TFIRSTEXP	Use date of symptom onset (TONSET)
Missing TONSET and TFIRSTEXP	Use date of event (DEVENT)
If TFIRSTEXP and TONSET and DEVENT are empty, latency coded as -2	

REPSRCE1 (CSRC1)

Definition: Ascertainment source for initial case report. (If multiple reports are received this variable should code the source of the first report received by the surveillance system.)

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding:

01 = Physician report
02 = Poison control center
03 = Other health care provider report (including emergency room or hospital report)
04 = Laboratory report
05 = Death certificate or medical examiner's report
06 = Report or referral from governmental agency
07 = Obituary/news report
08 = Ascertainment through Workers' Compensation
09 = Self-report
10 = Co-worker report
11 = Friend or relative report
12 = Identified during site visit
13 = Worker representative (e.g., union, lawyer / legal services/other advocate)
14 = Medical record review (clinic or hospital record review performed by surveillance staff)
15 = Employer
21 = Agricultural nurse (refers specifically to nurses participating in a NIOSH funded Occupational Nurse in Agriculture project.)
97 = State health department
98 = Other (not captured in any code category listed)
99 = Unknown

Comment: The use of this variable will aid in evaluation of the surveillance systems. The coding for this variable has been condensed from earlier versions. States may choose to collect more detailed information for this variable by adding an additional column on the right. This third column should be used to code subcategories of the main category coded in the first two columns. (E.g. If there are 3 poison centers in a state the codes "021", "022" and "023" may be used to code for the specific poison centers allowing the state surveillance program to track reporting from each center; similarly a state might code ER reports as "031", nurse practitioners as "032", etc.). This variable will be truncated at two columns when data is aggregated. When an event includes multiple cases, code the report source for the specific

case (e.g. for an event involving 5 cases, three of which were reported by the poison control center (PCC), and two more were referred by a co-worker captured by the PCC, the three original cases should be coded “02=PCC”, and cases four and five should be coded “10=co-worker report”).

REPSRCE2 (CSRC2)

Definition: Additional ascertainment source for case report. (If multiple reports are received this variable should code the source of the second report received by the surveillance system.)
Width: 2
Core: No
FAQ:
Type: Character
Coding: Same as REPSRCE1
Comment:

REPSRCE3 (CSRC3)

Definition: Additional ascertainment source for case report. (If multiple reports are received this variable should code the source of the third report received by the surveillance system.)
Width: 2
Type: Character
Coding: Same as REPSRCE1
Comment:

INTERVIEW (IW)

Definition: Indicates whether the affected individual or a third party was interviewed by surveillance staff.
Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2= no
Comment: Affected persons should be interviewed whenever possible. The only exceptions are when the exposure is reported to be an intentional self-exposure or if the person is a minor. Third parties knowledgeable about the specific pesticide exposure event can provide useful information. Third parties include employers, pesticide applicators, farm owners, family members, and landlords.

MEDRECORDS (MEDRECS)

Definition: Indicates whether medical records on the affected individual were received.
Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2= no
Comment:

SEX (CCASESEX)

Definition: Sex of disease or injury case
Width: 1
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Type: Character
Coding: M= Male
F = Female

O = Other

U= Unknown/not stated

Comment: This is the core variable format currently specified by CDC. Hermaphrodites and transsexuals should be coded as "Other".

DOB (DCASEDOB)

Definition: Year, month, day of birth.

Width: 8

Type: Date

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: YYYYMMDD format

Comment: This is the core variable format currently specified by CDC. If birthdate is not available, an estimated birthdate should be created from the individual's age. There are no current guidelines for dealing with missing data other than leaving missing data as blank. Until standard guidelines are developed the following guidelines may be used. Cases for which both date of birth and age are missing will not be accepted into the surveillance system. The mid-point for the unknown component of the birthdate should be used for estimating date of birthdate. For example an individual known only to be born in 1933 should be coded as "19330701". If the individual is known to have been born in April of 1933 the birthdate should be coded as "19330415". If DOB is missing for children less than six months old, the date of birth field should be left blank since estimated date of birth has the potential for introducing a large degree of error.

AGE (CCASEAGE)

Definition: Age in years

Width: 5

Type: Numeric with one decimal place

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Numeric. For individuals less than 3 years old, if age is reported in months, use decimals as follows: 1 month -.1, 2 months -.2, 3 months -.3, 4 months -.3, 5 months -.4, 6 months -.5, 7 months -.6, 8 months -.7, 9 months -.8, 9 months -.8, 10 months -.8, 11 months -.9.

Comment: "AGE" will be important for evaluating cases and developing intervention strategies. This variable underwent a great deal of discussion. There was concern that if age is permitted the individuals collecting data will not bother to obtain birthdates. Due to the nature of this condition and the difficulties in tracking migrant agricultural workers who may not seek medical attention it was decided that age would be an accepted variable. *The current form for this variable does not match the CDC recommended format for age. The CDC recommended format includes a field for age and a field for age type. The CDC approach was discussed at length by the states currently conducting surveillance and was rejected as too cumbersome.*

*If age is a calculated field, the following hierarchy should be used to determine age:
date of birth and date of exposure(tfirstexp). If tfirstexp not available, then:
date of birth and date of illness onset (tonset). If tonset not available, then:
date of birth and date of report(dreport).*

In SPIDER age is calculated automatically, and a 'basis' field is coded to indicate which reference date is used (tfirstexp, tonset or dreport). To avoid the problem of unknown age being coded as zero (newborn), if DOB is empty, age is coded as -1. If the reference dates are all empty, age is coded as -2.

HISPANIC (CCASEHISP)

Definition: Indicator for self-identified Hispanic ethnicity

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = Yes
2 = No
9 = Unknown
Comment: This is the variable format currently specified by CDC. Ethnicity reported in this system should be the self-identified ethnicity of the individual determined during case follow-up. If self-identified ethnicity is not available this variable should be coded as unknown.

RACE (CCASERACE)

Definition: Self-described race of reported individual
Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = American Indian, Alaskan Native
2 = Asian or Pacific Islander
3 = Black
5 = White
6 = Mixed Race
8 = Other - Use if person volunteers a category not described in the codes above or if an individual self-identifies as 'Brown', and does not indicate 'mixed Race'. (Note that this may apply to Hispanic individuals who do not consider themselves Caucasian or mixed race.)
9 = Unknown
Comment: This is the core variable format specified by CDC when this coding project was initiated. Code as unknown if self-identified information is not available. The code for "Mixed Race" was added based upon the request for such a variable. There may be new suggested guidelines for this variable in the future from CDC at which time this coding scheme may be reevaluated. Coding this as "9=Unknown" will not exclude the record from the national aggregated data.

INDUSTRY/OCCUPATION DATA

WORKREL (CWORKREL)

Definition: Indicates causal relationship between illness/injury and case's work
Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2 = possibly
3 = no
4 = unknown
5 = N/A
Comment: Indication of work-relatedness is essential for occupational health surveillance systems. If coded as "2", possibly work-related' an explanation must be provided in the narrative OCCNAR field.
Operational guidelines for the determination of work-relatedness are included in Appendix A.

OCCCODE2018 (CCOC2018)

Definition: Numeric 2018 US Census code for occupation described in OCCNAR
Width: 4
Type: Character
Core: Yes, see comments
FAQ:

Coding: 2018 U.S. Census Occupation Code. See the NIOSH Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System (NIOCCS) <https://csams.cdc.gov/nioccs/>

Comment: U.S. Census Occupation Codes are used throughout the statistical community and have been adopted by NIOSH and NCHS for use in generating occupational health statistics. Census coding is still the preferred coding due to the availability of denominator data. This code was added in January 2021 and should be used instead of COC2002codes.

INDCIC (CCIC)

Definition: 2017 Census Industry Classification System industry code

Width: 4

Type: Character

Core: Yes, see comments

FAQ:

Coding: See the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations for U.S. Census 2017.

Comment: **At least one of the coding systems for industry must be used for all occupational case reports.**

NAICS (CNAICS)

Definition: North American Industry Classification System industry code

Width: 4

Type: Character

Core: Yes, see comments

FAQ:

Coding: See NAICS manual, United States, 2017. Office of Management and Budget.

Comment: This system is the most recent form of industry coding shared by the USA, Canada and Mexico. It is a production-oriented, process-based system for coding industry. Some states may choose to continue using a combination of SIC and NAICS coding for particular industries. Not all SIC codes can be easily derived from NAICS codes. This was changed from NAICS 1997 to NAICS 2002 in January 2007. **At least one of the coding systems for industry must be used for all occupational case reports.** Starting in January 2021 only the first 4 digits of the NAICS code are captured.

INDCIC2017 (CCIC2017)

Definition: 2017 Census Industry Classification System industry code

Width: 4

Type: Character

Core: Yes, see comments

FAQ:

Coding: See the NIOSH Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System (NIOCCS) <https://csams.cdc.gov/nioccs/>

Comment: NIOSH prefers that all states provide this code. **At least one of the coding systems for industry must be used for all occupational case reports.**

EXPOSURE DESCRIPTIONS

The following variables characterize the exposure. States are also asked to complete a short narrative that adds pertinent information and describes any unusual circumstances associated with the exposure.

TYPE of EXPOSURE

The following variables describe the nature of the exposure. More than one of these variables may be coded as "1=yes" if the individual was exposed to the pesticide via more than one mode of exposure. However, efforts should be made to only code the type(s) of exposure that are most likely linked to the illness and injury. It does not matter if the case involves a misapplication; code the type of exposure according to the guidelines below.

DRIFT (LDRIFT)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed via the movement of pesticides away from the treatment site. The pesticide spray, mist, fumes, or odor are carried from the target site by air.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if **TYPEUNK** is coded as "1". Pesticide material blown back onto the applicator during the application process is coded as **TARGETED**. Use the Event Narrative to include information that will assist in determining whether this meets the EPA definition of drift vs volatilization. Include answers to as many of these questions as are known. Did the exposed person see the application? Did the exposed person feel the application? Did the exposed person smell the application? What was the duration of the application? Include start and end times when known. What was the duration of the work/exposure time? Include work/exposure start and end times when known. If exposure was not the same day, how many days were there between the application and the exposure? When was sign/symptom onset in relationship to the application?

DRIFTDIST (LDDIST)

Definition: The distance in feet that the pesticide moved from the targeted area.

Width: 4

Type: Numeric

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Number of feet pesticide was known to have drifted
If distance is given in another unit, calculate into feet before coding
If distance is given in a range, code the mid-point
9999 = Unknown

Comment: The actual distance of drift will be useful information for educational and regulatory purposes.

DISTBASIS (LDBASIS)

Definition: The basis for determining the reported drift distance

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = Residue/sampling results
2 = Worker report/interview
3 = Corroborated by manager/crew leader
4 = Corroborated by other witness
5 = Corroborated by application records
6 = Corroborated by Google Maps
7 = Other basis

Comment: More than one basis may be used in determining the distance the pesticide drifted. For example the targeted site is corroborated by the application record and the distance from the targeted site determined by worker reports and Google Maps.

TARGETED (LTARGETED)

Definition: The individual was exposed to an application of a pesticide material released at the target site, and not carried from the target site by air. The pesticide may be any formulation type (granular dust, aerosol, liquid, etc.). Hand application by any method is included as well as the use of all forms of application equipment. Exposure to the material can be by direct projection, ricochet, blow back by wind onto the

applicator during the application process, or airborne exposure to anyone moving through an area being actively treated.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if **TYPEUNK** is coded as "1". Note that **TARGETED** includes: 1) situations where the target site may be a misapplication or an error (e.g., spraying the wrong field, accidentally spraying oneself with an insecticide); 2) situations where an individual was exposed to fumes while mixing or loading pesticides, including mixing bleach and ammonia (which produces chloramine gas); and 3) situations where an individual was exposed while sanitizing dishes or disinfecting swimming pools. Finally, an earlier version of this variable was called **SPRAY**, but use of **SPRAY** was discontinued on January 1, 2006.

INDOORAIR (LINDOORAIR)

Definition: The individual was exposed via indoor air contamination (this includes residential, commercial and greenhouse indoor air).

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if **TYPEUNK** is coded as "1". This type of exposure can be coded "1" for any pesticide exposure that occurs indoors. However, as we note in the introduction to the "Type of Exposure" section, parsimony is preferred. As such, it is preferred to code the type(s) of exposure that is/are most likely linked to the illness or injury. For example, in the scenario where an individual activates a total release fogger in their living room and becomes sick soon after, type of exposure ideally should be coded as "TARGETED" only. This approach is consistent with parsimony. However, in this scenario, in addition to "TARGETED", "INDOORAIR" is also a correct response, but less desirable. Note that in this scenario, coding only "INDOORAIR" as the type of exposure is considered incorrect.

SURFACE (LSURFACE)

Definition: The individual was exposed via contact with pesticide residues on treated surface (plant material, carpets, treated animal) or entry into an outdoor treated area. Any contact or secondary contact with residues is coded as *SURFACE*. (An example of secondary contact is person touches treated plant, and then touches self.) The treated surface may include contact with the individual's own clothing or body part that was treated (e.g. applied pesticide spray to back of forearms and hands, and then rubbed eyes with back of hand.)

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if **TYPEUNK** is coded as "1".

LEAKSPILL (LLEAKSPILL)

Definition: The individual was exposed to a leak or spill of pesticide material from any cause. The leak or spill could have occurred at the time of exposure (e.g., an applicator exposed to pesticides from a leaking backpack sprayer) or prior to the exposure (e.g., emergency workers exposed to a pesticide spilled during a truck accident; the accident occurred hours before the exposure).

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if **TYPEUNK** is coded as "1". Use of this variable began on January 1, 2006. Prior to this date, the data captured by this variable were included in the **CONTACT** variable that was discontinued effective January 1, 2006.

TYPEOTH (LOTHER)

Definition: Indicates if the type of exposure does not fit into any of the categories of exposure described in the previous five variables.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: This variable must be coded as "2" if **TYPEUNK** is coded as "1". Describe the type of exposure in **EXPOCOMM**.

TYPEUNK (LTYPEUNK)

Definition: Indicates if the type of exposure is unknown.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if any of the five preceding variables are coded as "1". Try to avoid unknowns. For example, ask "How do you think you were exposed?" during case interviews. However, if it is truly unknown how the exposure occurred, then code as unknown. Do not assume, speculate or opine.

ROUTE of EXPOSURE

The following six variables describe the route(s) of exposure

DERMAL (LDERMAL)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by the dermal route of exposure.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether there was dermal exposure code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if **ROUTEUNK** is coded as "1".

INHALE (LINHALE)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by inhalation.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes

2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether there was an inhalation exposure code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if **ROUTEUNK** is coded as "1".

INGESTION (LINGESTION)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual ingested pesticide.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes

2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the individual ingested pesticide code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if **ROUTEUNK** is coded as "1".

INJECTION (LINJECTION)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by injection.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes

2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether there was an exposure by injection code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if **ROUTEUNK** is coded as "1". This code should be used to indicate purposeful or accidental injection of pesticide via syringe or application equipment designed to inject pesticide into plants, animals or wood.

OCULAR (LOCCULAR)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was exposed to the pesticide by the splash, spill or spray to the eye.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes

2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether ocular exposure occurred code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if **ROUTEUNK** is coded as "1".

ROUTEUNK (LROUTEUNK)

Definition: Indicates if the type of exposure is unknown.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes

2 = no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if any of the five preceding variables are coded as "1"

OTHER EXPOSURE INFORMATION

The following variables describe other information collected related to the exposure.

INTNEXPO (CINTENT)

Definition: Indicates whether the pesticide exposure was intentional or unintentional.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = Yes, suspected intentional

2 = No, unintentional

9 = Unknown

Comment: The yes category should be used only when the intentional exposure was for the purpose of suicide, homicide or other situation where the intent was to cause harm to oneself or another person. The unknown category should be used primarily for ingestion cases where the intention of the individual is unclear. If the intention is not clearly documented it should be coded as unknown. This also applies to deaths where the circumstances are unclear with regards to the intent of the deceased individual. Illness caused by ingesting commercial food crops or products contaminated with pesticides should be coded as unintentional unless there is specific evidence of product tampering for the purpose of causing harm.

ACTEXPIND (CACTIVITY)

Definition: Activity of exposed individual at time of exposure.

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ: B.5., B.6. (See Appendix C)

Coding: 01 = Applying pesticide

02 = Mixing/loading pesticide

03 = Transport or disposal of pesticide Transport includes activities involved with movement of pesticide or pesticide waste by vehicle or hand during the time interval from after the product is loaded (into application equipment, or truck, railcar or other transport vehicle) until it reaches the destination for unloading, application, or disposal. Note that activities involving unloading, stocking retail shelves, etc. fall into code 08. The activity of loading pesticides falls into code 02.

04 = Repair or maintenance of pesticide application equipment

05 = Any combination of activities 01-04

06 = Involved in manufacture or formulation of pesticide

07 = Emergency response

08 = Routine work activity not involved with pesticide application (includes exposure to field residue)

09 = Routine indoor living activities not involved with pesticide application

10 = Routine outdoor living activities not involved with pesticide application

11 = Application to self or another human of a pesticide intended to be used on human skin hair or clothing (code added effective 1/1/2006. Prior to that date, guidance indicated that these exposures should be coded as normal working or living activities [i.e. codes 08 or 09].)

98 = Not applicable

99 = Unknown

Comment: This variable will assist states and other users of the data in determining whether pesticide-related illness is associated with handling pesticide products, treated material, or due to incidental contact not directly associated with the actual application of the pesticide. This information will be useful in developing intervention strategies. Note that if a person was mixing/loading or applying but was exposed while taking a short break or while stopping their activity to talk to a co-worker during or after

the application, this is still considered mixing/loading or applying pesticides. Such activities should NOT be coded 08, "routine work activity not involved with pesticide application."

PPETYPE 1-25

Definition: The following PPE variables describe the types of PPE used by the exposed individual at time of exposure if **PPEANY** is coded as "1".

Width: 1
 Type: Character
 Core: No
 FAQ:
 Coding: 1 = Yes
 2 = No
 8 = Not applicable
 9 = Unknown

PPETYPE1 (CRESP_SA)	Respirator (Supplied Air/SCBA)
PPETYPE2 (CRESP_ORG)	Respirator (Organic Vapor Respirator)
PPETYPE3 (CRESP_PART)	Respirator (Particulate Respirator including N95 and N99)
PPETYPE4 (CDUSTMASK)	Dust mask/bandana
PPETYPE5 (CRESP_OTH)	Other respiratory protection
PPETYPE6 (CEYE_FFR)	Full Face Respirator
PPETYPE7 (CEYE_FS)	Face shield
PPETYPE8 (CEYE_G)	Chemical Goggles
PPETYPE9 (CEYE_SG)	Safety Glasses
PPETYPE10 (CEYE_OTH)	Other eye protection
PPETYPE11 (CGLOVES_SYN)	Gloves (Chemical resistant gloves)
PPETYPE12 (CGLOVES_NAT)	Gloves (Cloth or Leather)
PPETYPE13 (CGLOVES_OTH)	Other hand protection
PPETYPE14 (CCLOTH_SHIRT)	Long Sleeve Shirt
PPETYPE15 (CCLOTH_PANT)	Long Pants
PPETYPE16 (CCLOTH_COVER)	Coveralls
PPETYPE17 (CCLOTH_CHEMS)	Chemical Resistant Suits
PPETYPE18 (CCLOTH_CHEMA)	Chemical Resistant Apron
PPETYPE19 (CBOOTS)	Rubber/chemically resistant boots
PPETYPE20 (CCHEMH)	Chemical Resistant Headgear
PPETYPE21 (CHEAD)	Non-Chemical Resistant Headgear
PPETYPE22 (CCLOTHING)	Other clothing/headgear protection
PPETYPE23 (CENG_CLOSE)	Engineering Controls (Closed System)
PPETYPE24 (CENG_CAB)	Engineering Controls (Enclosed Cab)
PPETYPE25 (CENG_OTH)	Other Engineering Controls

Comment: If **PPEANY** is coded as "2=PPE not worn", 8 = Not applicable, or "9=unknown" then all of the variables **PPETYPE1-25** should be coded in the same manner as **PPEANY**. This list was expanded from the 9 categories of **PPE1-9** to the 25 categories in **PPETYPE** in January 2010.

EQUIPMEN (CEQUIPMENT)

Definition: Describes the type of equipment or application method used for the application. This should be coded regardless of whether it was used by the exposed individual or another individual who performed the pesticide application.

Width: 2
 Type: Character
 Core: No
 FAQ:
 Coding: 01 = aerial application equipment (fixed wing or helicopter)
 02 = chemigation (application through irrigation system)

03 = pressurized can - This includes pesticides that are combined with an inert compressed gas propellant in a disposable self-dispensing container. The container may release the pesticide as a spray, mist or fog. These aerosol cans have triggers that permit intermittent use of the product. These products are available for use by homeowners as well as professional pesticide applicators. This excludes total release foggers; they should be coded 16, as of January 1, 2009.

04 = aerosol generator or fogger (thermal or cold) - Includes equipment designed to disperse pesticide as small airborne droplets into confined spaces such as greenhouses and warehouses or for outdoor control of mosquitoes and other public health or nuisance insects. These units are available as hand carried or backpack ultra-low volume (ULV) cold or thermal foggers and the more commonly used vehicle mounted cold or thermal foggers. Greenhouse applications may include stationary heated units for thermal fogging of the greenhouse.

05 = soil injector (Any mechanism used to inject fumigant or other pesticide material into soil, e.g. chisel cultivator, blade or shovel, sweep cultivator shovels, planter shoes, plow. This excludes any cultivator used to incorporate *surface applied* fumigant into soil). Soil injectors usually have a tube down the back of the shank that places the pesticide a foot or more into the soil.

06 = high pressure fumigator (this includes high pressure fumigant applications *other than* soil injection) - metered application from pressurized gas cylinder.

07 = handheld granular or dust applicator (squeeze bulb, bellows, tube, shaker, sliding tube, or fan powered by a hand crank). This excludes power dusters, which should be coded under sprayers.

08 = spray line, hand held - this includes hose end sprayers, hand held lines attached to powered spray tanks.

09 = sprayer, backpack (this includes both powered and manual backpack spray units)

10 = trigger pump, push-pull, or compressed air hand sprayer - these are handheld units used for spot spraying.

Trigger pumps are usually plastic bottles with a built in hand trigger to disperse liquid pesticide. Homeowners and professional applicators use these for indoor plants, pests and small areas.

Push-pull sprayers are operated by a hand operated plunger that uses air and vacuum pressure to expel pesticide from a small (typically less than 1 quart) attached tank unit.

Compressed air hand sprayers - these are small volume (1- 5 gallon) tanks with manual pumps.

11 = low-pressure ground sprayer not otherwise specified - includes sprayers attached to or pulled by tractor or ATV. Includes common boom sprayers, electrostatic sprayers, and ULV sprayers. High pressure sprayers such as airblast sprayers are excluded and should be coded 17, as of January 1, 2009.

12 = manual placement (e.g. gopher bomb, bait station, pellets, hand toss of briquette, placement of fumigant pellet packs), this also should be used to code for circumstances where pesticide is poured directly onto a target surface from a container.

13 = dip tank or tray (includes dipping of animals, produce, bulbs, plant material etc.)

14 = more than one type of application equipment used

15 = This code is deliberately left blank. Prior to 2016 it was the code for "other".

16 = total release fogger or aerosol bomb - Aerosol foggers or bombs are single use disposable units designed to completely empty their contents in a single use. This code was added January 1, 2009 to separate out foggers from other aerosol cans.

17 = high pressure ground sprayers - includes high pressure hydraulic spraying such as airblast sprayers and tower sprayers. This code was added January 1, 2009.

18 = ozone generator. This code was added in January 2016 to capture ozone generation for disinfection.

19 = other chemical generator. This code was added in January 2016.

20 = heat generator. This code was added in January 2016.

97 = other, this includes all other equipment such as non-handheld mechanical granule applicators, etc. This code was added in January 2016 to replace code 15.

98 = not applicable

99 = unknown

Comment: Capturing the specifics of application equipment used is difficult unless a field investigation is conducted. The categories selected for coding included those types of equipment that would be easily recognized by descriptions and which were judged important for developing possible intervention strategies. For more detailed descriptions and pictures of equipment a good reference is *Chapter 10*

Pesticide Application Equipment, In: The Safe and Effective Use of Pesticides, University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Publication 3324, Oakland, CA, 1988, p. 273-322.

APPLICTR (CAPPSUP)

Definition: Indicates the licensing and supervision of the individual who performed the application.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ: B.9. (See Appendix C)

Coding: 1 = Certified applicator

2 = Not certified,

2 = Not certified

8 = Not applicable

9 = Unknown

Comment: This variable can provide important information for interventions.

APPTARGET (CTARGET)

Definition: This variable describes the *target surface* for the pesticide application.

Width: 3

Type: Character

Core: yes

FAQ: B.2., B.5., B.7., B.8. (See Appendix C)

Coding: 010 = Landscape/ornamental (includes lawns, flower gardens, ornamental plants)

020 = Forest trees, forest lands

031 = Veterinary/livestock - Livestock includes all agricultural animals such as dairy animals, poultry, meat animals, fur and wool bearing animals.

032 = Veterinary/domestic animal

041 = Building structure - this includes applications to the building structure including wall void injection, treatment of structural building members to eradicate pests, building perimeter treatments, crack and crevice treatment as well as treatment of air conditioning systems and heating ducts. If the application involves any combination of codes "041-043" use the numerically higher code.

042 = Building surface - this includes applications to building surfaces such as spraying of carpets, flea foggers, interior area surface sprays in living/working areas other than crack and crevice, and cleaning floors, bathrooms, toilets, kitchenware and other building surfaces. If the application involves any combination of codes "041-043" use the numerically higher code. NOTE: Prior to 2015, it was advised to include application to toilets under code "850."

043 = Building space treatment - this code includes structural applications to residences or commercial buildings using fumigants. Note that greenhouse fumigation and treatment with thermal fogs should be coding according to the actual target crop. If the application involves any combination of codes "041-043" use the numerically higher code.

050 = Undesired plant (the plant is the target pest and the only target of the application). This code should be used for spot weed control applications. Indicate the specific crop or commodity in the Exposure Narrative or the CROP variable.

060 = Aquatic excluding pools (pond, stream, lake, irrigation canal, waste pond)

061 = Pools (swimming pools, Jacuzzis, whirlpools, hot tubs, and fountains) [code added effective 1/1/2006]

070 = Soil (pre-plant application to soil such as fumigation, when no crop is present) Indicate the specific crop or commodity in the Exposure Narrative and CROP variable.

080 = Wood product - Includes railroad ties, utility poles and materials for fences, decks, wood landscape structures, bulwarks, pilings outdoor wood furniture pre and post-consumer purchase.

100 = Fruit Crops

101 = Small fruits

- [blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry, youngberry, blueberry
cranberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, grapes, huckleberry, strawberry, bushberries,
serviceberry, mulberry]
- 110 = Tree fruits
- 111 = Citrus fruits
[citron, grapefruit kumquat, lemon, lime, orange, tangelo, tangerine, other citrus hybrids,
pummelo]
- 112= Tree Nuts
[almond, brazil nuts, cashew, chestnut, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut
(bushnut), pecan, walnut, butternut, pistachio]
- 113 = Pome fruits
[apple, crabapple pear, quince, mayhaw (hawthorn)]
- 114 = Stone Fruits
[apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune]
- 120 = Subtropical and miscellaneous fruits
[avocado, banana, coconut, date, fig, guava, mango, loquat, olive, papaya, pawpaw,
persimmon, pineapple, passion fruit, pomegranate, plantain, litchee nut, kiwifruit,
caprifig, acerola, ginkgo nut, mamey, surinam cherry, soursop, sugar apple (custard
apple), breadfruit, prickly pear, carambola, cherimoya, longan, mamaladexbox, granadilla,
sapota, star apple, Japanese plum, sapodilla]
- 200 = Beverage crops
[cocoa, coffee, tea, mint, cola, chicory]
- 300 = Flavoring and spice crops
[angelica, anise, balm, basil, caraway, cassia, catnip, celery, cinnamon, cloves, coriander,
cumin, dill, elecampane, fennel, fenugreek, ginger, hops, horehound, horseradish, juniper,
lavender, licorice, marjoram/oregano, mint/peppermint/spearmint, mustard, nutmeg,
pennyroyal, pepper (black/white/chili/paprika type), rosemary, rue, safflower, sage,
savory, sesame, bay/sweet bay, tamarind, tansy, tarragon, thyme, turmeric, vanilla,
wintergreen, wormwood, allspice, poppy, chamomile, costmary, hyssop, marigold,
nasturtium, woodruff, valerian]
- 400 = Vegetable Crops
 - 410 = Curcubit Vegetables
[melons, gourd, cucumber, squash (all), okra, gherkin, chayote]
 - 420 = Fruiting Vegetables
[eggplant, pepper, pimento, tomato, gooseberry, pepino, tomatillo]
 - 430 = Leafy vegetables
[beets, celery, chicory, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale,
kohlrabi, corn salad, dandelion, endive (escarole), fennel, cress, artichoke, lettuce (all
varieties), mustard, parsley, rhubarb, spinach, turnip, watercress, prickly pear, cactus
pads, grape leaves, bamboo shoots, broccoli raab, mustard cabbage (pak choi), chervil,
roquette (arugula), dock, peppergrass]
 - 440 = Root and Tuber Vegetables
[beets, carrot (including tops), celeriac, chive, taro, garlic, horseradish, Jerusalem
artichoke, leek, onion (including green, spring and scallions), parsnip, potato, radish (all
types), rutabaga, salsify, shallot, sweet potato, turnip, yam, lotus root, manioc (cassava),
arrowroot, yautia, water chestnut, chufa (ground almond)]
 - 450 = Seed and Pod Vegetables
[beans (fresh and dried all types), peas (fresh and dried all types), bean sprouts (all types),
carob]
 - 460 = Miscellaneous vegetables
[algae, seaweed, asparagus, mushrooms]
- 500 = Grains, Grasses and Fiber Crops
 - 501 = Fiber crops
[cotton, flax, hemp, kenaf, ramie, abaca, broomcorn]

- 510 = Grasses for Forage, Fodder Hay and Silage when intended use is forage, fodder hay and silage.
 [millet, sorghum, corn, oats wheat, barley, rye, sudangrass, pasture, bermudagrass, bluegrass, timothy, rice, millet, canarygrass, grasses for bird seed]
- 520 = Legumes and Related Crops for Forage, Fodder Hay and Silage when intended use is forage, fodder hay and silage.
 [alfalfa, beans, clover, cotton, lespedeza, peanuts, peas (including vines), sugar beets (including tops), vetch, trefoil, sainfoin, soybeans, carrot tops, carob, rape, kudzu, lupine, buckwheat]
- 530 = Cereal Grain Crops
 [barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, millet (proso, broomcorn), triticale, wild rice, teosinte]
- 540 = Sugar Crops
 [honeycomb, sugar beet, sugarcane, sugar maple, sorghum]
- 550 = Miscellaneous Field Crops
 [tobacco, popcorn, pyrethrum, sesame, pine nuts, grasses for seed and non-forage use]
- 600 = Oil Crops
 [castor bean, field corn, cotton, flax, mint/peppermint/spearmint, peanuts, safflower, sesame, soybeans, sunflower, tung, wormseed, avocado, coconut, olive, rape, jojoba, palm]
- 601 = Application to seeds (seed treatment)
- 650 = Crops that cross categories 100-600
- 700 = Humans
 701 = Skin and/or hair
 702 = Clothing
 703 = Skin and/or hair and clothing
- 800 = Bait for rodent, bird or predator
- 801 = community-wide application target (this should only be used to indicate public pest control activities aimed at eradicating or controlling, a public health, nuisance, or agricultural pest). Make sure to code PURPOSE and SPECPEST if this code is used. Code added effective January 1, 2003.
- 850 = Other
 - mixed crop and non-crop areas
 - mammal feeding and nesting areas (if mammals are the target pest)
 - industrial or food processing equipment
 - boats and docks antifouling treatments
 - disinfection of medical equipment and materials in beauty and barber shops, spas, morgues, mortuaries and funeral homes
 - other special target sites not otherwise specified
- 998 = N/A - application not involved
- 999 = unknown

Comment: This variable provides users with information on patterns of illness associated with particular crops, structures and other target sites for applications. Disinfecting toilets was moved from 850="Other" to 042="Building surface" in January 2016. The application target is the target surface that the applicator intended to treat, and may not necessarily be a target approved by the pesticide product label. This information will be useful for developing intervention strategies. The coding scheme for this variable is adapted from EPA and USDA coding. It was suggested that other coding schemes be evaluated, or that definitions be provided. There are many coding schemes for this type of information. This one was selected as it allows comparability between categories currently used to evaluate crop specific pesticide uses. Information coded in this field should be at the most specific level available.

APPSITE (CEVENTSITE)

Definition: Location where the application or event (e.g., spill, transport accident, fire) associated with the exposure took place.

Width: 2

Type:	Character
Core:	Yes
FAQ:	
Coding:	<p>01-09 = Agricultural (including outbuildings other than farm residence or labor housing)</p> <p>01 = farm (all farms, orchard crop production facility excluding nursery, livestock and forest)</p> <p>02 = nursery (Include production nurseries. Note that retail nurseries, yard and garden centers are coded under 41)</p> <p>03 = forest</p> <p>04 = livestock and animal specialty production (includes all livestock production, including dairy, poultry and egg farms, horse farms, game farms, fur production farms, worm farms, pet breeding farms, apiaries and aquaculture facilities)</p> <p>05 = greenhouse</p> <p>09 = other non-production agricultural processing facility (this includes fruit and vegetable packing facilities, other post-harvest processing facilities such as cotton ginning. Refer to code 32 for farm product storage facilities)</p> <p>10 - 19 = Private Residence (including grounds and outbuildings)</p> <p>10 = single family home</p> <p>11 = mobile home/trailer</p> <p>12 = multi-unit housing (apts., multi-plexes) Include duplexes and residential hotels renting rooms on a monthly basis in this category.</p> <p>13 = labor housing</p> <p>19 = Private residence, type not specified</p> <p>20 - 29 = Institutions</p> <p>20 = residential institution (dorms, homeless shelters, nursing homes)</p> <p>21 = school</p> <p>22 = day care facility (including facility in private residence)</p> <p>23 = prison</p> <p>24 = hospital</p> <p>29 = other institution</p> <p>30 - 39 = Manufacturing</p> <p>30 = pesticide manufacturing/formulation facility</p> <p>31 = industrial facility</p> <p>32 = farm product warehousing and storage (grain storage elevators, cold storage facilities) [Note silos on farm or livestock production facilities should be coded under codes 01 or 04]</p> <p>33 = food manufacturing - includes processing of animals, fruits, grains and vegetables into food products for sale, including, slaughtering, canning, pickling, freezing, dehydrating, milling, and baking.</p> <p>39 = other manufacturing facility</p> <p>40- 49 = Non-manufacturing commercial facilities</p> <p>40 = office/business (non-retail, non-industrial)</p> <p>41 = retail establishment (include yard and garden centers, florists, retail nurseries)</p> <p>42 = service establishment (include hotels (rented out hourly, daily or weekly), health clubs, other facilities that usually fall into service industry and are not included in other specific codes for this variable)</p> <p>43 = Pet care services and veterinary facilities including animal boarding facilities (horse boarding, kennels, groomers, etc., animal pounds, animal training and showing facilities) [some states may choose to include some of these in analysis of agricultural exposures based upon SIC, CIC or NAICS coding]</p> <p>50 - 60 = Other</p> <p>50 = road /rail</p> <p>51 = right-of-way for road, rail or utility</p> <p>52 = park</p> <p>53 = golf course</p> <p>54 = private vehicle</p> <p>55 = public transportation vehicle</p>

- 56 = cemetery
- 59 = other
- 60 = emergency response vehicle
- 70= More than one site
- 98 = not applicable
- 99 = unknown

Comment: Code APPSITE even if there wasn't an application. APPSITE is intended to capture the location of the application or the event where the release took place. Note that exposure to individuals in a private residence that also functions as a day care facility should be coded as "22". Individuals exposed in a home office space in their own private residence should be coded with the appropriate code in the range of "10-13". All other occupational exposures linked to a business located within or attached to a private residence should be coded according to the type of business described in codes "30-49". For exposures related to pools the location of event/application should reflect where the pool (Jacuzzi, whirlpool, hot tub, or fountain) is located. For example, a pool located at an individual's home should be coded as 10 (single family home), a Jacuzzi at a health club or hotel should be coded as 42 (service establishment) and a pool located at high school should be coded as 21 (schools). An event involving exposure to a Jacuzzi or whirlpool at a medical office, such as a physical therapist's office, would be coded as 42 (service establishment).

CASESITE (CSITE)

Definition: Description of the type of location where the exposed individual was when they were exposed.
Width: 2
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: See APPSITE Codes
Comment: This should be coded as "98 not applicable", if the individual was located at the site of application or pesticide release when exposed. If the individual was at different physical location, but which is the same type as the location of application, this should be coded similarly. (Example: If a farmworker was exposed at a neighboring farm that boarded the farm location where the actual application was performed then both **APPSITE** and **CASESITE** should be coded "01=farm". If the farmworker was exposed at the same farm where the application occurred, **APPSITE** should be coded "01=farm", and **CASESITE should be coded "98 not applicable"**.) This variable will allow systems to determine whether the exposed individual was at the site of the event or application, as well as which locations are associated with events that result in exposure on and off-site.

PURPOSE (CPURPOSE)

Definition: The purpose for community-wide target applications.
Type : Character
Width: 1
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = Agricultural pest eradication
 2 = Public health pest control or eradication
 8 = NA
 9 = Unknown
Comment: Default code should be set to '8=NA' and the variable should only be coded if APPTARGET is coded 801.

SPECPEST (CSPECPEST)

Definition: Specific pest target for community-wide target applications (code 801 under APPTARGET).
Type Character
Width 3
Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 001 = Mosquito (use only for applications not associated with a disease outbreak, otherwise code under the disease (codes 000-099))
002 = West Nile virus (outbreak only)
003 = St. Louis Encephalitis (outbreak only)
004 = Western Equine Encephalitis (outbreak only)
005 = Dengue fever (outbreak only)
006 = La Cross Encephalitis (outbreak only)
007 = Eastern Equine Encephalitis (outbreak only)
100 = Boll weevil
101 = Gypsy moth (Asian or European)
102 = Fruit fly (Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Olive, etc.)
103 = Japanese Beetle
104 = Imported Fire Ant (Red or Black)
105 = Asian Longhorn Beetle
106 = Emerald Ash Borer
107 = Grain fungal diseases (e.g. black stem rust)
108 = Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket
850 = Other pest target
888 = Default if state chooses not to code this variable.
996 = Multiple pests
998 = Not applicable (APPTARGET not = 801)
999 = Unknown

Comments: A disease outbreak is characterized by the presence of ill individuals or animals in the community at a level that meets the community's threshold for pesticide application. Other thresholds used to determine when pesticide application will occur do not constitute an 'outbreak' (i.e. monitoring data from sentinel chicken flocks, biting counts, etc.) If a pest is thought to be significant and new code is desired contact NIOSH-SENSOR Pesticide listserv to add new code. The initial default should be set to 998 until 801 is entered for the variable **APPTARGET**. Once 801 is entered under **APPTARGET**, the default for **SPECPEST** should be 888.

CROP (CCROP)

Definition: This variable describes the crop or commodity involved when the crop is not the application target (see comments for clarification).

Width: 4
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:

Coding: (Note that specific crop coding available by using the fourth character in the field is optional)

0100 = landscape/ornamental
0101 = lawns
0102 = flower gardens, not commercial
0103 = ornamental plants, not nursery
0104 = any combination of 0101-0103
0105 = golf course turf
0120 = nursery stock [ornamental plants, seedlings (including forestry), trees, flowers grown at a nursery (not retail) Note that specific crops may be coded using 0121-0199 for single crop targets]
0121 = shrubs
0122 = ornamental or shade trees
0130 = ornamental bulb, corm rhizome plants (daylilies, iris, tulips, daffodils, etc.)
0131 = alstromeria (Peruvian lily, Lily-of-the-Incas)
0132 = carnations
0133 = chrysanthemums
0134 = orchids

- 0135 = poinsettias
- 0136 = roses
- 0139 = other ornamental plants
- 0200 = forest trees, forest lands
 - 0201 = forest trees
 - 0202 = forest lands
 - 0203 = Christmas trees
 - 0204 = combination of 0201 & 0202
- 0310 = veterinary/livestock
 - 0311 = cattle
 - 0312 = goats
 - 0313 = swine (hogs, pigs)
 - 0314 = sheep
 - 0315 = poultry (chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, ostrich, etc.)
 - 0316 = dairy (cows, goats other mammals used for milk production)
 - 0318 = other farm livestock not listed
 - 0319 = combination of livestock
 - 0320 = veterinary (pets)
 - 0321 = dogs
 - 0322 = cats
 - 0323 = horses
 - 0329 = other pests not listed
 - 0330 = veterinary/wild animal
 - 0331 = wildlife
 - 0332 = laboratory research animals
 - 0333 = zoo animals
- 1000 = Fruit Crops
 - 1010 = Small fruits
 - 1011 = blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry, youngberry,
 - 1015 = blueberry
 - 1016 = cranberry
 - 1017 = currant
 - 1018 = elderberry
 - 1019 = gooseberry
 - 1020 = grapes (for wine see beverage crops)
 - 1021 = huckleberry,
 - 1022 = strawberry
 - 1023 = bushberries, serviceberry, mulberry
 - 1100 = Tree fruits unspecified
 - 1110 = Citrus fruits
 - 1101 = grapefruit
 - 1102 = lemon
 - 1103 = lime
 - 1104 = oranges
 - 1105 = tangelo, tangerine, other citrus hybrids
 - 1106 = citron, kumquat, pummelo
 - 1120 = Tree Nuts
 - 1121 = almond
 - 1122 = chestnut
 - 1123 = filbert (hazelnut)
 - 1124 = hickory nut
 - 1125 = pecan
 - 1126 = pistachio
 - 1127 = walnut
 - 1129 = other tree nuts e.g. brazil nuts, cashew, macadamia nut (bushnut), butternut

- 1130 = Pome fruits
 - 1131 = apple
 - 1132 = crabapple
 - 1133 = pear
 - 1134 = quince
 - 1135 = mayhaw (hawthorn)
- 1140 = Stone Fruits
 - 1141 = apricot
 - 1142 = cherry
 - 1143 = nectarine
 - 1144 = peach
 - 1145 = plum
 - 1146 = prune
- 1200 = Subtropical and miscellaneous fruits
 - [avocado, banana, coconut, date, fig, guava, mango, loquat, olive, papaya, pawpaw, persimmon, pineapple, passion fruit, pomegranate, plantain, litchee nut, kiwifruit, caprifig, acerola, ginkgo nut, mamey, surinam cherry, soursop, sugar apple (custard apple), breadfruit, prickly pear, carambola, cherimoya, longan, mamaladebox, granadilla, sapota, star apple, Japanese plum, sapodilla]
- 2000 = Beverage Crops
 - 2001 = chicory
 - 2002 = cocoa
 - 2003 = coffee
 - 2004 = cola
 - 2005 = hops
 - 2006 = mints
 - 2007 = tea
 - 2008 = wine grapes
- 3000 = Flavoring and Spice Crops [angelica, anise, balm, basil, caraway, cassia, catnip, celery, cinnamon, cloves, coriander, cumin, dill, elecampane, fennel, fenugreek, ginger, hops, horehound, horseradish, juniper, lavender, licorice, marjoram/oregano, mint/peppermint/spearmint, mustard, nutmeg, pennyroyal, pepper (black/white/chili/paprika type), rosemary, rue, safflower, sage, savory, sesame, bay/sweet bay, tamarind, tansy, tarragon, thyme, turmeric, vanilla, wintergreen, wormwood, allspice, poppy, chamomile, costmary, hyssop, marigold, nasturtium, woodruff, valerian]
- 4000 = Vegetable Crops
 - 4100 = Curcurbit Vegetables
 - 4101 = melons
 - 4102 = cucumber
 - 4103 = squash (all)
 - 4104 = okra
 - 4105 = gherkin
 - 4106 = chayote
 - 4200 = Fruiting Vegetables
 - 4201 = eggplant
 - 4202 = pepino
 - 4203 = pepper
 - 4204 = pimento
 - 4205 = tomato
 - 4206 = tomatillo
 - 4300 = Leafy vegetables
 - 4301 = artichoke
 - 4302 = broccoli
 - 4303 = Brussels sprouts
 - 4304 = cabbage

- 4305 = cauliflower
- 4306 = celery
- 4307 = collards
- 4308 = kale
- 4309 = lettuce (all varieties),
- 4310 = miscellaneous leafy vegetables e.g., chicory corn salad, dandelion, endive (escarole), fennel, cress, kohlrabi, , mustard, parsley, rhubarb, spinach, turnip, watercress, prickly pear cactus pads, grape leaves, bamboo shoots, broccoli raab, mustard cabbage (pak choi), chervil, roquette (arugula), dock, peppergrass
- 4400 = Root and Tuber Vegetables
 - 4401 = beets (not sugar)
 - 4402 = carrot (including tops)
 - 4403 = garlic
 - 4404 = horseradish
 - 4405 = Jerusalem artichoke
 - 4406 = leek
 - 4407 = onion (including green, spring and scallions)
 - 4408 = parsnip
 - 4409 = potato
 - 4410 = radish (all types)
 - 4411 = rutabaga
 - 4412 = miscellaneous root and tuber crops e.g., celeriac, chive, taro, salsify, shallot, sweet potato, turnip, yam, lotus root, manioc (cassava), arrowroot, yautia, water chestnut, chufa (ground almond)
- 4500 = Seed and Pod Vegetables
 - 4501 = beans (fresh and dried all types)
 - 4502 = peas (fresh and dried all types)
 - 4503 = bean sprouts (all types)
 - 4504 = carob
- 4600 = Miscellaneous vegetables
 - 4601 = algae
 - 4602 = asparagus
 - 4603 = mushrooms
 - 4604 = seaweed
- 5000 = Grains, Grasses and Fiber Crops
 - 5010 = Fiber crops
 - 5011 = cotton
 - 5012 = flax
 - 5013 = miscellaneous fiber crops e.g., hemp, kenaf, ramie, abaca, broomcorn
 - 5100 = Grasses for Forage, Fodder Hay and Silage
[when intended use is forage, fodder hay and silage: millet, sorghum, corn, oats wheat, barley, rye, sudan grass, pasture, Bermuda grass, bluegrass, timothy, rice, millet, canary grass, grasses for bird seed]
 - 5200 = Legumes and Related Crops for Forage, Fodder Hay and Silage
[when intended use is forage, fodder hay and silage: alfalfa, beans, clover, cotton, lespedeza, peanuts, peas (including vines), sugar beets (including tops), vetch, trefoil, sainfoin, soybeans, carrot tops, carob, rape, kudzu, lupine, buckwheat]
 - 5300 = Cereal Grain Crops
 - 5301 = barley
 - 5302 = corn
 - 5303 = millet (proso, broomcorn)
 - 5304 = oats
 - 5305 = rice
 - 5306 = rye
 - 5307 = sorghum

- 5308 = teosinte
- 5309 = triticale
- 5310 = wheat
- 5311 = wild rice
- 5400 = Sugar Crops
 - 5401 = honeycomb
 - 5402 = sugar beet
 - 5403 = sugarcane
 - 5404 = sugar maple
 - 5405 = sorghum
- 5500 = Miscellaneous Field Crops
 - 5501 = tobacco
 - 5502 = other field crops e.g., popcorn, pyrethrum, sesame, pine nuts, grasses for seed and non-forage use
- 6000 = Oil Crops
 - 6001 = field corn
 - 6002 = cotton
 - 6003 = mint/peppermint/spearmint
 - 6004 = olive
 - 6005 = peanuts
 - 6006 = safflower
 - 6007 = soybeans
 - 6008 = sunflower
 - 6009 = miscellaneous oil crops e.g., avocado, castor bean, flax, sesame, tung, wormseed, coconut, rape, jojoba, palm
- 6010 = Application to seeds
- 6020 = Processed foods not otherwise specified
- 6500 = Crops that cross categories 0900-6000
- 8500 = Other
 - 8501 = mixed crop and non-crop areas
 - 8599 = other special target sites NOS
 - 9998 = NA
 - 9999 = unknown

Comment: This variable was added effective January 1, 2003. This variable will provide users with information on patterns of illness associated with particular crops when the crop itself is not the application target. This information will be useful for developing intervention strategies. The coding scheme for this variable is adapted from EPA and USDA coding. Information coded in this field should be at the most specific level available. Note that last character for this variable is optional. It allows the most specific level of coding for crops if a state wishes to capture this level of information. It should be right padded with 0 as a default. This variable applies mainly to agricultural exposure events. For non-agricultural events the default should be 9998 = NA. This variable should be used when **APPTARGET** is coded as 070 or 998. States may also use it to record the crop that exposed individuals were working in for events involving drift. In that case, other APPTARGET codes (100-650) may apply.

EXPOCOMM (CEXP COMM)

Definition: Describes additional important aspects of exposure not covered in variables in this section.
Width: 125
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: Narrative, describe anything that would impact on interpreting coded information. Information regarding anything unusual about the exposure event should be indicated here. Note equipment failures, judgments regarding adequacy of personal protective equipment, training, and specifics about the exposure site that are relevant, etc. Clarify the information coded in **TYPEOTH** if necessary (e.g.

if this variable is coded as 1=Yes, indicate the specific type of exposure). Provide other background information on type and route of exposure (e.g. if **INGESTION** was coded as yes, indicate whether a pesticide product, contaminated food or drinking water was ingested). A brief descriptor of the incident is useful e.g. “24 workers picking cabbages in field were drifted on during aerial application to adjacent tomato field owned by another grower” or “worker had not been fit tested, had a mustache, and respirator cartridges had not been changed for 2 weeks, though worker applied pesticides several hours each day.”

Comment: This narrative can be as short as needed, and does not need to be written in sentence form.

AGENT INFORMATION

EPAREG_NR (EPAREG_NR)

Definition: The EPA Registration Number for the product composed of the 11-digit product registration number (1-6 digit manufacturer and 1-5 digit product identification numbers) only.

Width: 11

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Character

Comment: When the product registration number is available, this is the variable used in the NIOSH aggregated database. Use leading zeroes to pad the front of each part of the manufacturer number, the product and the distributor identification number for consistent entry. Search the EPA product look-up in SPIDER, the EPA Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS) (<http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1>), or the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) (<http://state.ceris.purdue.edu/>) to determine the EPA registration number unless the registration number is available from the case investigation. If you have the name of a manufacturer, the product name, and/or the active ingredient(s) these websites may help you distinguish between products with the same name. If you do not have sufficient information to determine the specific product, **do not** enter a product name and registration number.

If you enter a registration number and find that the listed product name in SPIDER or the EPA Website does not match the product name identified as part of the report investigation check to see if you have an alternate name for the product. If the active ingredients do not match information obtained during the investigation, do not enter the EPA Registration code. Instead, enter the PC Code for the active ingredient(s) the individual was exposed to in the variable **ACTIVING** and make a note of the product name and Registration number in the **AGCOM** field. **Provide the EPA Registration number and the two product names to the NIOSH and the EPA for resolution of conflicting data.**

Many state level registrations can be found at the NPIRS website <http://state.ceris.purdue.edu/>. Registrations for Oregon and Washington can be found at the Pesticide Information Center On-Line (PICOL) website: <https://picol.cahnrs.wsu.edu/>. Other states not covered by these two systems may have registrations listed at the state’s Department of Agriculture website.

PRODUCT (CPRODNAME)

Definition: Manufacturer's designated name for the product

Width: 70

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Literal documentation of product name. This should be taken directly from the list of products embedded in SPIDER, or the list that is available on the NPIRS web site. If the specific name of the pesticide product is not known then do not enter a product name, only enter an active ingredient PC Code in the field **ACTIVING**.

If there is more than one product with the same name, and you do not know the manufacturer or the product registration number, you need to determine whether all products with that name contain the same active ingredient(s) in the same concentration(s) (the percentage of an ingredient in the product may vary by plus or minus 5%). If all products contain the same ingredient(s), in the same concentration (within 5% variation), then enter the product name, which occurs first when listing products in SPIDER or a NPIRS report on the product name. If the product name is associated with multiple products and the active ingredients are not the same, and you do not have any other information regarding the chemical name or chemical class, enter the Product Name in the AGCOM narrative, not in this field. (SPIDER users will enter the product name in the 'Other Sources ' table on the EVENT screen. The product variable should not be used to collect information about spray adjuvants or fertilizers. If states desire to collect this information they should develop a separate variable. SPIDER users may record spray adjuvants and fertilizers under the 'Other Sources' table on the EVENT screen.)

ACTIVING (PC_CODE, EPA CODE, Chemical ID)

Definition: EPA designated code for the active ingredient.

Width: 6

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Numerical coding that matches the EPA PC Coding

Comment: The use of an additional variable for alpha names for the active ingredients is optional. There are multiple synonyms associated with each PC code in the EPA data system. Changes to the EPA data system in 2003 required a change in how states selected an alpha name for consistency in the name shown associated with a particular EPA designated PC Code. The variable PREFNAME was added effective January 2006 to address this issue. Programmers should see the SPIDER Technical Manual for additional discussion of this issue. In 2016 a non-EPA code, 999998 was added to collect cases with unregistered products/devices.

ACTINGP (NPESTPCNT)

Definition: The percentage by weight of the active ingredient(s) contained in the pesticide product.

Width: 8

Type: Numeric

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Numeric weight percentage with four decimal places.

Comment: The system should allow for multiple active ingredients per product and the percentage should be linked to specific product. Refer to SPIDER for suggested table relationships. This should be an automatically coded field based upon the EPA Registration # using data from either SPIDER or the NPIRS web site (<http://state.ceris.purdue.edu/>). Data may be entered manually if the available information is the active ingredient, and percent active ingredient in the product. Used to evaluate exposure.

CHEMCLAS (CCLASS)

Definition: Chemical classification of active ingredient

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Code: 01 = organochlorine compound
02 = organophosphorous compound
03 = N-methyl carbamates
04 = pyrethrin
05 = pyrethroid

06 = dipyridyl compound
 07 = chlorophenoxy compound
 08 = triazines
 09 = thiocarbamates
 10 = organo-metallic compound
 11 = inorganic compounds
 12 = coumarins
 13 = indandiones
 14 = convulsants
 15 = microbial
 16 = dithiocarbamates
 94= genetically modified organism (GMO)
 95 = unidentified cholinesterase inhibitor
 96 = other
 97 = multiple (PC Code indicates a code for a combination of active ingredients that cross chemical classes)
 99 = unknown

Comment: This variable is intended to be automatically coded based on the specific active ingredient. The surveillance program would not be expected to determine chemical classification unless the EPA registration number, complete product name, or active ingredient name is unavailable. This chemical class coding scheme is adapted from the World Health Organization 1990-1991 Guidelines. Only a limited number of chemical types are coded. It is recognized that this list is not complete and that some chemicals may fall into more than one classification. The code 96 will be used very rarely, and only for active ingredient PC Codes that are assigned that code in the EPA data system.

PRODCLAS (CPRODCLASS)

Definition: Chemical classification of the product

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 01 = organochlorine compound
 02 = organophosphorous compound
 03 = N-methyl carbamates (AChE inhibitor)
 04 = pyrethrin
 05 = pyrethroid
 06 = dipyridyl compound
 07 = chlorophenoxy compound
 08 = triazines
 09 = thiocarbamates
 10 = organo-metallic compound
 11 = inorganic compounds
 12 = coumarins
 13 = indandiones
 14 = convulsants
 15 = microbial
 16 = dithiocarbamates
 17 = AChE inhibitors (combination of 02 and 03 only)
 18 = AChE inhibitors with pyrethrin and/or pyrethroid only
 19 = AChE inhibitors with pyrethrin and/or pyrethroid + other
 20 = AChE inhibitors with organochlorine compounds
 21 = AChE inhibitors with compounds not otherwise listed
 22 = pyrethrin plus pyrethroid only
 23 = pyrethrin plus pyrethroid plus other compound not otherwise specified

- 24 = inorganic plus organometallic compounds only
- 25 = organochlorine plus inorganic compounds
- 26 = pyrethrin plus other compounds not otherwise specified.
- 27 = pyrethroid plus other compounds not otherwise specified
- 94= genetically modified organism (GMO)
- 95 = unidentified cholinesterase inhibitor
- 96 = Includes one or more active ingredients, none of which fall into product classes "01" through "16".
- 97 = Multiple (product contains multiple active ingredients which do not fit in any of the codes specified in codes 17-25)
- 99 = unknown

Comment: This variable is intended to be automatically coded based upon the active ingredients present in the product formulation. If the active ingredients represent a combination of more than one chemical class not described in codes 17-25 then the product should be coded as 'multiple'. The only exception is if the product contains only two active ingredients, and one of them is a synergist or solvent (for a list see Appendix B, Table B-1) and the product is an insecticide. In this case the product class should be based on the product class of the non-synergist active ingredient.

The surveillance program would not be expected to determine chemical classification unless the EPA registration number, complete product name, or active ingredient name is unavailable. Contact NIOSH if there are questions regarding chemical class coding. This chemical class coding scheme is adapted from the World Health Organization 1990-1991 Guidelines. Only a limited number of chemical types are coded. It is recognized that this list is not complete and that some chemicals may fall into more than one classification. The code "95" should only be used for the rare circumstance when exposure is reported, and clinical testing indicates cholinesterase inhibition, but there is no further information available to classify the chemical product to which the individual was exposed. Either **CHEMCLAS** or **FUNCLAS** must be entered with a value other than "unknown" or "not applicable". When the product is known, this is automatically coded by SPIDER so for simplicity's sake it was removed from the Current Standardized Variable Document in January 2021, but retained in this Historical document.

FUNCLAS (CPRODTYPE)

Definition: Functional classification of pesticide product.

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

- Coding:**
- 01 = Insecticide (excluding solely IGR and fumigants)
 - 02 = Insect Growth Regulator (IGR)
 - 03 = Herbicide\algicide
 - 04 = Fungicide
 - 05 = Fumigant
 - 06 = Rodenticide
 - 07 = Disinfectant/Broad Spectrum for Water Sanitation
 - 08 = Insect Repellent
 - 09 = Antifouling agent (marine paints)
 - 10 = Insecticide and Herbicide (01 & 03)
 - 11 = Insecticide and Fungicide (01 & 04)
 - 12 = Insecticide and Herbicide and Fungicide (01 & 03 & 04)
 - 13 = Insecticide and Other (01 & 96)
 - 14 = Herbicide and Fungicide (03 & 04)
 - 96 = Other (includes biological controls, plant growth regulators, antibiotics, etc.)
 - 97 = Multiple (product is classified as multiple classes which do not fit in any of the codes specified in codes 10-14)
 - 99 = unknown

Comments: These functional classes are provided as an additional way to categorize products and exposures. These classes are not necessarily mutually exclusive. If a product is registered for more than one class of functional use choose the one that the product was being used for. If the product was being misused, code the registered use of the product, not how the individual was misusing it. The current EPA coding of products includes many more codes than the recommended coding in this dictionary. Either **PRODCLAS** or **FUNCLAS** must be entered with a value other than "unknown" or "not applicable".

FORM (CPRODFORM2)

Definition: Indicates the physical formulation of the product.

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 01 = Dust/powder (not pressurized)
02 = Granular/Flake
03 = Pellet/Tablet/Cake/Briquette
04 = Wettable Powder/dust
05 = Impregnated material (ant/plant stakes, animal collars, water filters, solid agar)
06 = Other dry formulation (crystalline, water dispersible granules, pressurized dust)
07 = Microencapsulated
08 = Emulsifiable concentrate
09 = Soluble concentrate
10 = Flowable concentrate
11 = Pressurized liquid/spray/fogger - Include aerosol spray cans
12 = Ready-to-Use Liquid/Solution
13 = Other liquid FORMULATION
14 = Pressurized Gas/Fumigant
16 = Other
99 = Unknown

Comment: This variable will be useful for evaluating exposure and for tracking trends related to particular types of pesticide formulations. This coding scheme is a condensed system based upon several EPA coding systems. A crosswalk between this list and the EPA formulation coding system is included in Appendix F. A variable characterizing the physical formulation of the product using the EPA formulation coding system is also provided in SPIDER

AGCOM (CAGENT)

Definition: Describes additional important information about the pesticides involved in the exposure that is not captured by the variables in this section.

Width: 125

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative, describe anything that would impact on interpreting coded information. Note anything unusual about the products, including concerns about proper product identification.

Comment: This narrative can be as short as needed, and does not need to be written in sentence form.

EVENTNARR (MEVENT)

Definition: Describes additional important aspects of exposure not covered in other variables.

Width: 431

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative, describe anything about the event that would impact on interpreting coded information.

Comment: This narrative can be as short as needed, and does not need to be written in sentence form. This field is longer than EXPOCOMM, and can be used to provide event information that won't fit in EXPOCOMM.

HEALTH EFFECT DESCRIPTORS

BIOLOGIC MONITORING

The following variables capture a minimal level of information about biological monitoring and diagnostic tests for pesticide residue and metabolites. Some states may choose to record more detailed information in the state database, but more specific information is not needed for the aggregated national database.

CHLNTEST (CTESTTYPE)

Definition: Indicates which cholinesterase test(s) if any, were performed.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = RBC
2 = Plasma
3 = Both RBC & Plasma
4 = not done
5 = Either RBC or Plasma
8 = not applicable
9 = unknown

Comment: Code as "8" for all non-cholinesterase inhibitors. Must be completed if data is used to support case classification.

CHLNRESL (CRESULT)

Definition: Indicates the results of cholinesterase testing, and what standard was used for the "normal" comparison.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = abnormal compared to lab*
2 = abnormal compared to baseline **
3 = within normal limits compared to lab
4 = normal compared to baseline
7 = bad specimen
8 = not applicable
9 = unknown

Comment: Must be completed if data is used to support case classification. If both RBC and plasma were performed and only one was abnormal, code only the test result that was abnormal. If both tests were abnormal but a baseline was available for one test, code the results for the test with a baseline. Codes "3" and "4" were added to accommodate those states wishing to track "normal" cholinesterase results using this variable. These are optional codes, not required as part of the core data. States that do not wish to use these alternate codes may use "8 not applicable" when results are within normal limits or when cholinesterase testing was not performed. States that wish to collect detailed results of laboratory tests are referred to the SPIDER Technical Manual for a model of recommended coding of this data.

* Abnormal compared to lab is defined as a cholinesterase level below laboratory normal range when no baseline test result is available for comparison.

** Abnormal compared to baseline is defined as:

1) 30% depression from baseline (pre-exposure or 60-90 days post exposure) RBC cholinesterase level, and/or;

2) 40% depression from baseline plasma cholinesterase level. (N.Y. definition of cholinesterase depression)

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

MEDDIAG (CDIAGNOSIS)

Definition: Provides a description of the medical diagnosis by the attending health care provider.
Width: 60
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: Narrative
Comment: Brief literal description of diagnosis of individual's illness from attending health care provider. Left blank if none or unknown. Treatment information was removed as this was universally rejected as too cumbersome and not useful.

ICD10CODE (CICD10)

Definition: ICD-10-CM diagnosis code
Width: 7
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: Picklist of pesticide exposure related ICD-10-CM codes
Comment: List of diagnosis code T60 (Toxic effect of pesticides) and all sub codes.

PREEXCON (No Equivalent SPIDER Variable)

Definition: Indicates whether the exposed individual had any pre-existing conditions that could impact on their response to exposure.
Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = pre-existing condition was not present (interview or medical record indicates that this information was solicited but condition was found not to be present or condition is clearly not applicable.)
9 = unknown
Comment: If coded as "1", "2" or "3" then **COND1** through **COND5** should be reported using the same coding system as **PREEXCON**.

COND1 (CPREGNANT) Pregnant

COND2 (CASHMA) Asthma

COND3 (CALLERGIES) Allergies (Note the specific allergy under **COND5** (Other) if coded as "1", "2" or "3" and the coder is unsure if the allergy would impact the individual's susceptibility to exposure.)

COND4 (CMCS) Multiple chemical sensitivities (acquired chemical intolerance)

COND5 (COTHERPRE)

Definition: Other. Describes other condition that could impact on the individual susceptibility to exposure that is not described in existing codes; or provides an explanation of coding for **COND3** Allergies.

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other conditions including physical or mental disability and medical conditions. Indicate whether the individual, clinician or both reported condition (use the same code numbers as **PREXCON**). Note the specific allergy here if COND3 is coded as "1", "2" or "3" *and* the coder is unsure if the allergy would impact the individual's susceptibility to exposure.

FATAL (COUTCOME)

Definition: Describes whether the exposed individual died, and if so whether the death was suspected to be related to pesticide exposure.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = fatal, suspected related to pesticide exposure

2 = fatal, not suspected to be related to pesticide exposure

3 = fatal, no determination made regarding relationship between death and pesticide exposure

8 = not applicable (i.e. This was not a fatality.)

9 = unknown

Comment: It is recognized that not all states will report this variable due to concerns about legal ramifications of making this determination.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

The specific symptoms were adapted from the American Association of Poison Control Centers Toxic Exposure Surveillance System.

DERMATOL (LDERMSYMP)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved irritation or sensitization of skin.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **DERM1** through **DERM7** and **DERM9** should be reported using the coding system described for **DERM1** below. If **DERMATOL** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **DERM1** through **DERM99**.

DERM1 (BULLAE)

Definition: Bullae

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.

9 = unknown

Comment: Code bullae (blisters) from pesticide exposure in this variable. Exclude thermal burns unless they are directly related to the pesticide (e.g. a burning pesticide container).

DERM2 (CSKINBURN)

Definition: Burns (second and third degree). This should include burns from chemical exposure only. A diagnosis of Chemical Burn, with no mention of degree should be coded here.

DERM3 (CSKINEDEMA)

Definition: Edema (Edema/Swelling). Edema may be associated with allergic responses, angioedema, hives, etc. Include edema of extremities and joints. Include periorbital edema or swollen eyes.

DERM4 (CREDNESS)

Definition: Erythema. Redness of the skin. Include first degree burns (added in 2011), facial flushing, or hot sensation of the skin (not a burning sensation which is coded under DERM6).

DERM5 (CRASH)

Definition: Rash/Irritation. Include: contact dermatitis, irritant dermatitis, rash, open skin sores, blepharitis, eczema.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

Comment: Irritation was moved from **DERM6** to **DERM5** in June 2009. All reports of skin irritation (i.e. irritated skin that is visible) should be coded **DERM5**, whether reported by clinician or patient. Pain or burning sensation should be coded **DERM6**.

DERM6 (CSKINPAIN)

Definition: Pain. Include: pain, sensation of burning skin not associated with a thermal burn.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

Comment: Tingling, numbness sensation of the extremities, face or ears should be coded under Paresthesia NS19. Skin irritation was coded with pain until June 2009. All reports of skin irritation (i.e., irritated skin that is visible) should be coded **DERM5**, whether reported by clinician or patient.

DERM7 (CPRURITIS)

Definition: Pruritis. Itchy skin.

DERM8 (PATTERN)

Definition: Describes the pattern of distribution for lesions described in the other DERM variables.

Width: 1

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1= Corresponds well with physical pattern of exposure

2= Discrete patches of lesions that do not correspond with what is known about the pattern of exposure

3= Generalized distribution of lesions on the body

4 = Not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on lesions was sought but found not present)

9= Unknown

Comment: If more than one type of skin lesion is present this variable should be used to code for the predominant one. If no lesions are present code as "4 = Not present".

DERM9 (CHIVES)

Definition: Hives

DERM99 (COTHERDER)

Definition: Describes other dermatologic signs or symptoms not described in existing codes

Type: Character

Width: 100

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other dermatologic signs or symptom(s)

EYE (LOCCSYMP)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved direct contact with and injury to eye

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **EYE1** through **EYE7** should be reported using the coding system described for **EYE1** below. If **EYE** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **EYE1** through **EYE8**.

EYE1 (MIOSIS)

Definition: Miosis (Contraction of the pupil (pinpoint pupils))

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.

9 = unknown

EYE2 (CEYEBURN)

Definition: Burns (Any reaction described as a chemical burn to the eye)

EYE3 (CABRASION)

Definition: Corneal abrasion

EYE4 (CTEARS)

Definition: Lacrimation (tearing of the eyes)

EYE5 (CEYEPAIN)

Definition: Pain/irritation/inflammation (include the sensation of burning eyes or itching eyes, injection, irritation, red eyes)

EYE6 (CMYDRIASIS)

Definition: Mydriasis (Extreme dilation of the pupil)

EYE7 (CCONJDX)

Definition: Diagnosis of conjunctivitis. This variable should only be used for a diagnosis of conjunctivitis, when no specific information on signs and symptoms are provided.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.

9 = unknown

Comment: This variable was previously coded under **EYE5**. Use of **EYE7** was initiated in 2003.

EYE8 (COTHEROCC)

Definition: Describes other ocular symptoms not described in existing codes

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other ocular symptom(s)

RESPIRAT (LRESP)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved upper or lower respiratory symptoms

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **RESP1** through **RESP11** should be reported using the coding system described for **RESP1** below. If **RESPIRAT** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **RESP1** through **RESP99**.

RESP1 (CCOUGH)

Definition: Cough

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

RESP2 (CCYANOSIS)

Definition: Cyanosis (Bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes associated with a reduced concentration of hemoglobin in the blood)

RESP3 (CRESPPAIN)

Definition: Upper respiratory pain/irritation Include: congestion, sinus pain, sore throat, runny nose, oral or nasal rash or blistering, persistent sneezing, burning tongue, laryngitis, post nasal drip, clogged ears, chest heaviness.

RESP4 (CDYSPNEA)

Definition: Dyspnea/Shortness of breath. Include: difficulty breathing, unable to get breath, gasping, bronchospasm.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

Comment: Note that "asthma attack" was moved to RESP11 in 2003.

RESP5 (CTACHYPNEA)

Definition: Hyperventilation/tachypnea (Rapid shallow breathing – more than 20 breaths per minute for adults)

RESP6 (CRESPEDEMA)

Definition: Pulmonary Edema

RESP7 (CDEPRESS)

Definition: Respiratory depression

RESP8 (CPLEURPAIN)

Definition: Pleuritic chest pain/pain on deep breathing

RESP9 (CWHEEZE)

Definition: Wheezing

RESP10 (CLRESPPAIN)

Definition: Lower respiratory tract irritation. Include rales, rhonchi, chest discomfort, crackles, chest tightness.

RESP11 (CASTHMADX)

Definition: Diagnosis of asthma attack, or exacerbation of asthma due to exposure.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.

9 = unknown

Comment: A previous history of asthma is captured under preexisting conditions as **COND2**.

RESP99 (COTHERRES)

Definition: Describes other respiratory symptoms not described in existing codes (e.g. epistaxis (nosebleed), pulmonary fibrosis, respiratory failure, reactive airway disease, chemical pneumonitis).

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other respiratory signs and/or symptom(s)

GI (LGASTRO)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect involved gastrointestinal symptoms

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **G11** through **G17** should be reported using the coding system described for **G11** below. If **GI** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **G11** through **G18**.

G11 (CGASTPAIN)

Definition: Abdominal pain/cramping

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

GI2 (CANOREXIA)

Definition: Anorexia (Loss of appetite)

GI3 (CCONSTIP)

Definition: Constipation

GI4 (CDIARRHEA)

Definition: Diarrhea

GI5 (CNAUSEA)

Definition: Nausea

GI6 (CVOMIT)

Definition: Vomiting

GI7 (CBLOODY)

Definition: Melena/Hematemesis/bloody stools or vomit (GI bleeding)

GI8 (COTHERGAST)

Definition: Describes other gastrointestinal symptoms not described in existing codes

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief description literal of other gastrointestinal signs and/or symptom(s), such as difficulty swallowing (dysphagia).

RENALGU (LRENAL)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect renal/genitourinary symptoms

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **GU1** through **GU4** should be reported using the coding system described for **GU1** below. If **RENALGU** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **GU1** through **GU8**.

GU1 (CPOLYURIA)

Definition: Polyuria (Frequent passing of urine)

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

GU2 (COLIGURIA)

Definition: Oliguria/anuria (Reduced or absent urine production)

GU3 (CHEMATURIA)

Definition: Hematuria (Passing blood in the urine)

GU4 (CPROTEIN)

Definition: Proteinuria (Protein in the urine)

GU8 (COTHERREN)

Definition: Describes other renal/genitourinary symptoms not described in existing codes

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other renal/genitourinary signs and/or symptom(s)

NERVSENS (LNEUROLOGI)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect includes nervous/sensory symptoms

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **NS1** through **NS21** should be reported using the coding system described for **NS1** below. If **NERVSENS** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **NS1** through **NS99**.

NS1 (ATAXIA)

Definition: Ataxia (Irregular muscular coordination)

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.

9 = unknown

NS2 (CRESTLESS)

Definition: Hyperactivity/anxiety/irritability (Include nervousness, anxious affect)

NS3 (CCOMA)

Definition: Coma

NS4 (CCONFUSED)

Definition: Confusion (Include problems with thinking other than memory loss)

NS5 (CSEIZURE)

Definition: Seizure(s)

NS6 (CFASIC)

Definition: Fasciculations (Localized contraction of muscles resulting from the discharge of fibers that are innervated by a single nerve filament. These contractions can be seen under the skin.)

NS7 (CHEADACHE)

Definition: Headache

NS8 (CWEAKNESS)

Definition: Muscle weakness

NS9 (CRIGIDITY)

Definition: Muscle rigidity

NS10 (CPARALYSIS)

Definition: Paralysis

NS11 (CPERIPHERY)

Definition: Peripheral neuropathy

NS12 (CSLURRED)

Definition: Slurred speech

NS13 (CSWEAT)

Definition: Diaphoresis/Profuse sweating (diaphoresis, heavy sweating, cold sweat)

NS14 (CBLURRED)

Definition: Blurred vision

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.

9 = unknown

Comment: Code blurred vision from mechanical eye injury under **EYE8**.

NS15 (CDIZZY)

Definition: Dizziness

NS16 (CMUSCLE)

Definition: Muscle pain (muscle aches, neck pain, back pain)

NS17 (CFAINT)

Definition: Fainting

NS18 (CPTYALISM)

Definition: Salivation (Include drooling and increased salivation)

NS19 (CPARESTHESIAS)

Definition: Paresthesias (Sensation of burning or prickling of skin/tingling/numbness apart from a specific injury or rash)

NS20 (CALTEREDTASTE)

Definition: Altered taste (Include metallic taste or chemical taste)

NS21 (CMEMORY)

Definition: Memory loss

NS99 (COTHERNEU)

Definition: Describes other nervous/sensory symptoms not described in existing codes

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other Nervous/Sensory signs and/or symptom(s).

CARDVASC (LCARDIO)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect includes cardiovascular symptoms

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)

2 = no (not reported, or unknown)

Comment: If coded as "1" then **CV1** through **CV7** and **CV9** should be reported using the coding system described for **CV1** below. If **CARDVASC** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **CV1** through **CV9**.

CV1 (CBRADY)

Definition: Bradycardia (fewer than 60 beats per minute for adults)

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = clinician reported

2 = exposed individual reported

3 = reported by both

4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on

consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

CV2 (CARREST)

Definition: Cardiac arrest (Include myocardial infarction)

CV3 (CCONDUCT)

Definition: Conduction disturbance (Include atrial arrhythmia, atrial fibrillation, sinus arrhythmia, or ventricular arrhythmia)

CV4 (CTACHY)

Definition: Tachycardia (more than 100 beats per minute for adults)

CV5 (CHYPO)

Definition: Low arterial blood pressure (systolic number is lower than 90 and/or diastolic number is lower than 60)

CV6 (CHYPER)

Definition: High arterial blood pressure (systolic number is 140 or higher and/or diastolic number is 90 or higher)

CV7 (CCHESTPAIN)

Definition: Chest pain

CV9 (CPALP)

Definition: Palpitations

CV10 (HRATE)

Definition: Heart rate

Width: 3

Type: Numeric

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Reported heart rate.

Comment: Report actual beats per minute from medical record. This will be used, along with age, to calculate severity of tachycardia or bradycardia.

CV8 (COTHERCAR)

Definition: Describes other cardiovascular symptoms not described in existing codes

Width: 100

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative

Comment: Brief literal description of other cardiovascular symptom(s)

MISCSYMP (LGENERAL)

Definition: Indicates whether health effect includes signs, symptoms or test results not captured by the other health effects categories.

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes (sign or symptom reported as present by individual or clinician)
2 = no (not reported, or unknown)
Comment: If coded as "1" then **MISC1** through **MISC6** should be reported using the coding system described for **MISC1** below. If **MISCSYMP** is coded as "2=No" then skip the variables **MISC1** through **MISC8**.

MISC1 (CFEVER)

Definition: Hyperthermia/fever
Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = clinician reported
2 = exposed individual reported
3 = reported by both
4 = sign or symptom was not present (statement in chart notes or interviews indicates that information on sign/symptom was sought but found not present). Code changed to optional in 7/2004, based on consensus discussion that significant negative findings should be noted in narrative and do not need to be coded.
9 = unknown

MISC2 (CACIDOSIS)

Definition: Acidosis

MISC3 (CALKALOSIS)

Definition: Alkalosis

MISC4 (CANIONGAP)

Definition: Anion gap increase

MISC5 (CFATIGUE)

Definition: Fatigue/Malaise (Include: tired, generalized weakness, groggy, sleepy, lethargic, malaise, generalized discomfort or sense of illness, not feeling right)

MISC8 (COTHERGEN)

Definition: Describes other symptoms that do not fit into coding categories provided
Width: 100
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: Narrative
Comment: Brief description of other signs and/or symptom(s)

TYPE CARE AND LOST TIME

TYPECARE (CFIRSTCARE)

Definition: Describes the initial medical care sought following the exposure event.
Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = physician office visit
2 = emergency room visit

- 3 = hospital admission
- 4 = advice from poison control center
- 5 = no medical care sought
- 6 = other
- 7 = employee health center
- 9 = unknown

Comment: Walk-in, non-emergency room and clinic visits should be coded a "1 physician office visit". There was a suggestion to add additional codes to determine the specific type of clinic. This information is not useful at the aggregate level and not collected by all states. On-scene treatment by emergency response personnel should be coded as "6=other" if it was the only treatment received. If on-site treatment by emergency response personnel is followed by other care, code the additional care. An individual should be considered hospitalized if they are formally admitted to the inpatient service of a hospital. This variable was discontinued and replaced by the TREATMENT SITE variables in January 2012.

TREATMENT SITE

The following nine variables document the site(s) of all medical care received following the exposure event. Check all that apply. The intent of this variable is to identify all of the sites where the individual obtained medical care for pesticide poisoning. Walk-in, non-emergency room, urgent care and clinic visits should be coded as "1" under TxDOCTOR. There was a suggestion to add additional codes to determine the specific type of clinic. It was decided not to capture such detailed information as it is not considered useful at the aggregate level and not collected by all states. This variable replaces TYPECARE which was discontinued on January 1, 2012.

TxDOCTOR (LTxDOCTOR)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated at a physician's office or medical care clinic.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
 2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case went to a doctor's office or clinic, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either TxNONE or TxUNK is coded as "1". Walk-in, non-emergency room, urgent care and clinic visits should be coded as "1=yes".

TxED (LTxED)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated at an emergency department.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
 2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case went to an emergency department, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either TxNONE or TxUNK is coded as "1".

TxHOSP (LTxHOSP)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was admitted to a hospital for inpatient care.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2= no
Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case was hospitalized, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either **TxNONE** or **TxUNK** is coded as "1".

TxPCC (LTxPCC)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual or health care provider received advice from a poison control center.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case received advice from a poison control center, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either **TxNONE** or **TxUNK** is coded as "1".

TxONSITE (LTxONSITE)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated on-site by an emergency responder (e.g. ambulance).

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case was treated by emergency response personnel, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either **TxNONE** or **TxUNK** is coded as "1".

TxEHC (LTxEHC)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual was treated by employee health clinic.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case was treated at an employee health center, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either **TxNONE** or **TxUNK** is coded as "1".

TxOTHER (LTxOTHER)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual received medical care at a site or of a type not otherwise specified.

Width: 1
Type: Logical
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = yes
2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case received medical care not otherwise specified, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if either **TxNONE** or **TxUNK** is coded as "1".

TxNONE (LTxNONE)

Definition: Indicates whether the individual declined to seek medical care.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. If it is unclear or unknown whether the case did not receive medical care, code as "2". This variable must be coded as "2" if **TxUNK** is coded as "1".

TxUNK (LTxUNK)

Definition: Indicates that the type of medical care received by the individual is unknown.

Width: 1

Type: Logical

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = yes
2= no

Comment: The default should be set to "2" for this variable. This variable must be coded as "2" if any of the eight preceding variables are coded as "1"

HOSPSTAY (NHOSPSTAY)

Definition: Length of hospital stay, in days.

Width: 3

Type: Numeric

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Number of days in hospital
997= any stay longer than 996 days
998 = Not applicable, not hospitalized
999 = Unknown, length of stay is unknown or case closed while individual was still hospitalized

Comment: Useful as an indicator of severity and cost. An individual should be considered hospitalized if they are formally admitted to the inpatient service of a hospital. The length of hospital stay should be calculated as the number of patient days accumulated at time of discharge by a patient. A stay of less than 1 day (patient admission and discharge on the same day) is counted as 1 day in the summation of total days of care. For patients admitted and discharged on different days, the number of days of care is computed by counting all days from (and including) the date of admission to (but not including) the date of discharge. (The definitions of hospitalization and days of hospitalization are taken with minor adaptations from Graves EJ. National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual summary, 1993. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(121), 1995.)

LOSTWORK (NDLOSTW)

Definition: Indicates the number of days the individual lost from work.

Width: 3

Type: Numeric

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Number of days lost from work (day = at least 8 hours)
997 = Any lost time greater than 996 days
998 = An unknown number of days were lost
999 = Unknown if any days were lost

Comments: If the person was unable to work due to an illness or injury directly related to the pesticide exposure, indicate the number of days lost. This would include days hospitalized. The person must have lost a

full day (at least 8 hrs work) to count it as a day of lost time. Count days of work lost whether or not the pesticide exposure took place at work. This variable replaced the previous lost time variable in January 2009 as being a more useful indicator of severity and cost. Work-related cases prior to 2009 that were coded time lost = “Yes, 1 or More Days Lost” have been recoded as 998. Cases that were time lost = “No Time Lost” were recoded as 0 days lost. Time lost = “Unknown” cases were recoded as 999. Code 998 should be used sparingly; whenever possible estimate the number of days lost (e.g., a couple of months = 60). Code 997 should be used if the exposure led to a permanent total disability, or any other time more than 996 days were known to be lost. If a person lost time due to illness or injury as a result of an exposure, and then was fired or quit, code only the number of days lost to illness or injury. If the person died due to an exposure, code fatal = yes, severity = fatal, and days lost = 0. If less than a full 8-hour day was lost, code days lost = 0.

LOSTACT (NDLOSTA)

Definition: Indicates the number of days the individual lost from regular activities.

Width: 3

Type: Numeric

Core: Yes

FAQ:

Coding: Number of days lost from regular activities (day = at least 8 hours)

997 = Any lost time greater than 996 days

998 = An unknown number of days were lost

999 = Unknown if any days were lost

Comments: If the person was significantly restricted from regular daily activities due to an illness or injury directly related to the pesticide exposure, indicate the number of days lost. Examples of loss of regular activities include hospitalization, unable to get out of bed, incapable of being able to take care of children and needing to arrange for childcare, and/or having someone else provide meals because of an inability to provide one’s own food. Also, if the case is employed, but was not scheduled to work, list days lost from normal activities here. However, do not duplicate a count of a worker that lost a day from work and also was significantly restricted from regular daily activities. That is, if days lost were counted in the LOSTWORK variable, do not count the same days again here. If LOSTWORK is coded as 997, then code days lost in LOSTACT as 0. This variable replaced the previous lost time variable in January 2009 as being a more useful indicator of severity and cost. Non-occupational cases prior to 2009 that were coded time lost = “Unemployed, Lost Normal Activities” have been recoded here as 998. Non-occupational cases that were coded time lost = “No Time Lost” were recoded as 0 days lost. Time lost = “Unknown” non-occupational cases were recoded as 999. Code 998 should be used sparingly; whenever possible estimate the number of days lost (e.g., a couple of months = 60). Code 997 should be used if the exposure led to a permanent total disability interfering with the ability to perform normal daily activities. If the person died due to an exposure, code fatal = yes, severity = fatal, and days lost = 0. If less than a full day of activities were lost, code days lost = 0.

HEALTHCOM (CHEALTHNAR)

Definition: Describes additional important aspects of illness, medical history, severity captured with variables in this section.

Width: 125

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Narrative, describe anything that would impact on interpreting coded information.

Comment: This narrative can be as short as needed and does not need to be written in sentence form.

INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FINDINGS

For the variables in this section it is recognized that the determination regarding whether a violation has occurred must be made by the regulatory agency with jurisdiction in the appropriate area.

VIOFIFRA (CVIOFIFRA)

Definition: Indicates whether a violation of FIFRA or state pesticide regulations (including the Worker Protection Standard) was found by **the regulatory agency responsible for enforcement of FIFRA and/or state pesticide regulations.**

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = Violation cited
2 = Investigated, no violation cited
3 = Pending
4 = Individual refused referral
5 = Referred, not investigated – Use if the case was referred, but the enforcement agency made a decision not to investigate the referral due to resource issues, timeliness or other thresholds that were not met. Code added 10/2005, prior to that this circumstance was coded as '9-unknown'.
8 = Not applicable, surveillance program staff made decision not to refer to an enforcement agency
9 = Unknown

Comment: Will allow tracking of cases where illness or injury occurs but no violation is found. This variable should be used effective January 1, 2000. It replaces the variables **VIOLATON1** and **VFIFRAWP**. It is recognized that there are often significant lag times between the exposure incident and when this information becomes available from the enforcement agency. Information should be entered whenever it becomes available.

VOSHA (COSHA)

Definition: Indicates whether a violation of occupational health or safety standards was cited by **the agency responsible for enforcement of OSHA regulations.**

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: 1 = Violation cited
2 = Investigated, no violation cited
3 = Pending
4 = Affected individual refused referral to an appropriate enforcement agency
5 = Referred, not investigated
8 = Not applicable, surveillance program staff made decision not to refer to an enforcement agency
9 = Unknown

Comment: Will allow tracking of cases where illness or injury occurs but no violation is found. It is recognized that there are often significant lag times between the exposure incident and when this information becomes available from the enforcement agency. Information should be entered whenever it becomes available.

VOTHER (CVIOL)

Definition: Indicates whether other violations associated with pesticide use, storage, or transport were found by a regulatory agency

Width: 125

Type: Character

Core: No

FAQ:

Coding: Literal narrative describing agency and type of violation found

Comment: This variable is intended to capture other violations not included in FIFRA or OSHA (e.g.

Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act).

VIOLCOM (CVIOLNAR)

Definition: Describes additional important aspects of regulatory violations found not captured with variables in this section.
Width: 125
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: Narrative, describe anything that would impact interpretation of the coded information.
Comment: This narrative can be as short as needed and does not need to be written in sentence form. Include information on violations cited, whether violation is closely related to exposure situation.

STATE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

States raised concerns about implications for workers of developing a variable that indicates the label was not followed. Employers could potentially access this information with repercussions for the worker depending upon the confidentiality rules of the agency managing the surveillance data. It was still felt that this was valuable information to capture.

CONTRIBUTING FACTOR NARRATIVE (PNARR)

Definition: This variable should be used to provide details of the contributing factors.
Width: 431
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ: See Appendix D for examples.
Coding: Narrative, describe anything that would impact or assist interpretation of the coded information.
Comment: Describe in as much detail as possible the factors that contributed to the pesticide illness or injury. This code was added in January 2009.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (PCODE)

Definition: Describes factors contributing to the exposure.
Width: 2
Type: Character
Core: Yes
FAQ: (See Appendix D)
Coding: 01 = Notification/posting lacking or ineffective
02 = People were in the treated area during application
03 = Inadequate ventilation of treated area before re-entry
04 = Early re-entry
05 = Required eye protection not worn or required eye protection inadequate
06 = Required gloves not worn or required gloves inadequate
07 = Required respirator not worn or required respirator inadequate
08 = Other required PPE not worn or inadequate
09 = Spill/splash of liquid or dust (not involving application equipment failure)
10 = Application equipment failure
11 = Improper storage, including within reach of a child
12 = Decontamination not adequate or timely
13 = Intentional harm
14 = Excessive application of pesticide
15 = Label violations NOS (NOS – Not otherwise specified, other regulatory issues)
16 = No label violation identified but person still exposed/ill
17 = Drift

- 18 = Applicator not properly trained or supervised
- 19 = Illegal pesticide used/illegal dumping of pesticide
- 20 = Mixing of incompatible products
- 21 = Blow-back onto applicator during application
- 97 = Other (consider new code)
- 98 = Not applicable
- 99 = Unknown (Default value/uncoded)

Comment: This variable and the related comment variable will allow tracking of information on factors that may contribute to exposure and may be useful for developing intervention strategies. Required, when referring to PPE, means required by the pesticide label. Choose up to five contributing factor codes. NIOSH will query these codes to find exposures in certain categories. If you would want a case to be found in such a query, please code it. For example, if a spill caused some product to splash into the eyes of someone not wearing required eye protection, you might want NIOSH to find the case if they were looking for all cases caused by spills and also if they are looking for all cases where required eye protection was not worn or was inadequate. In that case, code both 05 and 09. See Appendix D for additional information and coding examples. This code was added in January 2009.

THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES (**WPS1A & WPS1B**) SHOULD ONLY BE COMPLETED IF THE EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL IS A WORKER OR PESTICIDE HANDLER ON AN AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT (FARM, NURSERY OR FOREST) AS DEFINED BY THE EPA WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD (1990 census industry codes of 010, 020 and 031, and 2002 census industry codes of 0170 and 0190).

WPS1A (CWPS1A) [*Question: Did this incident involve entering a treated field, area or greenhouse?*]

Definition: Indicates whether the exposure incident being investigated involved entry into an area, field, or greenhouse that had been treated with pesticides.

Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = Yes
 2 = No
 9 = Unknown or not asked

Comment: This will allow recording of information regarding aspects of the worker protection standard and training issues. Leave blank if individual is not a farmworker (1990 census industry codes of 010, 020 and 031, and 2002 census industry codes of 0170 and 0190).

WPS1B (CWPS1B) [*Question: Did the employer or the crew leaders tell you about how soon you could go into the area (field or greenhouse) after it was treated with pesticides?*]

Definition: Indicates whether the current employer or crew leaders had told the individual about how soon they could go into the area after it was treated with pesticides.

Width: 1
Type: Character
Core: No
FAQ:
Coding: 1 = Yes
 2 = No
 8 = Not applicable
 9 = Unknown or not asked

Comment: This will allow recording of information regarding aspects of the worker protection standard and training issues. Leave blank if individual is not a farmworker (1990 census industry codes of 010, 020 and 031, and 2002 census industry codes of 0170 and 0190). Code as not applicable if **WPS1A** is coded as "2= No".

CASE CLASSIFICATION

C_EXPOSE (CDOCEXP)

Definition: Describes the level of how laboratory, clinical or environmental evidence that corroborates exposure

Width: 2

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ: A.1., A.2., A.3., A.4., A.5., A.6., A.13., and A.14 (See Appendix C)

Coding: 1a = Analytical results from foliage residue, clothing residue, air, soil, water or biologic samples document exposure
1b = Observation of residue and/or contamination (including damage to plant material from herbicides) by a trained professional
[Note: a trained professional may be a plant pathologist, agricultural inspector, agricultural extension agent, industrial hygienist or any other licensed or academically trained specialist with expertise in plant pathology and/or environmental effects of pesticides. A licensed pesticide applicator not directly involved with the application may also be considered a trained professional.]
1c = Biologic evidence of exposure (e.g. response to administration of an antidote such as 2-PAM, Vitamin K₁, or repeated doses of atropine)
1d = Documentation by a licensed health care provider of a characteristic eye injury or dermatologic effects at the site of direct exposure to a pesticide product known to produce such effects (these findings must be sufficient to satisfy criteria B.1 under documentation of adverse health effects)
1e = Clinical description by a licensed health care provider of two or more post-exposure health effects (at least one of which is a sign) characteristic of the class of pesticides as provided in Appendix 2 of the *Case Definition for Acute Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury Cases*. (See <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/pesticides/>)
2a = Evidence of exposure based solely upon written or verbal report by report by case
2b = Evidence of exposure based solely upon written or verbal report by report by witness
2c = Evidence of exposure based solely upon written or verbal report by written records of application
2d = Observation of residue and/or contamination (including damage to plant material from herbicides) by other than a trained professional
2e = Other evidence suggesting that an exposure occurred
3 = Strong evidence that no pesticide exposure occurred
4 = Insufficient data

Comment: Codes "3" and "4" should be back padded with blanks to fill the two character width.

C_EFFECT (CDOCHEALTH)

Definition: Level of documentation of post-exposure health effect

Width: 1

Type: Character

Core: Yes

FAQ: A.9. A.10 A.11. A.12. (See Appendix C)

Coding: 1 = Two or more new post-exposure abnormal signs and/or test/laboratory findings reported by a licensed health care provider
2a = Two or more new post-exposure abnormal symptoms were reported. When new post-exposure signs and test/laboratory findings are insufficient to satisfy a score of 1, they can be used in lieu of symptoms toward satisfying a score of 2 for Health Effects (C_EFFECT).
2b = Any new illness or exacerbation of pre-existing illness diagnosed by a licensed physician, but information on signs, symptoms and/or test findings are not available or insufficient for a 1 or 2a score.
3 = No new post-exposure abnormal signs, symptoms, or test/laboratory findings were reported
4 = Insufficient data (includes having only one new post-exposure abnormal sign, symptom, or test/laboratory finding).

C_CAUSAL (CDOCCAUSE)

Definition: Level of evidence indicating a causal relationship between exposure and illness.

Width: 2
 Type: Character
 Core: Yes
 FAQ: A.9., A.10., A.11., A.12. A.16 (See Appendix C)
 Coding: 1a = Where the signs and symptoms documented under the Health Effects criteria (**C_EFFECT**) are characteristic for the class of pesticide as provided in Appendix 2 of the *Case Definition for Acute Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury Cases*, and the temporal relationship between exposure and health effects is plausible (the pesticide class refers to the one classified under criteria **C_EXPOSE**). (See <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/pesticides/>)
 1b = Where the signs and symptoms documented under the Health Effects criteria (**C_EFFECT**) are consistent with an exposure-health effect relationship based upon the known toxicology (i.e. exposure dose, symptoms and temporal relationship) of the putative agent (i.e. the agent classified under criteria **C_EXPOSE**) from commonly available toxicology texts, government publications, information supplied by the manufacturer, or two or more case series or positive epidemiologic studies published in the peer-reviewed literature
 2 = Evidence of exposure-health effect relationship is not present. This may be because the exposure dose was insufficient to produce the observed health effects. Alternatively, a temporal relationship does not exist (i.e. health effects preceded the exposure or occurred too long after exposure). Finally, it may be because the constellation of health effects are not consistent based upon the known toxicology of the putative agent from information in commonly available toxicology texts, government publications, information supplied by the manufacturer, or the peer-reviewed literature
 3 = Definite evidence of non-pesticide causal agent
 4 = Insufficient toxicologic information is available to determine causal relationship between exposure and health effects. (This includes circumstances where minimal human health effects data is available, or where there are less than two published case series or positive epidemiologic studies linking health effects to exposure to the particular pesticide product or class of pesticides.)
 Comment: Codes "2" - "4" should be back padded with blanks to fill the two-character width.

STATUS (CSTATUS)

Definition: Final case classification, using NIOSH classification matrix.
 Width: 1
 Type: Character
 Core: Yes
 FAQ:
 Coding: 1 = Definite
 2 = Probable
 3 = Possible
 4 = Suspicious
 5 = Unlikely
 6 = Insufficient information
 7 = Asymptomatic
 8 = Unrelated

Comment: This coding can be set up as an automatic code using the matrix and should not be overridden.

SEVERITY (CSEVERITY)

Definition: Final coding of the severity of the case using the standardized criteria of the severity index which can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/pesticides/>. A brief description of each of the six severity categories follows.
 Width: 1
 Type: Character
 Core: Yes
 FAQ: B.11
 Coding: 1 = Death This category describes a human fatality resulting from exposure to one or more pesticides.
 2 = High severity illness or injury

The illness or injury is severe enough to be considered life threatening and typically requires treatment. This level of effect commonly involves hospitalization to prevent death. Signs and symptoms include, but are not limited to, coma, cardiac arrest, renal failure and/or respiratory depression. The individual sustains substantial loss of time (> 5 days) from regular work (this can include assignment to limited/light work duties) or normal activities (if not employed). This level of severity might include the need for continued health care following the exposure event, prolonged time off of work, and limitations or modification of work or normal activities. The individual may sustain permanent functional impairment.

3 = Moderate severity illness or injury

This category includes cases of less severe illness or injury often involving systemic manifestations. Generally, treatment was provided. The individual is able to return to normal functioning without any residual disability. Usually, less time is lost from work or normal activities (≥ 3 -5 days), compared to those with severe illness or injury. No residual impairment is present (although effects may be persistent).

4 = Low severity illness or injury

This is the category of lowest severity. It is often manifested by skin, eye or upper respiratory irritation. It may also include fever, headache, fatigue or dizziness. Typically, the illness or injury resolves without treatment. There is minimal lost time (<3 days) from work or normal activities.

8 = Evaluated, not applicable

This category indicates that the case data was classified as 'Unlikely', 'Insufficient information', 'Asymptomatic' or 'Unrelated' and the severity index is not applied.

9 = Unknown, not yet evaluated

This indicates that an assessment for the severity index has not been done. It is the default value for a new record.

Comment: Refer to the Severity Index for a full description of the purpose of this variable and the method of coding. Note that we recognize that the severity index cannot address all conceivable clinical situations. Therefore, it is not realistic to insist on strict adherence to these. The user must be flexible when using this severity index, given that the user will not infrequently need to employ judgment and experience when assigning severity. If severity is assigned that does not adhere to the index a short narrative explanation should be included in the variable HEALTHCOM. This narrative can be as short as needed and does not need to be written in sentence form.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Operational Guidelines for Determination of Injury at Work

Appendix B Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) - Case Definition and Standard Variables for Surveillance of Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury

Appendix C Contributing factors coding instructions

APPENDIX A: Operational Guidelines for Determination of Injury at Work

1. Complete the injury at work item if any other than natural cause of death is mentioned in Part I or Part II of the medical certification, including homicides, suicides, and accidents, including motor vehicle deaths.
2. The injury at work item must be completed for decedents ages 14 or over and may be completed for those less than 14 years of age if warranted. Consider possibility of work injury regardless of whether injury occurred in the course of work in "usual" or other occupation and/or industry. If decedent's "usual" occupation is housewife, student or retired consider injury during other employment. If occupation is transportation-related, suspect injury at work and evaluate per criteria.
3. Consider available information with regard to location and activity at time of injury. If location is farm, suspect work-related and evaluate per criteria.

Criteria	Injury at Work	No Injury at Work
On Employer Premises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged in work activity, apprentice, vocational training • On break; in hallways, rest room, cafeteria, storage area • In employer parking lots while working, arriving, or leaving • Engaged in recreational activities on employer controlled facilities (games, etc.) for personal enjoyment • As a visitor for non-work purposes, not on official business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓
Off Employer Premises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working for pay or compensation, including at home • Working as a volunteer EMS, firefighter, or law enforcement officer • Working in family business, including family farm. Activity should be clearly related to a profit-oriented business. • Traveling on business, including to and from customer/business contacts • Engaged in work activity where vehicle is considered the work environment (e.g., taxi driver, truck driver, etc.) • Homemaker working at homemaking activities • Working for self (non-profit), i.e. mowing lawn, repairing own roof, hobby or recreation activities • Student engaged in school activities • Operating vehicle (personal or commercial) for non-work purposes • Commuting to or from work site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

These guidelines, published in 1992, were developed jointly by: The Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (AVRHS), the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Center for Health Statistics, (NCHS), and the National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control (NCEHIC).

APPENDIX B: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) - Case Definition and Standard Variables for Surveillance of Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury

A. Case Definition

1. The terms signs and symptoms are used throughout the case definition. What is the difference between the two?

Answer: **Signs** are objective findings that are observed and described by a licensed health care professional. Typically, this is the information one would find in the "physical exam" or "physical findings" section of a medical record, or acute poisoning reporting form. These findings do not rely on the subjective reporting of sensations by the affected individual. An objective knowledgeable observer includes all licensed health care professionals (e.g. MD, DO, PA, RN, EMT, etc.).

Symptoms are any subjective evidence of a disease or a condition as perceived and reported by the patient. This includes reported changes from normal function, sensation, or appearance. You would find this information in the "History" section of a medical record.

2. How should we classify the exposure when an affected individual, their coworker or family member indicates that they were "drenched" by pesticide spray?

Answer: If there is no other corroborating evidence presented by an objective observer then the information meets criteria "A2". If there is documentation by medical personnel, emergency responders (police, Emergency Medical Technician, etc.), an employer, agency representative, or investigators that the individual was observed to be drenched at the scene or treatment facility this would be classified as meeting criteria "A1b". However, it must be remembered that these observers must be *objective and independent*, and therefore they cannot be the affected individual.

3. How should an exposure be classified when an individual has a dermal exposure that is difficult to document as a direct exposure?

For example: A person handles an object contaminated with pesticides then touches another part of the body with their possibly contaminated hand. The individual then develops a dermal response at the site of hand contact.

Answer: If the individual is confident that contact with the pesticide product definitely occurred, and the hand to body part contact occurred shortly afterward, and the dermal response is documented by a licensed health care professional, code the exposure as "A1d" (documentation by a licensed health care professional of a characteristic eye injury or dermatologic effects at the site of direct exposure to a pesticide product known to produce such effects). Code as "A2" (evidence of exposure based solely upon written or verbal report) if the dermal response is not documented by a licensed health care professional. If the history is vague, or contact may have been with a plant or product other than a pesticide, code as "A4" (insufficient data).

4. How do we interpret cholinesterase results when performing case classification?

Answer: Each state may choose to develop their own internal guidelines. The following very cursory discussion is provided to assist states in this process. Cholinesterase depression is defined as one (or more) of the following:

- 1) 30% depression from baseline (pre-exposure or 60-90 days post exposure) RBC cholinesterase level
- 2) 40% depression from baseline plasma cholinesterase level
- 3) Cholinesterase level below laboratory normal range.

The level of depression may be determined by serial post-exposure testing if a baseline test is not available. (For example - testing 2 weeks and 4 weeks post exposure show a gradual increase in cholinesterase by percentages in 1 and 2 above, over the levels at initial testing.) A test that shows significant depression as described above should be considered evidence of exposure and ranked as meeting criteria "A1c". It should also be considered evidence for a new post-exposure health effect and helps to meet the criteria for "B1" (an additional post-exposure sign or test/laboratory finding would be needed to fully meet the criteria for "B1"). A test result which does not indicate depression should not be considered an indication that substantial exposure has not occurred. The timing of testing, laboratory variation, the wide normal range, and administration of praloxidime chloride (2PAM) prior to testing can all lead to negative results.

5. Can the applicator who is directly affected by exposure, or has performed the application that is associated with health effects supply information that can be considered "evaluation by a trained professional" specified in criteria "A1b"?

Answer: No. Individuals who are considered professional observers should be objective. An applicator who is the 'case' cannot be considered an objective observer. Nor can an applicator be an objective observer when there are allegations or observations suggesting a misapplication may have occurred. A trained, licensed applicator not directly involved with the case could be an observer under "A1b". For example, a second applicator is called in to help evaluate damage to plants on the property, or to help alleviate odors in an office from an application by another applicator. This second individual's observation can meet the requirements of a trained professional observer as specified in "A1b".

6. What is the definition of antidote that should be used to evaluate exposure (A1c)?

Answer: By antidote, we mean an agent that counteracts the effects of the pesticide. There are two types of antidotes that satisfy this definition: pharmacological antidotes and specific antidotes. Pharmacological antidotes counteract the pharmacological effects of the absorbed pesticide. Often, individuals poisoned with pesticides have a high tolerance to repeated doses of pharmacological antidotes. For example, those poisoned with anticholinesterase pesticides have a high tolerance to atropine. As such, very high doses of atropine are often required to treat individuals poisoned with anticholinesterase pesticides. Another pharmacological antidote is phenobarbital.

Specific antidotes interact directly with absorbed pesticide or some product of it to block the biochemical effect of the pesticide. Examples include pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM), vitamin K, and pesticide-specific monoclonal antibodies that are under development.

Antidotes are not the same as adjunct treatment that may help relieve symptoms or effects of the exposure in a less direct manner. This also does not include agents that prevent absorption of the ingested pesticide (e.g. activated charcoal).

7. How can we end up with a classification that is different from the clinical diagnosis in the medical record? Isn't that "second guessing" the physician's evaluation of the patient?

Answer: The case classification scheme and the clinical diagnosis serve different purposes. The purpose of the case classification scheme is to serve surveillance and epidemiologic-related functions. The classification scheme provides objective guidelines for assessing the certainty of the evidence regarding exposure and health effects. In contrast, the purpose of the clinical diagnosis is to guide the immediate treatment course for the individual. In addition, the clinician may use more intuitive and subjective criteria when making a diagnosis. Therefore, it is possible that the classification category may differ from the clinical diagnosis.

8. The classification scheme seems too stringent. By excluding individuals who report only one symptom, we may be missing important cases. For example, a child with seizures after DEET exposure would be excluded. How can we address this?

Answer: The classification scheme does require the presence of at least two post-exposure symptoms for a report to be considered a case. This may result in the exclusion of a very small number of actual pesticide-related illnesses or injuries. Most concerns about excluding cases due to this criterion can be alleviated by using structured protocols for obtaining medical histories from the individual and/or health care professional. If a single sign or symptom is reported, requesting more details will usually elicit additional signs or symptoms. Asking about commonly related symptoms as part of an interview is an acceptable practice. For example, it is appropriate to ask about symptoms of nausea if an individual reports vomiting; stomach cramping if diarrhea is reported, or loss of consciousness with seizure. This approach should help resolve concerns about the classification system resulting in false negatives.

9. How do we assess signs and symptoms when an individual has a pre-existing condition that may influence their physiologic response to an exposure?

Answer: Few studies have examined the effect of pre-existing disease on the toxicity of pesticides. We are not aware of any studies that found differences in signs and symptoms among pesticide-poisoned individuals with pre-existing conditions. Therefore, if someone presents with an atypical set of symptoms for a particular pesticide, a score of C2 should be strongly considered under "evidence supporting a causal relationship between pesticide exposure and health effects."

However, it is possible that those with some pre-existing conditions will have reduced physiologic reserve. Therefore, these individuals may manifest symptoms at a lower pesticide dose compared to a young, healthy individual. Nonetheless, in these individuals, the signs and symptoms should be characteristic of the particular pesticide, and the temporal relationship should be appropriate.

It is possible that pesticide exposure may exacerbate a pre-existing condition (e.g., organophosphate exposure can cause increased shortness of breath in exposed individuals, including individuals with chronic lung disease). However, the signs and symptoms that are present should be consistent with poisoning from the pesticide in question.

10. How do we address a situation when the underlying condition may create a set of symptoms that are similar to the symptoms caused by the pesticide?

Answer: As has been stated previously, pesticide exposure may exacerbate a pre-existing condition. However, keep in mind that the signs and symptoms that are present should be consistent with poisoning from the pesticide in question. In addition, there should be an appropriate temporal relationship (i.e. exposure preceded the health effect and the latency between exposure and effect is appropriate), and the pesticide exposure should be of sufficient dose.

11. How do we determine whether the evidence for an exposure-health effect relationship is insufficient versus inconsistent?

Answer: When there is little literature on the health effects associated with a particular pesticide and none of it describes the health effects of interest, then the evidence for an exposure-health effect relationship is considered "insufficient" and a score of "C4" is appropriate. However, if there are many references on the health effects associated with a particular pesticide, and none describe the health effects of interest, then the evidence for an exposure-health effect relationship is considered "inconsistent" and a score of "C2" is appropriate.

12. The term "exposure dose" is used in section C (Evidence supporting a causal relationship between pesticide exposure and health effects). Often little information is available on dose. How should we interpret "dose"?

Answer: The use of this term refers to whether the dose was sufficient to produce the observed health effects. Unfortunately, there is a paucity of data available on the minimum dose of a pesticide needed to produce health effects in humans. In addition, reaction to a pesticide exposure can vary across individuals. It should be remembered that some individuals may be much more sensitive to a pesticide and manifest health effects at a much lower dose

compared to other individuals. Other factors such as duration of exposure, use of protective equipment, amount of time between exposure and collection of the environmental sample, and the effect of intervening weather conditions on environmental samples and observations must be factored in when evaluating the actual "exposure dose" likely experienced by the individual. When available, the peer-reviewed literature should be examined for guidance. The judgment of colleagues in the State Department of Agriculture may also be helpful.

When dealing with self-reports, qualitative information on exposure dose can be obtained. For example, information can be obtained about proximity to the source of exposure, duration of exposure, did health effects manifest in others who were exposed, etc. Assessing this information may require experience and the assistance of other knowledgeable colleagues.

13. Often we learn that an individual was exposed to a particular functional class of pesticides (e.g. insecticide, herbicide, etc.), but we can't determine the name of the product or the active ingredient. Should an exposure score of "A2=written or verbal report" or "A4=insufficient data" be assigned?

Answer: When only the pesticide functional class is known, a score of "A4=insufficient data" must be assigned with two exceptions. This is because the pesticides within a particular class can vary widely in toxicity. Therefore, it would be impossible to determine if any observed health effects are consistent and or characteristic with the pesticide exposure. However, if the chemical class of the pesticide is known (e.g. organophosphate, or carbamate), but the specific pesticide product or active ingredient is unknown, a score of "A1" or "A2" can be considered. This is because pesticides within a specific chemical class can produce similar health effects (see Appendix 2). The two exceptions for the rule on functional class involve disinfectants and rodenticides. If the exposure was to a disinfectant or rodenticide, then a score of A2 can be used because the health effects from the active ingredients included in these pesticide functional classes are usually very similar.

14. Can documentation or a clinical description "by a licensed health care professional" as specified in criteria "A1d", "A1e" and "B1", be provided by the licensed health care professional who is directly affected by exposure (please note that this is similar to question Q5)?

Answer No. Individuals who are considered professional observers should be objective. A health care professional who is the 'case' cannot be considered an objective observer. A licensed health care professional not directly involved in the exposure event would meet the criteria under "A1d", "A1e" and "B1".

15. How should one handle an individual who was exposed to a product whose active ingredient is an organophosphate, but which is also 97-98% fertilizer, and they develop a skin rash after exposure? Should this exposure be included as a case with exposure-health effect as consistent with the known toxicology of the product or excluded because it is probably the fertilizer that caused the reaction, not the pesticide in the product?

Answer Since the fertilizer components are part of the pesticide formulation the exposure should be included in determining whether the rash is related to the product exposure. Do not list the organophosphate as the causative ingredient. Indicate the product as a causative agent and add a note to the health comments that the illness was thought to be caused by components of the formulation other than the organophosphate active ingredient. (This same approach should be used for cases where a solvent or carrier component of the product is the likely causative agent.)

16. We are seeing more cases with new and different health effects than those already established in the toxicological literature associated with the pesticide. These health effects are fairly consistent among the cases yet the coding structure for Causal Relationship doesn't allow for closer analysis of these cases. These cases are classified as "Unlikely" since part C. Evidence Supporting Causal Relationship between Pesticide Exposure and Health Effects is to be coded "2" Evidence of exposure-health effect is not present. Why isn't C.4- insufficient toxicological information (resulting in Suspicious) an option?

Answer C.4- insufficient toxicological information needs to be reserved only for those pesticides that have little to no toxicological information for the same reason presented for wanting to set apart the cases described above. Including both types of cases would complicate analysis.

B. Standard Variables

1. How should a case be entered and tracked by a surveillance program if an individual has a pesticide exposure in one state, receives initial medical care in that state, then is discharged to follow-up care in a different state? (For example: a long haul trucker exposed while transporting chemicals in one state, who then receives follow-up care in the state where s/he lives.)

Answer: The case should be entered into the data system of any surveillance program that receives a report. States have different guidelines on confidentiality and case follow-up when cooperating with another state's health agency. These guidelines must be followed. The state where the exposure occurred can usually best address issues related to the exposure and prevention, and often has better access to reporter records (e.g. PCC, health care professional) and regulatory agency reports. However, health care professionals located in a state other than where the exposure occurred may be reluctant to cooperate with an investigation by a state other than the one where they practice. There may be duplication of cases in the national aggregated dataset if the case is reported to the surveillance program in the state where exposure occurred and is unaware that the case was also reported to the program in the case's state of residence. This should not be a major concern since it is a rare event. To minimize the duplication of cases arising under this scenario, relevant states should attempt to determine which state will take "ownership" of the case.

2. How should the variable "application target" be coded if the product is misapplied (e.g., man uses a fogger in a car). Is the application target the car interior (intended target of applicator), or building surface (intended target according to the product label)?

Answer: The application target is used to code the intended target of the applicator not the targets specified on the product label. For the situation described, you can code the car as the target. This would not be included under building surface category, since it is not really a building or room, and falls outside of the label description. Since a specific code for "vehicle" does not exist for this variable, this application target would be coded as "850=other".

3. How should LOSTWORK and LOSTACT be coded for an agricultural worker who was ill in bed all weekend following a work-related exposure.

Answer: If this individual routinely would not have worked on the weekend then LOSTWORK should be coded as "0 days lost" and LOSTACT as "2 days lost". If the person usually worked on the weekend but was unable to work due to exposure-related illness, then LOSTWORK should be coded as "1 (or 2) days lost" and LOSTACT should be "1 (or 0) days lost" depending on whether they would normally have worked one or both weekend days.

4. How should activity at time of exposure (ACTEXPIND) be coded for situations where an individual was exposed to an insecticide that they or someone else applied to their skin?

Answer: If the individual applied the pesticide to themselves or another individual the activity should be coded as 11 = *applying pesticide to human skin, hair or clothing*. The application target (APPTARGET) should be coded with a code in the range of 700-703.

5. How should activity at time of exposure (ACTEXPIND) be coded for situations where an individual was exposed to a pesticide that they had previously applied hours before, but were not in the act of applying at the time they were exposed? One example is when a person sets off a total release fogger and leaves the premises for four hours, but when ventilating the house upon return, becomes ill. Another example is when an individual applies a product with a strong smell and doesn't leave the premises, and after smelling it for several hours begins to feel ill.

Answer: ACTEXPIND should be coded as 09 (routine indoor activity) since the application itself was not what caused the case to be exposed.

6. If a mix/loader was preparing to spray an apple orchard and spilled pesticide during the mixing/loading operation, and therefore never actually sprayed the orchard should the APPTARGET be coded 113=Pome Fruits or 998=Application not involved?

Answer: In this situation since the individual was in the preparation process for spraying and the apples were not treated, code APPTARGET as 998. Since the intended target was apples, CROP should be 1130 = pome fruits or 1131 = apple. This coding will allow the state to track problems associated with mixing, loading and applications associated with this particular crop. If the intended target is unknown, code APPTARGET as 'unknown'. In a situation where individuals are exposed from drift, the target should be coded in APPTARGET and the crop that the exposed workers were working in should be coded in CROP.

7. If there is a spill of pesticides while the product is in transit, e.g. a lawncare truck on a highway involved in a vehicular accident with the contents spilling, how should APPTARGET be coded?

Answer: In this scenario, APPTARGET should be coded as "998=N/A - application not involved" since there was no application, nor were the lawncare workers engaged in activities (e.g. loading and mixing) to prepare for an imminent application. CROP should be coded as 0100 = landscape.

8. How should 'incidental exposures' be coded for the variable PPE?

Answer Incidental exposures are exposures that would not be expected when the individual is conducting their regular activity. This includes circumstances when an individual might know that pesticides were used, but they would not usually wear any PPE. Thus, agricultural workers contacting plant material after a reentry interval has expired would expect to work without PPE and not have a problem. Other common incidental exposures include:

- office workers or home owners exposed to residue from structural or surface treatment after any reentry period
- individuals in a retail establishment where a spill has occurred, if they are not involved in the actual clean-up
- individuals handling pets that have been flea dipped by a pet groomer

In these situations, PPE should be coded as 2 = no, PPE was not worn if it is known that PPE was not worn. Otherwise PPE should be coded 9 = unknown.

9. We investigated a case that reported symptoms of wheezing and shortness of breath to poison control. The case did not see a physician. Because these signs/symptoms are categorized as moderate in the severity chart, the case severity was moderate. Why was this case's severity changed to low by NIOSH?

Answer Severity does depend on the signs and symptoms' severity category, however, as shown in the severity flow diagram, the overall severity code depends also on whether health care was sought and the length of hospital stay and/or number of days lost from work or normal activities if not employed. In the case above, the individual did not seek healthcare and did not miss any work or regular activities. Following the flow chart, this results in a low severity overall. The description of each severity category is a summary only and is not meant as a coding tool. When coding severity, both the flowchart and the sign/symptom tables must be consulted.

APPENDIX C: Contributing factors coding instructions

Codes	Code description	Instructions for coding and comment field	Examples of text for comment field
01	Notification/posting lacking or ineffective	Use comment field to indicate if posting or notification was required. Note if it was WPS/state/local/label requirement. Describe any posting or notification that did occur, and how it failed to meet requirements. Note if there was a citation issued.	<p>“Workers not told field had been sprayed, saw no signs.”</p> <p>“Resident set off foggers without telling roommates.” “Landscape application not posted as required by state law. Citation given.”</p>
02	People were in the treated area during application	If known, use comment field to state why people were present. Indicate whether or not the applicator knew others were present.	<p>“Worker sprayed in the office without clearing the area; unaware that spraying could cause health problems.” “Applicator unaware that irrigation worker was in orchard during ground spraying due to lack of communication on the farm.”</p> <p>“Employee accompanied pesticide applicator to unlock doors.”</p>
03	Inadequate ventilation of treated area before re-entry	Code if you suspect that ventilation of treated area was a problem. Specify in the comment field if label requirements for ventilating building/greenhouse were not followed.	<p>“Homeowner waited specified time before returning, but did not open windows to ventilate.”</p> <p>“Shipping container had strong smell when opened.”</p> <p>“Person reported strong odor in office upon re-entry.”</p>
04	Early re-entry	If known, include the REI or the re-entry statement on label. Indicate how early people entered the area. This applies to WPS/state/local/label requirements. This code also applies to home products.	<p>“REI was 4 hrs, workers report that they followed the spray rig along the row.”</p> <p>“Homeowner ran back in house to cover fish tank after activating foggers.”</p> <p>“Label states ‘keep unprotected persons out of area until sprays are dry’ but vegetation still wet when worker began pulling out the sprayed plants.”</p>
05	Required eye protection not worn or required eye protection inadequate	State the required eye protection (safety glasses, goggles, face shield). Did they wear it? In the comments, include the following information if known: 1) the employer did not provide the equipment; 2) the employee removed it (and why); 3) the wrong type was worn; or 4) the eye protection was not fitted properly.	<p>“Goggles fogging up, took them off.”</p> <p>“Employer didn’t provide; employee unaware they were required.”</p> <p>“Label requires goggles, applicator wore safety glasses”</p> <p>“Wearing sunglasses, thought this counted as eye PPE.”</p> <p>“Goggles not tight fitting, seal breaks when he turns head at end of row.”</p>

06	Required gloves not worn or required gloves inadequate	State the required hand protection. Did they wear it? In the comments, include the following information if known: 1) the employer did not provide the gloves; 2) the employee removed the gloves (and why); or 3) the wrong type was worn.	<p>“Wrong gloves worn. Wore what was provided.”</p> <p>“Removed gloves to blow his nose.”</p>
07	Required respirator not worn or required respirator inadequate	State the respiratory protection required. Did they wear it? In the comments, include the following information if known: 1) respirator not provided by the employer; 2) person removed the respirator (and why); 3) wrong type worn; 4) respirator not fit-tested or improperly adjusted; or 5) Used the wrong type of cartridges.	<p>“Wore respirator during application, but not when he made early re-entry to check soil. Didn’t think it was needed for short exposure.”</p> <p>“Respirator cartridges not changed regularly enough.”</p> <p>“Respirator had wrong type of cartridge. Also, employer cited for improper fit test.”</p>
08	Other required PPE not worn or inadequate	State what PPE was missing or inadequate, and why.	<p>“Wore leather boots/shoes instead of rubber boots.”</p> <p>“No coveralls, gloves, head gear, or apron. All required for mixer/loaders. He only wore PPE required for applying.”</p>
09	Spill/splash of liquid or dust (not involving application equipment failure)	Code for all spills or splashes except those due to application equipment failure. Include releases due to leaking storage containers, packaging failure or poor package design as well as spills and splashes due to carelessness and accidents. This code includes the following: 1) splashes, spills, or powder releases during product opening/mixing/use; 2) exposures occurring during the transportation or storage of pesticides; 3) exposure due to inadvertent spray in the wrong direction; and 4) secondary exposures to spills (e.g. EMS, ER, Med, Vet). Exposures due to application equipment failure are coded under 10.	<p>“Exposed to leaking bottle in retail store”</p> <p>“Dropped bag of granules. Breathed dust.”</p> <p>“Aerosol can facing wrong way, discharged into face”</p> <p>“Small splash from tank when adding water.”</p> <p>“Opening chlorine pool tabs & puff of dust blew into face.”</p> <p>“Backpack sprayer not secured on truck during transport. Tipped over.”</p> <p>“Valve on shipping container failed and caused leak during transit.”</p> <p>“Exposed while opening a container.”</p>
10	Application equipment failure	Improper preparation, assembly, maintenance or failure of application equipment. This code includes nozzles plugging, valves not tightened properly, spray lines splitting, o-ring failure, leaking backpack sprayers, or malfunctions such as fogger spraying to the side or aerosol can nozzle malfunctioning. If known, provide specific information about what failed and why.	<p>“Spray hose ruptured on power sprayer. Suspected hose was old.”</p> <p>“Leaking clamp on backpack sprayer.”</p> <p>“Power duster malfunctioned, poor equipment maintenance.”</p> <p>“Fixing clogged nozzle when it discharged into his face.”</p> <p>“Aerosol can malfunctioned.”</p>

11	Improper storage, including within reach of a child	Indicate if stored within reach of children, transferred to or stored in an inappropriate container such as a food or beverage container, or if left out after use. When this code is selected, use discretion when coding any other codes. Label violations (4-8, 15) and intent to harm (13) usually do not apply to children, unless the child was mature enough to understand the requirements and implications of pesticide use.	<p>“Lice shampoo left out on counter. Toddler drank it.”</p> <p>“Cat knocked insecticide off garage shelf.”</p> <p>“6 y/o sprayed brother in face in retail store aisle. He got the can off a low shelf”</p> <p>“Someone brought in Pine Sol in a pop bottle. He thought it was his pop and took a swallow.”</p> <p>“Brought insecticide into work to share; transferred to plastic containers that melted.”</p> <p>“Child crawled in closet and found mothball being used for insect control.”</p> <p>“Ate/drank from a contaminated container.”</p>
12	Decontamination not adequate or timely	Code if decontamination of person, equipment, or spill did not occur, or was not done in a timely manner. When known, explain why. Indicate if decontamination supplies were not available or inadequate. Include inability to change clothes and/or wash after spill/splash.	<p>“Spilled pesticide on skin, kept working. No decontamination supplies on the truck.”</p> <p>“Worker did not have eye wash handy; washed out eye with iced tea drink.”</p> <p>“Spill not cleaned up for three days, strong odor in indoor air.”</p> <p>” Worker spilled pesticide on skin. He washed up & put on clean cloth coveralls, but did not change out of contaminated jeans.”</p>
13	Intentional harm	Cases involving intentional harm to self, others, pets or wildlife. These could be referred to law enforcement. If person is attempting to use it for intended purpose but just doesn’t follow label, code the specific label violation or use code 15 for other label violations.	<p>“Spouse suspected of intentional harm with mothball application.”</p> <p>“Baited hotdogs with OP to poison neighbor’s annoying dog.”</p> <p>“Ate rat poison in suicide attempt.”</p>
14	Excessive application	Indicate if a pesticide was applied above the label rate or if an excessive number of products were used.	<p>“Product applied at too high a rate.”</p> <p>“Swam in over-chlorinated pool.”</p> <p>“Sprayed house not realizing housemate had already sprayed earlier.”</p> <p>“Inspector noticed visual signs of over-application.”</p>
15	Label violations NOS (NOS – Not otherwise specified, other regulatory issues)	Code other label violations, not listed under another code. This includes spraying when windy, and failure to clean up or an off-label application (site or pest).	<p>“Spraying in windy conditions.”</p> <p>“Didn’t read label, used outdoor insecticide indoors”</p> <p>“Disinfectant used to kill ants. Not labeled use.”</p>

16	No label violation identified but person still exposed/ill	Code for situations where the label may be inadequate. This includes: 1) the label required PPE, REI, or notification was followed, but did not prevent exposure/illness; 2) PPE, REI, or notification not required, but might have prevented exposure/illness; and 3) information on individual sensitivity (e.g. MCS, ACI, preexisting asthma dx)	<p>“Wore all required PPE, still exposed during application.”</p> <p>“Entered field 6 hrs after REI expired and became ill.”</p> <p>“Allergic reaction despite all PPE worn, person may have been sensitive.”</p> <p>“Label states ‘wear eye protection’, but a splash reached around sides of safety glasses.”</p> <p>“Eye PPE not required, but eye exposure resulted in severe reaction.”</p> <p>“No label requirement for clearing area or ventilating before reoccupying.”</p>
17	Drift	Include cases: 1) confirmed by laboratory analysis of samples, or 2) a witness saw, smelled or felt the spray off-site regardless of sample results. In the comments, note the following: 1) the distance of the exposed person from the site of application; 2) any underlying conditions (wind, temperature inversion, improper seal of soil, other poor practices by applicator, etc.); or 3) if a citation for drift was issued.	<p>“Patient felt spray on arm 80 ft from the application.”</p> <p>“Warm weather caused product to volatilize and move into adjacent building.”</p> <p>“School bus driver alleged that air blast sprayer did not turn off nozzles at end of row, spray hit bus windshield. No samples to confirm or cite for drift.”</p>
18	Applicator not properly trained or supervised	Code this when the worker reports an obvious lapse in supervision or safety training. Include cases where federal, state, or label requirements are for a licensed/certified/registered applicator, but the applicator did not meet requirements.	<p>“Unlicensed person applying Restricted Use Pesticide without direct supervision.”</p> <p>“Employer didn’t provide PPE or safety instruction.”</p> <p>“Not his usual job, unaware of the chemical hazards.”</p> <p>“Not supervised appropriately”</p> <p>“Patient unable to read label in English, no one read or explained to him.”</p>
19	Illegal pesticide used/Illegal dumping	Product makes pesticide claims, but is not registered by EPA and/or state. This does not include use of an old cancelled product unless it was specifically banned from use. Explain in comment field if exposure was a result of illegal dumping or disposal.	<p>“Methyl parathion applied illegally to homes.”</p> <p>“Tres Pasitos, an illegal pesticide, was used in the home.”</p> <p>“Illegal dumping of pesticide containers.”</p>
20	Mixing incompatible products	Mixing incompatible products (e.g., bleach & ammonia)	<p>“Mixed bleach and acid cleaner in mop bucket.”</p> <p>“Washed walls with ammonia and then floor with bleach.”</p>
21	Blow-back	Blow-back onto the applicator during application. If the wind blows pesticide spray back into an applicator’s face, codes 05-08, 15, or 16 may also be used, depending on the underlying causal factor.	<p>“Used blower to clean off driveway, wind blew product back in his face.”</p> <p>“Painter was using insecticide and a wind gust sent some spray back on his face and arm.”</p>
97	Other (consider new code)	Code contributing factors that don’t fit elsewhere. Explain in the comment field.	<p>“Pesticide fire created hazardous fumes. Building evacuated.”</p>

98	Not applicable	Not applicable	
99	Unknown (Default value/Uncoded)	When you don't know whether label was followed and have no idea how or why the worker was exposed, code "Unknown." Use if follow-up is not complete or not done, or if based on available information you are still unable to determine the cause.	"No interview with patient; unsure how exposed" "Spray records not provided; don't know if REI observed."

