

Highly Toxic Insecticides

Severe bee losses can be expected if the following materials are used when honeybees 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

The materials below can be used in the vicinity of honeybees if the dosage, timing, and method of

application are correct; however, they should not be applied directly on honeybees in the field or at the hives:

Admire[®], Di-Syston[®], Metasystox R[®], Provado[®], Thiodan[®], Thimet[®], Vydate[®].

Relatively Nontoxic Insecticides and Acaricides

This group of materials can be used around honeybees with a minimum of injury:

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

Re-entry Standards/Worker Protection

The EPA's Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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." It covers workers who come 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. The WPS covers the following elements:

Pesticide Safety Training. Training instructions have to be provided on a five-year cycle. The pesticide safety training employers will provide their workers includes 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, including 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 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 after a pesticide application is completed. 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 the pesticide label requires. Employers also must ensure that the equipment fits properly, is used correctly, and 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. Employers must provide product-specific information from labels (product name, EPA registration number, active ingredients, antidote, first aid) to medical personnel, and will need to know the circumstances relevant to the application and exposure.