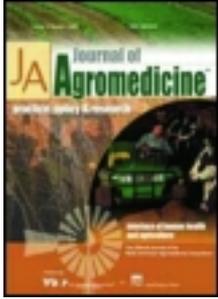


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Aging and Disabled Workers Education and Outreach
Heat Related Illness Language, Literacy and Cultural
Barriers Livestock Handling Musculoskeletal
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The *Pesticides and Farmworker Health Toolkit* project, based on the successful *Pesticides and Human Health* series of educational materials for workers in eight hand-labor intensive crops that was first published in North Carolina in 1998, seeks to enhance farmworker pesticide safety training by addressing current educational needs of the target population. The toolkit includes updated and improved crop-specific pesticide information sheets, training flipcharts containing discussion guides for trainers, and performance-based assessments of farmworker knowledge and skills. All materials are available in Spanish and in English. The lessons provided in the toolkit present information in a highly visual and engaging way to meet the specific demands of the migrant farmworker population, generally characterized by low literacy and limited formal education. The use of this toolkit is expected to improve the understanding of pesticide hazards and to reduce pesticide exposure among Latino farmworkers. Feedback from Extension and outreach trainers, farmworkers, agricultural professionals, and other agricultural health and safety stakeholders guided revisions of the toolkit. Field testing with North Carolina farmworkers involved in tobacco production in 2008 and Florida farmworkers involved in tomato production in 2009 provided insight into farmworkers' layout preferences for the crop-specific sheets and their understanding of central learning messages associated with the toolkit. The entire learning packages for both sweetpotatoes and tobacco, including flip charts and crop-specific sheets, underwent testing with farmworkers and pesticide educators in 2009. Preliminary results of field testing of the toolkit include enthusiastic endorsement of the toolkit by clinic outreach workers and agency safety trainers, observations noting farmworker active engagement throughout trainings, and demonstrated increase in knowledge among farmworkers participating in the training. The toolkit and all associated educational materials for eleven crops are expected to be complete and available for the 2011 growing season.

Disclaimer: This poster was presented in August 2009 at the EPA-sponsored North American Pesticide Applicator Certification & Safety Education Workshop in Charleston, SC.

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Signaling and Mayday Simulation in Vietnamese Shrimp Fishermen on the Gulf Coast

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Preparation of commercial fishermen for emergencies aboard vessel can enhance crew survival. Receptiveness to safety training may be influenced by cultural factors. In the US, Coast Guard District 8 has the second highest level of vessel loss and crew fatalities in commercial fishermen. A cross-sectional survey of this group near the Port of Galveston, Texas in 2004 revealed a majority of the commercial fishermen and 95% of the shrimp fishermen to be Asian, predominantly Vietnamese. Many claimed to speak little or no English. The US Coast Guard (USCG) has reported multiple navigational situations in high traffic areas involving these vessels, resulting from failure to properly signal or communicate ship-to-ship. Two key skills identified by the USCG are use of the signaling horn and executing a mayday call. Reported obstacles have been lack of understanding and language barriers. A model was built replicating a vessel's steering wheel, speed control, horn blast, and radio, in order to simulate the bridge of a fishing vessel. Professional video/audio footage of approaching freighters was produced. Using this footage, vessel captains are instructed by an experienced mariner in Vietnamese how to listen to and signal approaching vessels with the horn. Using a double-sided tip card with English and Vietnamese instructions, they are also able to practice the mayday call. This "three-dimensional" poster will illustrate how the training is conducted. This training has been well received by Vietnamese shrimp fishermen along the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast and has served as an important survey recruitment tool during the second phase of the project. From 2004–2008, 387 have been trained (including repeats). This training module serves as an example of research to practice (r2p). This hands-on experience provided in Vietnamese by experienced instructors is responsive to findings of the early project survey and focus groups. It illustrates the importance of securing stakeholder input and considering cultural factors in the design of workplace safety training interventions in this group.

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Assessment of Exposure to Agricultural Workers from Drug-resistant Bacteria in a Mexican Agricultural Community

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