
USE OF BEES WITH VEGETABLE CROPS (CONT.)

Highly Toxic Insecticides

Severe bee losses can be expected if the following materials are used when honey bees are present at treatment time or within a day thereafter.

Ambush, Ammo, Asana, Baythroid, Diazinon, Dibrom, Dimethoate, Furadan, Fury, Guthion, Imidan, Lannate, Lorsban, Malathion, Monitor, Mustang, Orthene, Penncap-M, Pounce, Scout X-Tra, Sevin, Warrior

Moderately Toxic Insecticides

These can be used in the vicinity of honey bees if the dosage, timing, and method of application are correct. However, they should not be applied directly on honey bees in the field or at the hives.

Admire, Di-Syston, Metasystox R, Provado, Thiodan, Thimet, Vydate

Relatively Non-Toxic Insecticides and Acaricides

This group of materials can be used around honey bees with a minimum of injury.

Bacillus thuringiensis (MVP, Dipel, Javelin, Agree, Biobit, Lepinox, M-Trak, etc.), Adios, Intrepid, Kelthane, Methoxychlor, Omite, Pyrethrum

RE-ENTRY STANDARDS/WORKER PROTECTION

EPA's revision of the Worker Protection Standard is "...designed to reduce the risk of illness or injury resulting from workers' and pesticide handlers' occupational exposures to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants on agricultural establishments..." After April 21, 1994, all products covered by the rule must bear the WPS. The actual Worker Protection Standard that will be referenced on the pesticide label is 15 printed pages. It covers workers who are in contact with pesticides, workers who handle pesticides, or workers who are employed in the production of agricultural plants on four types of establishments -- farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.

Pesticide Safety Training. Training instructions will have to be provided on a five-year cycle. The pesticide safety training that employers will provide their workers will include information on routes of entry, symptoms of poisoning, and emergency first aid. Those workers handling pesticides will need additional training on label interpretation, environmental impact from drift and runoff, wildlife hazards, and pesticide handling.

Pesticide Safety Information. Employers will establish a central location, accessible to all workers and handlers, for displaying pesticide information: a pesticide safety poster, emergency medical care information, and basic pesticide safety concepts.

Application Notification. Workers will be notified of specific locations where pesticides have been applied, as well as any re-entry restrictions that may apply. Depending on the particular pesticide product, notification may be oral or written and may require posting.

Entry Restrictions. Workers not involved in the application will not be permitted to enter or remain in an area being treated. Under no circumstances may early-entry workers enter a treated area until at least four hours following completion of the pesticide application. Early-entry workers must be equipped with personal protective equipment as required by the pesticide label.

Personal Protective Equipment. Employers must provide pesticide handlers with whatever protective gear is required by the pesticide label. They also must ensure that the equipment fits properly and is used correctly, and that it is clean, intact, and in good operating condition.

Decontamination Site. Water for routine washing and emergency eye flushing, soap, single-use towels, and a change of clothing will have to be provided at a clean site.

Emergency Assistance. If a worker or handler is poisoned or injured from a work-related pesticide exposure, the employer is responsible for making prompt transportation available to an emergency medical facility. The employer also will need to provide product-specific information from the label (product name, EPA registration number, active ingredients, antidote, first aid), and will need to know the circumstances relevant to the application and exposure.
