

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 2 | • azoxystrobin | -22.90% | Fungicide | | 100-1098-AA (10-22-02) | | DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exempted uses are allowed, restrict from use near fresh, estuarine or salt water, or when/where potential exists for runoff to water bodies. Because of persistence, restrict to early dry season applications (>2 mn before rains expected) and to places where flow to groundwater is slow. | For information about azoxystrobin, see entry for Abound Flowable (22.9%) (10182- 415-ZA). EC formulation applied to soil or worked into soil, spray, chemigation, seedling stage. |
| 3 | • <i>Puccinia thlaspeos</i> strain woad (dyer's woad rust) | 1 registered product | Herbicide (Post Emergent Biological) | | | | PC 006489 | NR | | | | Isatis tinctoria, or dyer's woad, an invasive weed in the dry open areas of eight western states is the only known host of dyer's woad fungal rust. Many rust species require two different and specific plant hosts to complete their life cycle, but dyer's woad rust is an obligate parasite only on dyer's woad. When used according to label, dyer's woad rust a.i. presents no known risks to humans, non-target plants, wildlife, or the environment. Used outdoors on sites such as rangeland, rights of way, and farmland. The only registered product consists of rust spores on finely ground leaf and stem pieces of infected dyers woad. The product is applied once in the spring, either dry or as a water suspension sprayed from the ground or air. Because the rust spreads naturally, application in subsequent seasons is often not needed. |
| 4 | disodium octaborate tetrahydrate | 20 Mule Team Tim-Bor Industrial (98%) | Insecticide | termites, beetles, carpenter ants | 1624-39-ZC-1624 | | | L | caution | | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | SF limit: upon approval of Branch III pest control operator |
| 5 | • azoxystrobin | Abound Flowable Fungicide (22.9%) | Fungicide | | 100-1098-AA (10-22-02) | | DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exempted uses are allowed, restrict from use near fresh, estuarine or salt water, or when/where potential exists for runoff to water bodies. Because of persistence, restrict to early dry season applications (>2 mn before rains expected) and to places where flow to groundwater is slow. | For information about azoxystrobin, see entry for Abound Flowable (22.9%) (10182- 415-ZA). EC formulation applied to soil or worked into soil, spray, chemigation, seedling stage. |
| 6 | azoxystrobin | Abound Flowable Fungicide (22.9%) | Fungicide | | 10182-415-ZA | | DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exempted uses are allowed, restrict from use near fresh, estuarine or salt water, or when/where potential exists for runoff to water bodies. Because of persistence, restrict to early dry season applications (>2 mn before rains expected) and to places where flow to groundwater is slow. | First of a new class of pesticides, B-methoxyacrylates derived from naturally-occurring Strobilurins. Single-site MOA inhibits electron transport, therefore susceptible to resistance. Highly toxic to fish and invertebrates. Non-carcinogenic. Lab tests show moderate persistent and high mobility in course soils; field tests do not. Azoxystrobin dissipates from fields in a fairly short time period. To be harmful to aquatic and marine life, a runoff event would have to occur in the two weeks immediately following the last in a series of multiple applications. Ai can persist for several months or longer. Degradation products have properties similar to chemicals known to leach to ground water under certain conditions. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination." Syn: METHYL (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-CYANOPHENOXY) PYRIMIDIN-4-YLOXY]PHENYL]-3-METHOXYACRYLATE. Heritage formulation (WSG) approved by US EPA as RR fungicide used in non-residential (Jun 97) turf and golf courses, etc. Residential product approved as RR Oct 98. |

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| 7 | alkylphenyl hydroxypolyoxyethylene & natural fatty acids | Activator-90 | Adjuvant | | 36208-50014-AA (10-5-84) | | DPR 19864 | A | caution | | | Wetting Agent. Ready-to-use solution. CA registration only |
| 8 | sulfuramid | Advance Dual Choice Ant Bait, Prescription Treatment Brand (0.5%) | Insecticide Bait | ants (anti-hymenoptera) | 499-459-AA (9-2 97) | | | A | caution | | | PELLET/TABLET/CAKE/BRIQUET. No health hazard, precautionary statements. SF IPM "A": Prescription Treatment Brand Advance Dual Choice Ant Bait |
| 9 | monomolecular film: alpha-isoctadecyl-omega-hydroxypropyl-2-ethanediyl | Agnique MMF Mosquito Larvicide & Pupicide, 100% | Insecticide (Larvicide) Barrier | mosquito | 53263-28-AA (4-13-01) | | | A | | | | Monomolecular (very thin) film sprayed over standing water. Formulation ready-to-use solution, 100%. MOA: suffocates pest larvae/pupae. Formulation by Cognis Corp as ready-to-use solution. Rapidly degrades, so has less impact on beneficial organisms (if applied to natural water bodies) than vegetable and other oils historically used for mosquito control. Replaces 2302-14-AA-2302 product of same name (inactive 12-31-01). SF IPM=L. |
| 10 | methoprene (isopropyl (2E, 4E)-11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate) | Altosid Liquid Larvicide Concentrate (Zoecon) (20%) | Insecticide (Biochemical IGR) | mosquito larvae | 2724-446-ZC | | CAS 40596-69-8; PC105401 | A | caution | | | Methoprene, s-methoprene, s-kinoprene and s-hydroprene = MOA, but only methoprene is used outdoors, raising concern re: impact on NTOs. Used per label, none of the 4 is expected to have harmful effects on NTOs. However some ecological studies show slight-moderate methoprene toxicity to fish. Ross (1994b) did not find adverse effects on early life stages of fathead minnow at expected exposures (no adverse effects until exposures ~200x mosquito control levels). Ecological concerns raised in 1991 EPA RED re: toxicity to estuarine invertebrates alleviated for EPA as result of 1996 estuarine invertebrate life cycle toxicity study (see also Ross et al. 1994a, McCarty 1996). Terrestrial non-target effects of methoprene appear to be minimal (eg methoprene is used as an additive to cattle feed). Methoprene is active against spp of flies, mosquitoes, beetles, moths, fleas, ants, etc. Initially reg 1975 as chemical pesticide; subsequently reclassified as biochemical. With IGRs, life cycle stops at pupal stage so larvae continue as prey, which may be significant if larviciding in natural water bodies (See EPA Biochem |
| 11 | methoprene | Altosid XR Extended Residual Briquets (2.1%) | Insecticide (Biochemical IGR) | mosquito larvae | 2724-421-ZA (4-17-98) | | | A | caution | | | Altosid XR briquets can have >150-day efficacy (five times longer than mosquito dunk). See notes and references given with Altosid Liquid. |
| 12 | methoprene | Altosid XR-G (1.5%) | Insecticide (Biochemical IGR) | mosquito larvae | 2724-451-ZA | | | A | caution | | | Granular flake. See notes and references given with Altosid Liquid. |
| 13 | hydramethylnon | Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%) | Insecticide | | 241-00261 (8-17-81) | 73342-1-AA (0.73%); 73342-5 (0.036%) | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | Hydramethylnon a.i. is possible carcinogen, CA TAC candidate, possible developmental toxin, and toxic to fish. MOA for fire ants requires broadcast application. Until 2004 release of pre-mixed Extinguish Plus, the Texas fire ant program recommended a 50%-50% mix of Extinguish Pro with hydramethylnon baits (AmdroPro or Pro bait) for fire ant control (Nestor 2003; RIFA; see entry for Extinguish and Extinguish Plus). This mix is still recommended by the Program for pasture/range applications. |

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| 14 | • hydramethylnon | Amdro Fire Ant Insecticide (0.73%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 241-322-AA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). |
| 15 | <i>Ampelomyces quisqualis</i> | AQ-10 Biofungicide (1%) | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 55638-16-AA (inactivated 12-31-03) | | DPR 2385; CAS - none; PC 21007 | NR | caution | | | Wettable powder produced by Ecogen as powdery mildew control on fruits, vegetables, ornamentals. Initially isolated from powdery mildew that had infected certain plants in Israel. For commercial use, the fungus <i>Ampelomyces quisqualis</i> isolate M-10 is grown in a liquid nutrient mixture, and then the spores are collected and dried until mixed with water to reactivate. US EPA Factsheet reports no expected adverse effects on humans or the environment when used according to label directions. Application is permitted throughout the growth cycle, including the day of harvest. Only caution is with regard to inhalation of spores, requiring respiratory protection (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/ingredients/factsheets/factsheet_021007.htm). SF IPM=L, presumably because of limited information on A.I. Registration of the only product was inactivated in CA as of 12-31-03. |
| 16 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Aquamaster (53.8%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-343-ZF | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (i.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 17 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (53.8%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 228-365-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in places where runoff or leaching potential are high (i.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). Liquid formulation for aquatic weed and brush control, in and around aquatic and other non-crop sites. Allowed for limited use by the SF IPM program for use "only as a last resort when other management practices are ineffective." |
| 18 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (53.8%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-343-AA-71368 | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in places where runoff or leaching potential are high (i.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). Liquid concentrate formulation for aquatic weed and brush control, in and around aquatic and other non-crop sites. |
| 19 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (53.8%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 71368-21-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (i.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |

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| 20 | • dye: acid yellow 23, acid blue 4 | Aquashade | Herbicide (Pre- and Post Emergent, Aquatic) | | 33068-1-AA-33068 | | | L | | DR7: ecological balance | Require IPM Coordinator approval for use in any natural/ecologically active body of water. Monitor for unintended impacts on plant community. | Produced by Applied Biochemists. Colloidal dye. Same functional product sold as non-pesticidal dye. Used to suppress aquatic plant growth by reducing light reaching submerged plants > 2' below water surface. In some NYS ponds has effect of suppressing native elodea and encouraging invasive pond weeds that grow to heights above water surface. Ie: although it does not have direct toxic effects, it can have non-target impacts on aquatic habitat and alter ecological balance. SF IPM=A. |
| 21 | endothall, dipotassium salt | Aquathol Super K Granular (63%) | Herbicide (Aquatic) | | 4581-388-AA | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC | | granular flake formulation |
| 22 | endothall, dipotassium salt | Aquathol Super K Granular (63%) | Herbicide (Aquatic) | | 4581-388-ZA | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC | | granular flake formulation |
| 23 | • pyriproxyfen | Archer | Insecticide (IGR) | | 10182-433-AA | | CAS 95737-68-1; PC 129032 | A | | | Approval needed unless designated Reduced Risk formulation is used. | Pyriproxyfen was one of the original 6 US EPA RR a.i.s registered as an alternative to OPs azinphos methyl, chlorpyrifos, phosmet, methidathion, and acephate (US EPA 1999). Pyridine IGR, with juvenoid MOA. Wide range of uses, incl as mosquito larvicide, fire ant control. Identified by tradename Sumilarv™ in some earlier US EPA databases (EPA Code 129032; CASRN 95737-68-1) (PCI Db; US EPA 1999). An MGK RR formulation used in food handling establishments was designated RR Mar 01. |
| 24 | • potassium bicarbonate | Armicarb 100 (15%) | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 5905-541-AA (6-25-02) | | | A | | | Monitor efficacy | Potassium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate (073505) are naturally occurring compounds that are not expected to have adverse effects on humans or the environment when used as fungicides. Use as an alternative to more toxic fungicides currently on the market. (EPA Biopesticides FS) |
| 25 | • dikegulac sodium | Atrimmec, 18.5% | Herbicide (PGR) | | 2217-776-AA | 2217-776-AA | | A | | | | Sugar derivative. Reduces apical dominance, growth retardant. PBI/Gordon Corp. |

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| 26 | avermectin | Avert Cockroach Bait Station, Formula 1 (0.05%) Prescription Treatment Brand | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 499-467-AA (05/06/97) | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | A | caution | | Use of containerized bait formulations or packaging for listed insecticides/insect attractants does not require prior approval. Applicator should make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. Supervisor should monitor/report success of collection. Prior approval of IPM Coordinator required for Plans that include use of this a.i. in non-containerized bait formulations or packaging (gel, paste, cream, pellets, or briquet formulations of Avert). | Avermectin is a macrocyclic lactone isolated from fermentation of the soil micro organism Streptomyces avermitilis. MOA: Shows high affinity in binding with neuronal membranes, thus acts as agonist for GABA-gated chloride channels. Abamectin (Vertimec™, 80% avermectin B1a and 20% B1b) is especially toxic to phytophagous mites. Emamectin benzoate (Proclaim™) effective vs lep and western flower thrip US EPA OP alternative). Milbemectin (Milbeknock™) effective miticide, whiteflies. US EPA risk assessment has calculated "no risk for indoor residential scenarios" and (FR Jul 20 99). Recommend containerized bait uses only, on basis that it is a potential ROG (Saunders, Feb 2002) and on the TRI as a developmental toxin (EPA addresses this in FR). SF IPM=A for this formulation. Formulation labelled for commercial, industrial, food, recreational sites, to be used preventatively and at first sign of infestation. |
| 27 | avermectin | Avert Gel Bait Formula 1, (0.01%) | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 499-394-ZA (inactivated 12- 31-03) | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | NR | caution | | See entry for 499-467-AA. | INACTIVATED. See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait (499-467-AA). |
| 28 | avermectin | Avert Gel Bait Formula 2, 0.05% | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 499-406-AA (10- 14-97) | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | A | caution | | See entry for 499-467-AA. | Preventative use in wide range of industrial, commercial, etc sites. See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait (499-467-AA). |
| 29 | avermectin | Avert Gel Bait Formula 3, 0.05% | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 499-410-AA | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | A | caution | | See entry for 499-467-AA. | See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait (499-467-AA). SF IPM=A |
| 30 | avermectin | Avert Gel Paste Cream, 0.05% | Insecticide (Bait) | | 499-406 | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | NR | | | see notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait | See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait (499-467-AA). |
| 31 | avermectin | Avert Pressurized Cockroach Bait Formula 1, Prescription Treatment Brand | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 499-322-ZA (03/12/98) | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | A | caution | | see notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait. | See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait (499-467-AA). Formulation is a pressurized liquid/sprays/fogger for commercial, residential, storage, etc. for preventative use. Label for Whitmire Avert Prescription Treatment 300 Crack and Crevice Bait inactivated in CA 12-31-99. |
| 32 | avermectin | Avid 0.15 EC Miticide/Insecti cide (2%) | Insecticide /Miticide | many insect and mite spp | 100-896-AA (03/09/98) | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | Limited to use by temporary exemption, on basis of Toxicity Category | See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait. Broadcast application on ornamental plants. SF IPM=L |

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| 33 | • avermectin | Avid 0.15 EC Miticide/Insecticide (2%) | Insecticide /Miticide | many insect and mite spp | 100-896-ZA (07/30/01) | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | Limited to use by temporary exemption, on basis of Toxicity Category | See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait. Broadcast application on ornamental plants. SF IPM=L |
| 34 | aminopyridine, 4- | Avitrol Corn Chops (0.50%) | Avicide (Bait) | birds | 11649-6-AA (12/14/72) | 11649 | DPR 50; CAS 504-24-5, 1124-33-0; PC 069201, 597300 | L | caution | | Avoid use in places and times that the product is at risk of being consumed by non-target wildlife or domestic animals. | 4-aminopyridine (also known as 4-AP and Fampridine) is an effective bird poison used in bird feeding, roosting and nesting areas. Hazardous to wildlife and domestic animals. A slow release formulation is undergoing testing as an experimental drug to treat people with MS. MOA: blocks potassium channels in neurons (supplied by the Irish drug company, Elan Corporation; tested by Acorda in two phase II trials in the US; awaiting authorisation by FDA (source: http://www.mult-sclerosis.org/4aminopyridine.html). Avitrol Corn Chops formulation is a granular/flake applied as broadcast or bait. |
| 35 | aminopyridine, 4- | Avitrol Mixed Grain (0.50%) | Avicide (Bait) | birds | 11649-4-AA (9-20-78) | 11649 | DPR 50; CAS 504-24-5, 1124-33-0; PC 069201, 597300 | L | caution | | Avoid use in places and times that the product is at risk of being consumed by non-target wildlife or domestic animals. | See entry for Avitrol Corn Chops. Avitrol Mixed Grain formulation is used as a bait. |
| 36 | aminopyridine, 4- | Avitrol Whole Corn (0.50%) | Avicide (Bait) | birds | 11649-7-AA (12-27-73) | 11649 | DPR 50; CAS 504-24-5, 1124-33-0; PC 069201, 597300 | L | caution | | Avoid use in places and times that the product is at risk of being consumed by non-target wildlife or domestic animals. | See entry for Avitrol Corn Chops. Avitrol Whole Corn formulation is used as a bait or broadcast. |
| 37 | • azadirachtin (neem) | Azatin 4.5 WP (4.5% azadirachtin) | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | many insect spp | 70051-28-AA, ZA (inactivated 12-31-03) | | CAS 11141-17-6; PC 121701 | NR | | | Care in application: corrosive and irritant. Do not apply near or in water or bees. | Azadirachtin and Clarified Hydrophobic Extract of Neem Oil are derived from the natural oil found in seeds of the neem tree, <i>Azadirachta indica</i> . When neem oil is extracted and treated with alcohol, virtually all of the azadirachtin and related substances separate from the oil. The remaining oil - without the azadirachtin - is called Clarified Hydrophobic Extract of Neem Oil. The oil has both fungicidal and insecticidal properties. Azadirachtin does not have fungicidal properties. It is an IGR and insect/mite anti-feedant (latter MOA is inconsistent and it is not known how important it is). MOA is as an ecdysone agonist, blocking synthesis and release of molting compounds, as well as other actions. Breaks down rapidly. Very low vertebrate toxicity. Product names: Neemix for agricultural uses; Azatin for non-food uses; Trilogy oil (and other oil products), which works like a summer oil (Isman 2003, EPA Biopesticide Fact Sheet). Thermo Trilogy/Olympic Horticultural Products. See also, comments for Neem as Fungicide and list of azadirachtin products in US EPA list. Biopesticides. p2 (2002). |
| 38 | azadirachtin (neem) | Azatin XL Biological Insecticide (3%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | many insect spp | 70051-27-AA-59807 (02/08/99) | | CAS 11141-17-6; PC 121701 | A | caution | | Care in application: corrosive and irritant. Do not apply near or in water or bees. | See entry for Azatin 4.5. Formulation is a liquid concentrate. SF IPM=L for use in interiorscapes. |

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| 39 | • azadirachtin (neem) | Azatin XL Plus | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | many insect spp | 70051-27-AA (Inactive 12/31/03) | | CAS 11141-17-6; PC 121701 | NR | | | Care in application: corrosive and irritant. Do not apply near or in water or bees. | See entry for Azatin 4.5 |
| 40 | azadirachtin (neem) | Azatin XL Plus | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | many insect spp | 70051-27-ZA (active 6-25-02) | | DPR 2328; CAS 11141-17-6; PC 121701 | A | caution | | Care in application: corrosive and irritant. Do not apply near or in water or bees. | See entry for Azatin 4.5 |
| 41 | • <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> | Baits Motel, Stay Awhile—Rest Forever™ | Insecticide (Microbial) | fire ant; cockroach | Not registered in CA | conditional reg Jan 22 2003 | DPR 3948; CAS 63428-82-0; PC 128817, 128818, 128924 | NR | | | | Many strains of the deuteromycete fungus <i>B. bassiana</i> are found in soil worldwide. MOA: generalist fungi controls adult and immature life stages by growing on them, secreting enzymes that weaken the insect's outer coat, and then getting inside the body and continuing to grow, eventually killing the infected pest. US EPA Nov 99: Available information indicates that use of <i>B. bassiana</i> ATCC 74040 as a pesticide is not expected to adversely affect people or the environment. Approved since 1995 for use on ornamental plants, turf grass, and other crops grown outdoors and in greenhouses (and since 1999 for use on food crops). Approved on condition that registrant submit information about effects on water fleas (<i>Daphnia</i>) and certain non-target insects--some of these data are still outstanding. NOT approved for use on crops in aquatic habitats. Potential for harm to bees (domestic or feral), so the products must not be applied near beehives or where bees are actively hunting for food. Note opinion of S Jaronski that ecological impacts are less than appear as result of regulatory testing. EPA conditional reg in FR 68 (14) 3025-26. Jan 22, 2003. |
| 42 | propiconazole | Banner Maxx (14.3%) | Fungicide | | 100-741-ZA (04/21/97)/ 100-741-ZB (07/30/01) | | CAS 60207-90-1; PC 122101 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II; DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C (OPP 9/14/92) | | same as Alamo, 100- 741-AA , registered 07/15/96 as fungicide and insecticide. Banner Maxx labelled for use on fruit trees, ornamentals, forest trees |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a))

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|----|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 43 | • barley straw | barley straw | Algacide | pond scum, algae | exempt | | | A | na | | | MOA not fully understood, but thought that breakdown product similar to hydrogen peroxide prevents algal reproduction. |
| 44 | prodiamine | Barricade 65 WG (65%) | Herbicide | | 100-834-AA (4-14-98) 100-834-ZA (7-30-01) | | CAS 29091-21-2; PC 110201 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (Rydex) | | Dry flowable formulation. For grass and broadleaf weeds in wide range of ornamental and woody plants. Same as Endurance and Factor Herbicides. |
| 45 | bensulide | Betasan 4E (46%) | Herbicide | | 34704-211-ZA-65783 (inactive 12-31-03) | | | NR /No | caution | DR3: OP; DR4: PGC | | INACTIVE (12/31/03) |
| 46 | • fabric with nodule containing trifluralin | Bio Barrier® Root Control System & other products | Herbicide (PGR) | | | | | A / NR? | caution | trifluralin: DR5: Group C | Determine if product registration in CA is required. No limitations on use given small and contained amount of trifluralin. | Manuf by Reemay Inc. Fabric + slow release trifluralin that works by preventing root tip cell division. Trifluralin (a dinitroaniline) has been used between crop rows, much data. EPA tox rating IV, very low water solubility (0.3ppm) Tightly attaches to soil, so not mobile; decomposes ≤ 6 months. Product lasts≥ 15 years (source: manuf of biobarrier. www.hort-enterprises.com/BIOBARRI/Biobarri.htm or www.biobarrier.com.). |
| 47 | • <i>Metarhizium anisopliae strain ESC1</i> | Bio-Blast Biological Termiticide (50%) | Insecticide (Microbial termatocide) | termites | 64296- 4-AA (active 5-9-95, inactive 12/31/01) | | DPR 3935; CAS 67892-13-1; PC 129056 | NR | warning | DR1: tox class II | | Metarhizium anisopliae strain ESC1 is a fungus used in controlling termites in wooden structures. Inactive products were used also for cockroach and flies. Limited exposure to env since used indoors or in limited outdoor spaces. EPA regulations require that registrants show efficacy, as well as safety, of pesticide products that control termites. The M. anisopliae registered products met the EPA requirements for efficacy. Unable to grow at T of human body, so not a hh concern except re: applicator inhalation. Therefore protective equipment required, per label. See note and comment re: Beauveria bassiana. The single product listed by EPA (Bio-Blast Biological Termiticide is listed by CA DPR as inactive as of Dec 01. Was a WP produced by EcoScience Corp, NJ. Contact: Gary Sprock). |
| 48 | • plant essential oils | Bioganic™ | Herbicide (Post Emergent Biological) | | | | | NR | | | Evaluate efficacy and cost under use conditions. | See Addendum: Rights-of-Way and Other Weed Control. Under test conditions found to be among most effective plant-based products, particularly under coastal conditions, but less effective and more costly than RoundUp (Caltrans 02). Product is not in CDPR database, but it is not clear that it requires registration. |
| 49 | • coconut oil | Bio-SAFE | Herbicide (Post Emergent Alternative) | | | | | A | | | Evaluate efficacy and cost under use conditions. | Evaluated in Timm and Young (Caltrans 02) study of alternative methods for vegetative control along roadsides. Found to be among most effective plant-based products, particularly in drier areas, but less effective than RoundUp. See Addendum: Rights of Way. |
| 50 | • corn gluten pellets | BioWeed | Herbicide (Pre Emergent Alternative) | | 1051098-30001-AA-1051098 | 1051098-30001-AA-1051098 | | L | | | Evaluate efficacy and cost under use conditions. Monitor for mold and for pests attracted to the CGM as a food source. | See Addendum: Rights-of-Way and Other Weed Control. SF IPM=A |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|----|--|---|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|-------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 51 | capsaicin oleoresin (= capsaicin in oleoresin of capsicum) | Bonide Hot Pepper Wax Insect Repellent for Plants | Insecticide (Repellant) | | 4-395-AA (05/10/00) | | CA DRP 470; CAS 404-86-4; PC 070701 | A | caution | | | See list of capsicum (capsaicin) products in US EPA list, Biopesticides, p12 (2002). Capsicum products act both as arthropod and vertebrate repellents. Approval extends to any formulation of capsaicin oleoresin that is packaged and delivered so as to prevent exposure to people and other non-target mammals, for use as insect and vertebrate repellent. |
| 52 | SF boric acid | Borid | Insecticide | | 9444-129-ZA-9444 | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | Pesticide products containing boric acid and its sodium salts are registered in the US for use as insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. As insecticides they act as stomach poisons in ants, cockroaches, silverfish and termites. Some products are designed to abrade the exoskeletons of insects. However, dessication is not the MOA of the insecticide products. As herbicides, some cause desiccation or interrupt photosynthesis in plants, while others suppress algae in swimming pools and sewage systems. As fungicides, several are wood preservatives which control decay-producing fungi in lumber and timber products. Dust is of human health concern. The quantity of boric acid needed for roach control is high, at dangerous levels to be used in a hh (eg, about 5 lbs per hh). CA TAC candidate. SF IPM=L. |
| 53 | <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> | BotaniGard ES | Insecticide (Microbial) | thrips on landscape plants | 65626-8-ZA-65626 (inactive 4-29-03) | | DPR 3948; CAS 63428-82-0; PC 128817, 128818, 128924 | NR | caution | | | For information about B. bassiana, see Baits Motel, Stay Awhile. SF IPM=L (concern over bee toxicity) |
| 54 | • spinosad | Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide (0.5%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | roaches, other Orthoptera, thrips, beetles, moths, flies, anti-hymenoptera (wasps etc), snails and slugs | 62719-314-AA-56872 (11-19-02) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Liquid concentrate formulation for use on many ag and garden food crops and ornamentals. Apply as spray, turf drench, wasp and rodent mounds. |
| 55 | metribuzin | Cavalier 2G (2.08%) | Fungicide | | 1001-70-AA-10404 | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | |
| 56 | polyacrylamide polymer (2111) | Chem-Trol | Adjuvant | | 36208-50015-AA | | CAS 9003-05-8 | A | caution | | | Drift Retardant on US EPA list 4B (inerts with sufficient data to substantiate they can be used safely in pesticide products). Ready-to-use solution formula |
| 57 | iprodione | Chipco Brand 26019 Flo (23.3%) | Fungicide | | 264-480-ZA | | CAS 36734-19-7; PC 109801 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): carcinogen; DR4: PGC; DR5: likely to be carcinogenic | | flowable concentrate |
| 58 | • acetamiprid (1 of 2 notes for 264-607-AA) | Chipco Brand Tristar 70WSP (70%) | Insecticide | aphids; white flies | 264-607-AA (Jun 12 02) | 264-609 | DPR 5762; CAS 135410-20-7; PC 099050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC (added 2002) | Exemptions permitting use should specify steps to prevent runoff, either by drainage collection system, &/or restricting use to non-rainy season, restricting to areas where there is no potential for rapid drainage to surface water and times that minimize potential for drift. | Neonicotinoids interact with insect nicotine acetylcholine receptors (nAChR), with greater affinity than to vertebrate receptors, differentiating these products from earlier generation nicotinoids. Recommended for IPM programs as OP alternatives. Acetamiprid is more effective for foliar applications; imidacloprid, for soil applications (Ishaaya et al 2001, 2003). Concerns: A.i. flagged by Clayton (2002) as potential groundwater contaminant. However, US EPA FS reports leaching was not significantly observed despite moderate to high mobility in most soils and aquatic sediments. US EPA predicts no significant movement of parent compound offsite or into drinking water, and no bioaccumulation in fish or sediment due to low use rate (~<.5lb/acre/yr), rapid biodegradation in most soils (half life <1-8.2 days) and moderately rapid degradation in aerobic aquatic systems. It could potentially reach surface water via spray drift or runoff under certain environmental conditions." Major degradate is sufficiently mobile and persistent to reach gw, but "indications are that such contamination will not be of toxicological s |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|----|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 59 | acetamiprid (continuation: 2 of 2 notes for 264-607-AA) | Chipco Brand Tristar 70WSP (70%) | | | | | | | | | | [However acetamiprid is stable to hydrolysis at environmental temperatures, photodegrades slowly in water, and is only slowly metabolized in anaerobic aquatic systems (FS).] Its primary degradate (-methyl(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methylamine) is substantially more persistent than the parent a.i., reaching a max. 73.3% of the applied material after 121 days, but risk evaluation found it of low risk significance. In terrestrial environments, acetamiprid is non-persistent (dissipation half-lives <18 days in 7 studies). Low risk tox indicators, except "FQPA Safety Factor of 3 due to qualitative evidence of increased susceptibility following pre-/postnatal exposure in the 2 generation reproductive study in rats." Not likely to be carcinogenic; no evidence of endocrine disruption. Products: 7 newly registered in CA 2003; most (Assail™) for agricultural uses; Chipco (Rhône-Poulenc Co) Brand and other Tristar labelled for direct foliar spray to ornamentals outdoors and in greenhouses, shadehouses, lath-houses. Packaged in water soluble packets. Pristine is a ready-to-use liquid for ag and non-ag uses, not reg in CA (US EPA FS |
| 60 | cinamaldehyde | Cinnamite | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 58866-12-ZA-65626 | | CAS 104-55-2 | A | | | Caution for applicants re: irritant and sensitizing properties. Applicators of some cinamaldehyde products are cautioned to use protective clothing and observe a 4 hour REI. | Natural volatile chemical. Main component in cassia oil and cinnamon bark oil. Considerable safety data exist from food/flavoring industry, so both cinnamaldehyde and cinnamon oil (70-90% cinnamaldehyde), are classified as GRAS by FDA. EPA determination of no toxic risks associated with use of cinnamaldehyde and other natural floral chemicals in food or elsewhere. However, possibly toxic to fish, can act as a strong human sensitizer(at 2% a.i.), and provoke dermal and eye irritation (at 8% a.i.). SF IPM=A for Cinnamite as an Insecticide, although Isman (2003) says it is primarily effective in controlling pathogens. CPH 2003 lists it as a product of the Emerald BioAgriculture Corp and ProGuard (CAS 104-55-2) for use as an antifungal agent in greenhouses and on horticultural crops. Isman (2003) identifies it as a Mycotech product. (EPA Biopesticide FS "Cinnamaldehyde 40506," "Floral Attractants, Repellents and Insecticides"; See entry for lemongrass). |
| 61 | cinamaldehyde | Cinnamite | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | | 58866-12-ZA-65626 | 58866-12-ZA-65626 | CAS 104-55-2 | A | | | See comments in entry for Cinnamite as an fungicide | See comments in entry for Cinnamite as an fungicide. SF IPM=A. |
| 62 | cinamaldehyde | Cinnamite | Vertebrate (Dog/Cat) Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | | CAS 104-55-2 | A | | | See comments in entry for Cinnamite as an fungicide | See comments in entry for Cinnamite as an fungicide. Used to repel dog/cat from ornamentals, outdoor furniture and structures |
| 63 | limonene (d-limonene) | Citrex Fire Ant Killer | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | | 72244-1-AA-72440 (inactive 12-31-01) | | | NR | | | | d-limonene citrus oil extract used as ant/fire ant mound drench (Citrex™ developed by EnviroSafe Labs) (RIFA). |
| 64 | polymethylsiloxane, nonionic | CMR Silicone Surfactant | Adjuvant | | 1050775-50025-AA-1050775 | | | L | | | Prior approval needed until hazard and physico chemical property data are evaluated, and/or generic product put on US EPA List 4. | Registered by Creative Marketing, Fresno, only in CA. Not on US EPA list of inerts. SF IPM=A. |
| 65 | trifloxystrobin | Compass (50%) | Fungicide (RR) | brownspot & other fungal pathogens in turf, woody & herbaceous ornamentals | 3125-560-AA (6/25/01) | | DPR 5321; CAS 141517-21-7; PC 129112 | A | | | | Trifloxystrobin was appr as new RR a.i. by US EPA Sept 99. New chemical class: beta-methoxyacryl ester. AKA CGA-279202. MOA: interferes with respiration in wide spectrum of plant pathogenic fungi. Site of action of strobilurin compounds is in the mitochondrial respiration pathway, resulting in inhibition of fungal spore germination and mycelial growth. Parent compound degrades rapidly (hours to days) in most soil and aquatic environments, but the free form of the acid, primary metabolite CGA-321113, appears to be mobile and persistent, degrading at a slower rate than parent compound. Affects aquatic organisms at low concentrations. (US EPA Factsheet http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/factsheets/trifloxystrobin.pdf). Water dispersible granular (WDG) formulation used in 3 end use products, all at 50% ai: Flint®, for use on veg and fruits; Stratego®, for use on peanuts in twinpack with propiconazole; and Compass®, for use on turfgrass, woody and herbaceous ornamentals. Technical product is dermal sensitizer. Avoid exposure to aquatic invertebrates. |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|----|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 66 | • trifloxystrobin | Compass (50%) Fungicide | Fungicide (RR) | brownspot & other fungal pathogens in turf, woody & herbaceous ornamentals | 432- 1371-AA (08/07/03) | | DPR 5321; CAS 141517-21-7; PC 129112 | A | | | | See notes for Compass 50% |
| 67 | • trifloxystrobin | Compass O (50%) WDG | Fungicide (RR) | brownspot & other fungal pathogens in turf, woody & herbaceous ornamentals | 3125-560-AA-59807 (07/03/02) | | DPR 5321; CAS 141517-21-7; PC 129112 | A | | | | See notes for Compass (50%). Olympic Horticultural product applied as a spray for use on wide range of ornamentals. |
| 68 | • <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp Kurstaki, strain EG | Condor Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide (24.5%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | lepidoptera & coleoptera | 70051-78-AA (4-9-03) | | DPR 3859; CAS 68038-71-1; PC 006424 | A | caution | | | Oil formulation for application by chemigation, broadcast or turf drench on ornamental plants, trees, forest trees as well as fruit and veg crops. |
| 69 | • <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp Kurstaki, strain EG | Condor Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide (7.5%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | lepidoptera & coleoptera | 55638-7-AA (2-8-93) | | DPR 3859; CAS 68038-71-1; PC 006424 | A | caution | | | Oil formulation for use as spray or by chemigation on ornamental plants, trees, forest trees as well as fruit and veg crops. |
| 70 | • tebufenozide | Confirm (23%) | Insecticide | lepidoptera | 62719-420-ZB (05/16/03) | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, restrict use to dry season | MOA: Ecdysone agonists (tebufenozide and methoxyfenozide) induce premature molting followed by death within 2 days, with non-toxicity in tested beneficial insects. Gill et al (Apr 2003) report that tebufenozide (Confirm) and spinosad (Conserve) both controlled nearly 100% of bagworm (Thyridopteryx ephemeeraeformis) as compared with 70-80% control by carbaryl. While considered a "low risk" new product, and alternative to the OP azinphos-methyl, US EPA toxicological summary reports "Suggestive Evidence of Carcinogenicity, but Not Sufficient to Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential." Highly specific to lep caterpillars, with very low tox to mammals (Tebufenozide). Unable to find fate and transport data. |
| 71 | clopyralid, triethylamine salt | Confront (12.1%) | Herbicide | | 62719-92-AA | | | No | | DR4: PGC | | |
| 72 | triclopyr triethylamine salt | Confront (33%) | Herbicide | | 62719-92-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for targeted treatments to reduce risk. | Liquid Concentrate |
| 73 | • spinosad | Conserve Fire Ant Bait (0.01%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide Bait) | fire ants | 62719-304-AA (1-6-00) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Spinosad-based fire ant baits are recommended by Texas Fire Ant Program (Fire Ant News Nov 03, RIFA). Granular/flake formulation |
| 74 | • spinosad | Conserve Professional Fire Ant Bait (0.01%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide Bait) | fire ants | 62719-329-AA (8-2-00) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Spinosad-based fire ant baits are recommended by Texas Fire Ant Program (Fire Ant News Nov 03, RIFA). Granular/flake formulation for use in animal husbandry premises, greenhouses, industrial sites, lawns, turf, recreational areas incl golf courses, rights-of-way, uncultivated ag lands. |
| 75 | • spinosad | Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental (11.6%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | late instar Lepidopteran caterpillars | 62719-291-AA (9-25-97) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Conserve is effective in controlling late instar Lepidopteran caterpillars (Bt is effective in controlling earlier instars). Gill et al (Apr 2003) report that tebufenozide (Confirm) and spinosad (Conserve) controlled nearly 100% of bagworm (Thyridopteryx ephemeeraeformis) as compared with 70-80% controlled by carbaryl. CA DPR Product Rept has longer list of target pests. Formulated as a suspension for application on ornamentals and golf course turf. |
| 76 | dicamba | Cool Power Selective (3.6%) | Herbicide | | 228-317-AA-17545 | | CAS 1918-00-9; PC 029801 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group D--Not Classifiable (OPP 7/29/96) | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 77 | copper ethanolamine complexes, mixed | Cutrine-Plus (9%) | Algacide | | 8959-10-AA | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I | | Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use) |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|----|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 78 | chlorothalonil | Daconil Weather Stik (54%) (Daconil 720 Flowable Fungicide) | Fungicide | | 50534-209-AA-10182 | | CAS 1897-45-6; PC 081901 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II; DR2 (Prop65): carcinogen; DR4: PGC; DR5: likely to be carcinogenic to humans (OPP 10/27/97) | | Suspension formulation |
| 79 | DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) | Deet Insect Repellent (100%) | Insecticide (Repellent) | mosquito | 51147-1-AA | | CAS 134-62-3; PC 080301 | L | caution | DR5: Group D-Not Classifiable (OPP 1/4/96) | DEET should not be used in formulations > 30% of active ingredient. | Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use). Formulations should be <= 30%. Caution in using while taking certain medications. |
| 80 | DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) | Deet Sportsman Formula Repel Insect Block | Insecticide (Repellent) | mosquito | 305-40-ZE | | CAS 134-62-3; PC 080301 | A | caution | DR5: Group D-Not Classifiable (OPP 1/4/96) | | Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use). If Agency approvals are required for an individual's choice of personal insect protection products, staff should be educated to limit exposure to the amount needed to repel pest insects, and to use DEET formulations ≤ 30%, to pay attention to cautions re: hazard and efficacy, and to be aware that these products can have interactive effects with prescription and other drugs, and with effects of other disease conditions. Higher percentages of a.i. correlate with longer periods of effectiveness, not with greater efficacy. if exposure to biting insects is for longer duration, ≤ 30% a.i. repellent should be re-applied rather than using higher a.i. formulations. |
| 81 | aluminium phosphide | Degesch Phostoxin Prepac Rope (55%) | Insecticide | many insect spp | 72959-8-AA (9-10-01) | | DPR 484; CAS 20859-73-8; PC 066501 | No | poison/danger | DR1: tox class I | | Stored product fumigant. May be fatal if swallowed. Apply as vapor or volatile liquid. |
| 82 | aluminium phosphide | Degesch Phostoxin Tablets-R (55%) | Insecticide | many insect spp | 72959-4-AA (9-10-01) | | DPR 484; CAS 20859-73-8; PC 066501 | No | poison/danger | DR1: tox class I | | Stored product fumigant. May be fatal if swallowed. Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |
| 83 | aluminium phosphide | Degesch Phostoxin Tablets-R (55%) | Vertebrate Control | rodents, other mammals | 72959-4-AA (9-10-01) | | DPR 484; CAS 20859-73-8; PC 066501 | No | poison/danger | DR1: tox class I | | Stored product fumigant. May be fatal if swallowed. Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |
| 84 | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis (Berliner) subsp Kurstaki, strain SA-11 (3862)</i> | Deliver Biological Insecticide (85%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | lepidoptera | 70051-69-ZB (6-11-02) | | | A | caution | | | See entry for "generic Bt." This granular-flake formulation for use on ornamentals as well as food crops. |
| 85 | deltamethrin | DeltaDust® (0.05%) | Insecticide | ants (including carpenter and fire ants), wasps and bees, cockroaches, fleas, silverfish, ticks, termites, many stored product pests, etc. | | 432-772 | CAS 52918-63-5 | No | | | Contains Quartz (14808-60-7, a product known to the state of CA to cause cancer and therefore use not permitted by CA Prop 65. | 4th generation pyrethroid (class of insecticide). Labelled for use indoors and out in many situations, including hospitals and schools. Ready-to-use formulation with knock-down and residual effect. Kills crawling insects up to 8 months. Crack-and-crevice treatments, voids. Extremely toxic to fish and aquatic inverts. Bayer. |
| 86 | lambda-cyhalothrin | Demand CS (9.7%) | Insecticide | many insect spp | 10182-361-AA (7-23-98) | | DPR 2297; CAS 91465-08-6; PC 128867, 128897 | A | caution | | | 27 products with this ai active in CA. Liquid Concentrate |
| 87 | lambda-cyhalothrin | Demand Pestab Insecticide (10%) | Insecticide | | 10182-387-AA (inactive 12-31-03) | | DPR 2297; CAS 91465-08-6; PC 128867, 128897 | NR | warning | DR1: tox class II | | Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a))

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 88 | diatomaceous earth | Diatect D-20 Insecticide (88%) | Insecticide | 42850-1-AA | | | | A | caution | | | Dust_Powder |
| 89 | diatomaceous earth | Diatect Multipurpose Insecticide II (82.9%) | Insecticide | 42850-4-AA | | | | A | caution | | | Dust_Powder |
| 90 | • indole-3-butyric acid | Dip'n Grow | Hormone | | 64388-1-AA-64388 | | | A | | | | SF IPM=A |
| 91 | diuron | Direx 4L (40%) | Herbicide | | 1812-257-ZA | | CAS 330-54-1; PC 035505 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): carcinogen; DR4: PGC; DR5: known/likely carcinogen | | Flowable Concentrate |
| 92 | • pyriproxyfen | Distance; Spectracide | Insecticide (IGR) | | | | CAS 95737-68-1; PC 129032 | A | | | Approval needed unless designated Reduced Risk formulation is used. | Texas fire ant project lists these products as implied recommended new products for fire ant control (RIFA). See note for Archer™ pyriproxyfen product. |
| 93 | diaphacinone | Ditrac All Weather Blox | Rodenticide | | 12455-80-AA | 12455-80-AA | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. |
| 94 | diaphacinone | Ditrac All Weather Cake | Rodenticide | | 12455-5-ZB | 12455-5-ZB | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. |
| 95 | diphacinone | Ditrac supersize blox | Rodenticide | termites, beetles, carpenter ants | 12455-14-ZA-12455 | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Diphacinone was identified by Erickson and Urban (Rodenticides EPA 02) as one of several rodenticide a.i.s posing greatest overall risk to birds and nontarget mammals and greatest secondary risk to mammalian predators and scavengers that eat animals poisoned with bait. SF IPM=LSF IPM=L. |
| 96 | boric acid | Dr. Moss Liquid Ant Bait J.T. EATON (1%) | Insecticide | | 56-72-AA | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use) |
| 97 | boric acid | Drax Ant Kil Gel (5%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 9444-131-AA | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Gel formulation. |
| 98 | boric acid | Drax Ant Kil PF (5%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 9444-135-AA | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Gel formulation. |
| 99 | boric acid | Drax liquid ant killer (0.5%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 9444-205-AA | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Ready-to-use liquid. |
| 100 | boric acid (orthoboric acid 1%) | Drax Liquidator (1%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 9444-206-ZA | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Ready-to-use liquid. SF IPM=L. |
| 101 | pipronyl butoxide | Drione Insecticide (8%) | Insecticide | | 4816-353-ZB | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95) | | Dust_Powder |
| 102 | • Bti + Methoprene | Duplex | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | mosquito larvae | | | | NR | | | | |
| 103 | • clove oil | EcoExempt EcoPro ? | Herbicide (Post Emergent Alternative) | | | | | A | | | | GRAS. Trials in County of Santa Clara on late vegetative growth |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 104 | polyoxin D Zinc Salt | Endorse WP Turf Fungicide | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 68173-00001 (87-20-97) | | DPR 5788; EPA 146659-78-1; PC230000 | A | not given | | Monitor efficacy. Caution near freshwater. Do not use or dispose in bodies of water. | Polyoxins are a family of chemicals produced by a specific bacterium naturally found in soil. The bacteria are grown commercially, and the polyoxins are then purified in the form of Polyoxin D Zinc Salt. MOA: inhibits the action of an enzyme needed by the target fungi for making chitin, a component of the cell wall. Without chitin, susceptible fungi are unable to continue growing and infecting plant cells. Registered product is a turf fungicide used on golf courses, parks, home lawns, and grounds of commercial and institutional buildings to control the fungus <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , which causes brown patch and large patch disease. Applied as a spray every 1-2 weeks, as needed. The product label reflects the concern for possible harm to freshwater invertebrates and fish by prohibiting the use or disposal of Polyoxin D Zinc Salt in bodies of water (EPA Biopesticides FS) |
| 105 | prodiamine | Endurance (65%) | Herbicide | | 100-834-ZB (12-10-98) 100-834-ZD (8-13-01) | | CAS 29091-21-2; PC 110201 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (Rydex) | | Dry flowable formulation. For grass and broadleaf weeds in ornamental plantings, irrigation ditches, paved areas, rights-of-way, etc. Same as Barricade and Factor. |
| 106 | kinoprene | Enstar II Insect Growth Regulator (s-kinoprene 65.10%) | Insecticide (IGR) | whiteflies, gnats, aphids, mealybugs, and scales | 2724- 476-AA (8-20-98) | | CAS 65733-20-2; PC 107502 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | Approval required unless in a containerized bait formulation, retrieved after useful life of the bait | Liquid concentrate formulation. Use indoors (e.g., greenhouses, atriums) on ornamentals flowers and shrubs. See notes and references given with Altosid Liquid and hydroprene products. Synonyms (chem name) for a.i.: (2-propynyl (S)-(2E, 4E))-3,7,11 -trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate). SF IPM=L |
| 107 | spinosad | Entrust Naturalyte (80% WP) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | many insect spp listed | 62719-282-AA (4-17-03) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | Spinosad produced from aerobic fermentation of the actinomycete <i>Saccaropolyspora spinosa</i> , using vegetable flours, oils, sugars as production media. Some uses of spinosad classified by US EP as RR/OP Alt as part of IR-4. Recommended IPM a.i. Unique MOA (Group 5 Insecticide), affecting insect nervous system at the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, causing rapid excitation leading to paralysis. Acts by contact & ingestion, with both quick knockdown & residual effects, enabling timely response to action thresholds. Comparable efficacy as synthetic products against many pests (eg lepid, leafminer, thrips) at egg/larval stages. Studies show (a) does not affect sucking insects or many beneficial predators, (b) < impact on beneficials than pests, so beneficials rebound quickly, (c) best to wait 48 hrs after application before releasing beneficials, (d) longer lasting control than Bt, (e) direct spray but not residuals toxic to honeybees, other pollinators, parasitic wasps. Entrust (Dow) approved by OMRI, USDA Nat Organic Program. (product pamphlet; Thompson et al 2003; US EPA Spinosad Factsheet; |
| 108 | meat meal | Envirodyn product mix of meat meal and red pepper | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | | PC 100628 | A | | | Monitor efficacy | Reg by Envirodyne since 1996 to repel rabbits, raccoons, deer from agricultural crops and ornamentals. Meat meal is sterilized and considered safe for its intended use, which does not involve direct contact with food. Meat meal is often used in animal feed and in fertilizer. LCL Caution re: BSE/vCJD. Product is in a bag that is hung on plants or stakes and releases repellent. Formulated with Red Pepper, which keeps animals such as dogs and coyotes away from the bag containing the meat meal. |
| 109 | <i>Pseudomonas aureofaciens</i> Strain Tx-1 | EPA provisionally approved one trade product until early in 2001, pending submission by the registrant, Eco Soil Systems, of specific toxicity and pathogenicity studies. Current status unclear. | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | | | PC 006473 | NR | | | Monitor efficacy | Naturally occurring bacterium, widespread in soil esp near plant roots, used for controlling various fungal diseases of golf course turf (including <i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i> --dollar spot, <i>Collectotrichum graminicola</i> --anthracnose, <i>Pythium aphanadematum</i> --pythium, <i>Microdochium nivale</i> --pink snow mold). Available evidence suggests that P.a. strain Tx-1 presents minimal risks to NTO. However, EPA is requiring specific toxicity and pathogenicity studies on the effects of <i>Pseudomonas aureofaciens</i> strain Tx-1 on aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Because there have been no adverse effects seen on the 200 U.S golf courses that have been using this microbe, it is likely that no permanent ecological damage will occur during the two years it will take EPA to obtain and evaluate the additional data required from the registrant. Microbes are grown in a production facility at the golf course, and are then distributed through the golf course irrigation system. To maximize the effectiveness of the pesticide and to minimize exposure to humans and wildlife, the pesticide is normally applied in the evening or at night. (EPA Biopesticides FS) |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 110 | iron phosphate (ferric phosphate) | Escar-Go! (1%) | Molluscide | snails & slugs | 67702-3-AA-56872 (10-26-00) | 67702-3-11656 | DPR 5014; CAS 10045-86-0 | A | | | Moderately irritating to eyes. Do not apply directly to water. | This product is a Gardens Alive granular flake formulation. Active ingredient ferric phosphate (aka iron phosphate) is used as a food and feed supplement particularly in bread enrichment (MSDS 433). It is the only a.i. recommended for slug and snail control (metaldehyde baits should not be used because poisonous pellets are attractive to children and pets). However, a number of management interventions, biocontrols, and products (such as copper barriers that create an electric charge with slug slime) are recommended by various IPM programs (see for example San Francisco Environment Snails & Slugs Factsheet < http://www.ci.sf.ca.us/sfenvironment/aboutus/toxics/ipm/snails.htm >). |
| 111 | AOS (alpha-olefin sulfonate sodium), 6.91%, + Mustard Seed Powder, 10.89% | Exit Concentrate Rodenticide (6.91% AOS + 10.89% mustard seed powder) | Rodenticide (RR) | burrowing rodents, eg Richardson/ Wyoming ground squirrel | Not registered in CA | Approved by US EPA as EH-2001 | AOS DPR 5843; CAS 68439-57-6; no PC | NR | | | Cautions re: application only to burrows occupied by target pest and not to empty burrows or burrows occupied by non-pest animals. | Complex mix of a.i.s: food grade mustard and long chain sulfonic acids such as are used in cosmetics and personal cleaning products. MOA: asphyxiation. A field solution is made by diluting the concentrate with water and applying it via a perforated cone and aspirator foam nozzle into the burrow entrance(s) until the burrow system appears full of foam. EH-2001 approved by US EPA Mar 24, 2003 as RR Rodenticide for control of the Richardson/Wyoming ground squirrel. Produced by Exit Holdings. Only reference to chemical or trade name (other than EH-2001) was found in Health Canada documents "Exit ISP Regulatory Note REG2003-04" accessed from < http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/english/pdf/reg/reg2003-04-e.pdf > and "New Joint Review Reduced Risk Rodenticide" accessed at < www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/english/pdf/nafta/naftajr/nafta-exit-regjr-april2003-e.pdf >. CA DPR registers AOS as Corn Foam adjuvant 64898-50001-AA |
| 112 | AOS (alpha-olefin sulfonate sodium), 6.91%, + Muster Seed Powder, 10.89% | EXIT™ Integrated Systems Product (ISP) | Rodenticide (RR) | burrowing rodents, eg Richardson/ Wyoming ground squirrel | Not registered in CA | Approved by US EPA as EH-2001 | DPR 5843; CAS 68439-57-6; no PC | NR | | | Cautions re: application only to burrows occupied by target pest and not to empty burrows or burrows occupied by non-pest animals. | See entry for Exit Concentrate |
| 113 | <i>Microsphaeropsis amarantii</i> | experimental, pre-commercial stage | Herbicide (Post Emergent Biological) | | | | | NR | | | | Pathogen of water hemp, a weed exhibiting resistance to a wide range of herbicide chemistries. Smith and Hallett (2003) are investigating its integration into weed management systems. |
| 114 | novaluron | Exterra (Termatocide) | Insecticide (IGR) | termites | | | DPR 5754; CAS 116714-46-6; PC 124002 | NR | | | | See notes for the novaluron product Rimon. |
| 115 | methoprene/hydramethylnon | Extinguish Plus | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR/Bait) | fire ants | | | | NR | | hydramethylnon: DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | IPM Coordinator approval required for Plans of Work that include this product, because of flags raised by hydramethylnon. Given lower rates of use in this formulation and pre-mix, appears to be preferred option when interventions are needed. | See notes re: methoprene under Altosid Liquid. Extinguish® Plus will be released by Wellmark Int in 2004 as a pre-blended product (0.365% hydramethylnon/0.250% s-methoprene) combining the faster-acting metaboloc inhibitor with the slower-but-longer acting IGR bait, applied at half rates of each with superior performance. Pre-mix reduced applicator exposure. Registered for use in residential and commercial property, container or nursery stock, sod farms, commercial turf, landscape areas, golf courses, and other noncropland areas such as airports, roadsides, cemeteries, commercial grounds, parks, kennels, school grounds, athletic fields, camgrounds, and other recreational areas, as well as grounds surrounding poultry houses, corrals and other animal holding areas. It is not registered for pasture and range land applications. However, this use is now included on the revised 2003 Amdro® Pro Fire Ant Bait label (http://www.cdms.net/manuf/1prod.asp?pd=4236&lc=2) directing mix with Extinguish. See Extinguish Professional Fire Ant Bait entry for information about this mix. (Fire Ant News Feb 04) |
| 116 | methoprene | Extinguish Professional Fire Ant Bait (5%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR/Bait) | fire ants | 2724-475-ZA (8-22-00) | | Methoprene DPR 1784, CAS 40596-69-8, PC 105401 | A | caution | | | See notes re: methoprene under Altosid Liquid. See Extinguish Plus for information about pre-mix. Previously, the Texas fire ant program recommended 50%-50% mix of Extinguish with hydramethylnon baits for fire ant control (Nestor 2003; RIFA). Extinguish is a US EPA-approved treatment for the Imported Fire Ant Quarantine (FR 68 (199):59307-8, cited in Fire Ant News Nov 03) |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|----------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 117 | SF glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Ezject Selective Injection Herbicide Capsules (83.5%) | Herbicide (woody stumps) | | 524-435-AA (inactive 12-31-03) | | | NR | caution | DR4: PGC | Use only where mechanical removal or biodegradation is insufficient or ineffective. | See Appendices: Glyphosate isopropylamine salt, and Rights-of-Way. Note that glufosinate-ammonium, glyphosate isopropylamine salt, and glyphosate-trimesium are on PGC list, while glyphosate diammonium salt and monoammonium salt are not. SF IPM=L, for use on tree stumps by injection. |
| 118 | Beauveria bassiana ATCC 74040 | Fermone Naturalis L-225 | Insecticide (Microbial) | | Not registered in CA | | DPR 3948; CAS 63428-82-0; PC 128817, 128818, 128924 | NR | | | | For information about B. bassiana, see Baits Motel, Stay Awhile. |
| 119 | spinosad | Fertilome® Come and Get It | Insecticide (Bait) | fire ants | | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | NR | | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Spinosad-based fire ant baits are recommended by Texas Fire Ant Program (Fire Ant News Nov 03, RIFA). This product is not registered in CA as of Mar 04. |
| 120 | brodifacoum | Final Blox (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 12455-89-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex. SF IPM=L, with caution re: secondary poisoning and site specific limits. |
| 121 | brodifacoum | Final Rodenticide (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 12455-90-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex. |
| 122 | brodifacoum | Final Rodenticide Place pac (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 12455-94-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex. |
| 123 | brodifacoum | Final Rodenticide Ready to Use Place Pac (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 12455-91-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex. |
| 124 | iron phosphate (ferric phosphate) | First Choice® Sluggo Slug and Snail Bait (1%) | Molluscide | snails & slugs | 67702-3-AA-11656 (7-22-98) | 67702-3-11656 | DPR 5014; CAS 10045-86-0 | A | | | Moderately irritating to eyes. Do not apply directly to water. | Manuf: Western Farm Service (559-438-6133). See <http://www.biconet.com/crawlers/infosheets/SluggoLabel.pdf> and <http://www.biconet.com/crawlers/infosheets/SluggoMSDS.pdf>. See Escar-Go! For information about iron phosphate and slug/snail control. SF IPM=A |
| 125 | trifloxystrobin | Flint Fungicide | Fungicide (RR) | | 264- 777-AA (02/19/04) | | DPR 5321; CAS 141517-21-7; PC 129112 | A | | | | See entry for Compass. Labelled for use primarily on veg. crops |
| 126 | trifloxystrobin | Flint Fungicide (50%) | Fungicide (RR) | | 3125- 559-AA (06/25/01) | | DPR 5321; CAS 141517-21-7; PC 129112 | A | | | | See entry for Compass. Labelled for use primarily on trees and tree crops |
| 127 | sulfonamide | FluorGuard Ant Control Bait | Insecticide (Bait) | ants | 1812-348-AA-279 | | | A | caution | | | |
| 128 | mancozeb | Fore WSP Turf and Ornamental (80%) | Fungicide | | 707-240-AA | | CAS 8018-01-7; PC 014504 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): carcinogen; DR5: Group B2-probable carcinogen (OPP 06/09/99) | | Wettable_ Powder |
| 129 | methyl anthranilate | Fruitshield (26.4%) | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | birds | 66550-1-AA-8708 (5-22-00) | | DPR 3971; CAS134-20-3; PC128725 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | | See notes for Rejex-It Migrate. Liquid concentrate formulation. |
| 130 | aluminium phosphide | Fumitoxin Pellets(55%) | Insecticide | many arthropod spp | 72959-2-AA (9-20-02) | | DPR 484; CAS 20859-73-8; PC 066501 | No | poison/d anger | DR1: tox cat 1; DR6: Endangered spp | | Stored product fumigant. May be fatal if swallowed. Hazardous to endangered and threatened spp. Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 131 | aluminium phosphide | Fumitoxin Tablets (55%) | Insecticide | many arthropod spp | 72959-1-AA-5857 (9-20-02) | | DPR 484; CAS 20859-73-8; PC 066501 | No | poison/danger | DR1: tox cat 1; DR6: Endangered spp | | Stored product fumigant. Also apply to ant, wasp and rodent mounds. May be fatal if swallowed. Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |
| 132 | aluminium phosphide | Fumitoxin Tablets (55%) | Rodenticide | rodents, other mammals | 72959-1-AA-5857 (9-20-02) | | DPR 484; CAS 20859-73-8; PC 066501 | No | poison/danger | DR1: tox cat 1; DR6: Endangered spp | | Stored product fumigant. Also apply to ant, wasp and rodent mounds. May be fatal if swallowed. Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |
| 133 | isoxaben | Gallery 75 Dry Flowable | Herbicide (Pre-Emergent) | | 62719-145-AA | | CAS 82558-50-7; PC125851 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C—possible carcinogen (OPP 1/4/89) | | |
| 134 | isoxaben | Gallery T&V (75%) | Herbicide (Pre-Emergent) | | 62719-145-ZA | | CAS 82558-50-7; PC125851 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C—possible carcinogen (OPP 1/4/89) | | Dry Flowable |
| 135 | iron phosphate (ferric phosphate) | Garden Safe Brand Slug & Snail Bait (1%) | Molluscide | snails & slugs | 67702-3-AA-39609 (1-22-02) | 67702-3-11656 | DPR 5014; CAS 10045-86-0 | A | | | Moderately irritating to eyes. | Schultz Co. Solid bait formulation. See Escar-Go! For information about iron phosphate and slug/snail control. |
| 136 | thiram and 1-naphthaleneacetamide | Garden Tech Rootone Rooting Hormone with Fungicide (4.04% thiram, 0.20% hormone0) | Fungicide & PGR | | 264-499-AA-71004 (2-5-99) | | | A | caution | | | dust-powder formulation. SF IPM=L. Notes problem with mixing and storage due to talc. Limits to nursery use only |
| 137 | triclopyr triethylamine salt | Garlon 4 (61.6%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 62719-40-ZB | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for targeted treatments to reduce risk. | Use on ailanthus and arundo, for which there are not good non-chemical alternatives. SF IPM =L for two triclopyr products, stipulating that Turflon Ester may be used for targeted treatment of turf, with exemption required for broadcast uses, and that Garlon-4 may be used for targeted treatment of invasive exotics in parks, natural areas and rights-of-way. |
| 138 | difethialone | Generation Mini Blocks | Rodenticide | | 7173-218-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and notes about difethialone in entry for Generation Pellets (7173-205-AA). SF IPM=L |
| 139 | difethialone | Generation Pellets | Rodenticide | | 7173-205-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Difethialone was identified by Erickson and Urban (Rodenticides EPA 02) as one of several rodenticide a.i.s posing greatest overall risk to birds and nontarget mammals and to birds consuming baits, as well as to avian predators and scavengers that feed on animals poisoned with bait. SF IPM=L |
| 140 | difethialone | Generation Pellets Placepacks | Rodenticide | | 7173-206-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and notes about difethialone in entry for Generation Pellets (7173-205-AA). |
| 141 | difethialone | Generation Rodenticide Bait Packs (Pellets) | Rodenticide | | 7173-211-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and notes about difethialone in entry for Generation Pellets (7173-205-AA). |
| 142 | hydramethylnon | Genrol Aerosol (0.36%) | Insecticide (IGR) | | 2724-484-ZA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). Formulation is ready-to-use liquid. |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 143 | hydroprene (ethyl(2E,4E,7S)-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate) | Genrol IGR Concentrate (9%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | | 2724-351-ZA | | CAS 65733-18-8; PC 128966 | A | caution | | | See notes and references given with Altosid Liquid and other hydroprene products. Zocon. SF IPM=A |
| 144 | hydroprene (ethyl(2E,4E,7S)-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate) | Genrol Point Source Roach Control Device (90.6%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | | 2724-469-ZA | | CAS 65733-18-8; PC 128966 | A | caution | | | S-Hydroprene has been reg for indoor uses since 1986 as fogger, spray, impregnated disc, primarily targeting cockroaches (9 products). See notes and references given with Altosid Liquid. CA DPR Product Database describes product as a ready-to-use solution. IPM Coordinator requested containerized bait formulation; however, unable to find reference to containerized bait formulation (labelled for paint, fog, spray application). Skin/eye irritant, requiring appl protection. |
| 145 | • spinosad | GF-120 Naturalyte* Fruit Fly Bait (0.2%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide Bait) | fruit fly | 62719- 359-AA (1-8-03) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Experimental registration for GF-120 (2%), 62719-1013-EE valid 5-8-01 to 12-23-02. Formulated as a flowable concentrate for application as spray or bait (paste) on many fruit and veg crops, nut trees and ornamentals. |
| 146 | • spinosad | GF-120 NF Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait (0.2%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide Bait) | fruit fly | 62719-498-AA (1-8-03) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Experimental registration for GF-120 (2%), 62719-1013-EE valid 5-8-01 to 12-23-02. Formulated as a flowable concentrate for application as spray or bait (paste) on many fruit and veg crops, nut trees, ground covers, and ornamentals. |
| 147 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Glyfos (41%) | Herbicide | | 524-445-AA-4787 | | | No | warning | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (i.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA)y. Liquid Concentrate |
| 148 | oxyfluorfen | Goal 1.6E (19.4%) | Herbicide | 707-174-AA | | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 149 | bromethalin | Gold Crest Vengeance Rodenticide Small Bait Packs | Vertebrate Control | rodents | 432-748-AA (inactive 12-31-94) | | 2288 | NR | caution | | | |
| 150 | • oil | Golden Bear 1111 larvicidal oil | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | mosquito larvae | | | | NR | | | | |
| 151 | • methyl anthranilate | Goosechase (26.4%) | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | birds | 66550-1-ZA-8708 (5-22-00) | | DPR 3971; CAS134-20-3; PC128725 | No | | | | See notes for Rejex-It Migrate |
| 152 | • hydramethylnon | Grant's Kills Total Ant Killer Bait | Insecticide (Bait) | acrobat ants, Argentine ants, bigheaded ants, carpenter ants, cornfield ants, crazy ants, field ants, fire ants , ghost ants, harvester ants, odorous house ants, pavement ants, pharoah ants, Texas leafcutting ants and thief ants. | ? | 73342-2-1663 | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). Grant's bait was referenced by Texas fire ant program (Fire Ant News Nov 03) as a sub-registered product of Amdro Insecticide Ant Bait produced by Grant Labs. Formulation = old Amdro® Leafcutter Ant Bait. |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 153 | fatty acids | Greenscape™ | Herbicide (Post Emergent Alternative) | | | | | NR | | | Evaluate efficacy and cost under use conditions. | See Addendum: Rights-of-Way and Other Weed Control. Under test conditions found to be among most effective plant-based products, particularly under dry conditions, but less effective and more costly than RoundUp (Caltrans 02). |
| 154 | thyme | Herbal Aphid Control (1.05% +0.36% mint) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | homopterans | 8709- 7-AA (10/31/01) | | DPR 2330; PC 128894; CAS 84292-51-1 | A | caution | | Monitor efficacy | The single approved product kills aphids within 5 minutes of contact and is then washed off with a water spray. Used for controlling aphids on ornamental plants in ponds and other aquatic sites. No known toxic effects. |
| 155 | azoxystrobin | Heritage Fungicide (50%) | Fungicide | | 100-1093-AA (4-15-03) | | DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exempted uses are allowed, restrict from use near fresh, estuarine or salt water, or when/where potential exists for runoff to water bodies. Because of persistence, restrict to early dry season applications (>2 mn before rains expected) and to places where flow to groundwater is slow. | For information about azoxystrobin, see entry for Abound Flowable (22.9%) (10182- 415-ZA). Heritage is formulated as dry flowable for application to or into soil, by spray, chemigation, or as turf drench, as preventative or at first sign of disease. Labelled for forest trees, ornamentals as well as ag crops. |
| 156 | azoxystrobin | Heritage Fungicide (50%) | Fungicide | | 10182-408-AA (5-15-97) | | DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exempted uses are allowed, restrict from use near fresh, estuarine or salt water, or when/where potential exists for runoff to water bodies. Because of persistence, restrict to early dry season applications (>2 mn before rains expected) and to places where flow to groundwater is slow. | For information about azoxystrobin, see entry for Abound Flowable (22.9%) (10182- 415-ZA). Heritage is formulated as dry flowable for application to or into soil, by spray, chemigation, or as turf drench, as preventative or at first sign of disease. |
| 157 | putrescent whole egg solids | Hinder | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | | | A | | | | Formulated into dusts and liquids for application to plants to repel Roosevelt elk, deer, and mountain beaver |
| 158 | warfarin | Hopkins Rodex Pelleted Bait with coated Warfarin (0.03%) | Rodenticide | | 2393-388-AA | | | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox | | Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet |
| 159 | capsaicin oleoresin (= capsaicin in oleoresin of capsicum) | Hot Pepper Wax Insect Repellent for Plants (0.0014%) | Insecticide (Repellant) | | 67238-1-AA | | CA DRP 470; CAS 404-86-4; PC 070701 | A | caution | | | See list of capsicum (capsaicin) products in US EPA list, Biopesticides, p12 (2002) and entry for Bonide Hot Pepper Wax Insect Repellant for Plants (4-395-AA). |
| 160 | endothal, mono (N,N-dimethyl akylamine salt) | Hydrothol-191 (53%) | Herbicide | 4581-174-AA | Herbicide | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I | | Liquid Concentrate |
| 161 | endothal, mono (N,N-dimethyl akylamine salt) | Hydrothol-191 (53%) | Herbicide | 4581-174-ZA | Herbicide | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I | | Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use) |
| 162 | lambda-cyhalothrin | Impasse Termite Blocker (0.77%) | Insecticide (Barrier) | termites | | 100-1066 | DPR 2297; CAS 91465-08-6; PC 128867, 128897 | NR | | | | Approved by US EPA as RR, Oct 02. Intended for installation during construction. Termite Blockers is applied around plumbing, electrical and other utility penetrations; Termite System is applied under concrete, before the concrete is poured. Impasse Termite Blocker is made from a uniform multi-layer polymer film with the insecticide on the interior, surrounded by layers of impervious polymers that also act as UV protectors. Efficacy enhanced by building design providing mechanical barrier to termites. |

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| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 163 | • lambda-cyhalothrin | Impasse Termite System | Insecticide (Barrier) | termites | | ? | DPR 2297; CAS 91465-08-6; PC 128867, 128897 | NR | | | | See entry for Impasse Termite Blocker |
| 164 | | Induce (Helena) | Adjuvant | | 5905-50066-AA | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 165 | • methoxyfenozide | Intrepid 2F, 22.6% | Insecticide (IGR) | | 62719- 442-AA | | | No | | DR4: PGC | | Methoxyfenozide is a 2nd generation molt accelerating compound (MAC) that mimics ecdysone activity, selectively in Lepidoptera. I.e., does not affect beneficials. Effective more rapidly in Lepid than other IGRs. Rapid activity permits more sensitive timing of application. (Thompson et al. 2003). Intrepid 2F is a Dow product reg in CA May 29, 2003 (contact Andrew Yokoyama). |
| 166 | • pheromone | IPM Tech "attract and kill" products | Insecticide (Attractant) | e.g., Black Legged Tick (principal Lyme disease vector in NA) | | | | A | | | Monitor efficacy. Use of pheromone baits and traps do not require pre-approval, unless IPM Coordinator determines that the particular product is not effective or has negative ecological/pest control consequences. | Product under development will use "attract and kill" approach, incorporating pheromone with minute amounts (i.e., droplets) of insecticide bait. Reduces exposure by drawing target pest to the toxin, rather than broadcasting through the environment with hope of coming into contact with the pest. See discussion of "attract and kill" approach in narrative and IPMTech website <www.ipmtech.com>. While pheromone products are exempt from CA DPR pesticide registration, attract and kill products will likely require registration because of pesticide toxin in mix. |
| 167 | • deer pheromone to attract ticks | IPMTech product under development | Insecticide (Attractant) | ticks | | pheromone, exempt from EPA registration | pheromone, exempt from registration | NR | | | Use of pheromone baits and traps do not require pre-approval, unless IPM Coordinator determines that the particular product is not effective or has negative ecological/pest control consequences. | Under development by IPM Tech Tick research project to identify chemicals produced by deer, which cause ticks to congregate along deer trails in the forest. |
| 168 | SF polybutene | J.T. Eaton 4 the Birds (80%) | Vertebrate Repellent | | 8254-1-ZA-56 | | | A | | | | SF IPM=A |
| 169 | diaphacinone | J.T. Eaton Answer for Control of Pocket Gopher (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 56-57-ZA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. SF IPM=L, limiting use to structures and areas with high cultural or landmark value. |
| 170 | diaphacinone | J.T. Eaton Bait Block with Apple flavorizer (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 56-41-ZA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. SF IPM=L, noting concern over secondary poisoning and site specific limits |
| 171 | ? boric acid | J.T. Eaton's answer the liquid bait system with activator/Advance Liquid Ant Bait (1%) | Insecticide (Bait) | ants | 56-72-AA-499 | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Liquid ready-to-use formulation. See "Dr Moss's..." Boric Acid dust is a hazard. |
| 172 | • <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki</i> , strain SA-11 (3862) | Javelin WG (85%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | lepidoptera | 70051-66-AA (9-26-01) | | | A | caution | | | See entry for "generic Bt." This granular-flake formulation for use on ornamentals as well as food crops. |
| 173 | mineral oil | JMS Stylet Oil - Organic (97.1%) | Fungicide | | 65564-1-ZA | | | A | caution | | | Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide. |

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| 174 | mineral oil | JMS Stylet Oil - Organic (97.1%) | Insecticide/ Miticide | | 65564-1-ZA | | | A | caution | | | Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide. |
| 175 | petroleum distillates, refined | JMS Stylet Oil (97.1%) | Fungicide | | 65564-1-AA | | | L | caution | | If option is present, select oils that are not petroleum distillates or that are more highly refined. Plan of work approval required for use of petroleum oils and distillates, except in spot treatment. | Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide. More highly refined petroleum oils are more environmentally benign than unrefined/less refined. SF IPM=A |
| 176 | petroleum distillates, refined | JMS Stylet Oil (97.1%) | Insecticide/ Miticide | | 65564-1-AA | | | L | caution | | See notes for JMS Stylet Oil (97.1% fungicide). | Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide. SF IPM=A |
| 177 | potassium bicarbonate | Kaligreen | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 70231-1-AA | | PC 073508 | A | | | Monitor efficacy | Potassium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate (073505) are naturally occurring compounds that are not expected to have adverse effects on humans or the environment when used as fungicides. Use as an alternative to more toxic fungicides currently on the market. (EPA Biopesticides FS) SF IPM=A |
| 178 | diazinon | Knox Out 2 FM (23%) | Insecticide | | 4581-335-AA | | | No | caution | DR3: OP; DR4: PGC | | Microencapsulated |
| 179 | diazinon | Knox Out 2 FM (23%) | Insecticide | | 4581-335-ZA | | | No | caution | DR3: OP; DR4: PGC | | G0 |
| 180 | copper | K-TEA | Algaecide | | 1812-307-ZA | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | | Flowable Concentrate |
| 181 | <i>Lagenidium giganteum California Strain</i> | Lagenidium Giganteum Mycelium & Oospores (40%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae | 56984-1-AA (4-22-93) | | DPR 3001; CAS none; PC 129084 | A | caution | | | See notes for Lagenex AS re: L. giganteum |
| 182 | <i>Lagenidium giganteum California Strain</i> | Lagenex AS (40%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae | 69592- 2-AA (11-12-96) | | DPR 3001; CAS none; PC 129084 | A | caution | | | Naturally occurring aquatic fungus initially isolated from mosquito larvae in SE US (North Carolina, Georgia). L. giganteum infects and kills mosquito larvae in freshwater environments such as stormwater and drainage systems, wildlife ponds, tires and other small containers that collect water, margins of rivers and streams, rice fields, soybean fields, and ponds. Host specific, infecting only several species of mosquitoes, not NTOs. As with all public health pesticides, all approved products have met EPA' s stringent standards for effectiveness as well as safety. Registered by CA Department Health Services Agraquest, Inc.1991; as of November 2000, there were 3 registered EUPs with this ai. See Maffei 1997. |
| 183 | acoustic larvicide | Larvasonic (New Mountain Innovations) | Insecticide (Larvicide) Device | mosquito larvae | exempt | | EPA Registered Product | A | na | | Evaluate efficacy and cost under use conditions. | New product. Information at www.larvasonic.com. Need for efficacy and cost-effectiveness evaluation as larvicide alternative. |

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| 184 | • lemon eucalyptus, oil of | Lemon Eucalyptus Insect Repellent, 30% | Insecticide (Attract/Repel) | | 305-56-ZA | | | A | | | No Agency approvals should be required for an individual's choice of personal insect protection products. However, staff should be educated to limit exposure to any such product to amount needed to repel pest insects, to pay attention to cautions re: hazard and efficacy, and to be aware that these products can have interactive effects with prescription and other drugs, and with effects of other disease conditions. | Efficacy reports are mixed for herbal repellents (see WNV Bibliography). Application is to human body, presumably as alternative to DEET-based products. Discussed in US EPA Biopesticide Factsheet "Plant Oils" and in Dec 1993 RED "Flower and Plant Oils." Use sites for eucalyptus (lemon eucalyptus is not specified): cats, dogs, humans and their clothing, homes for purpose of repelling mites, specified insects, including fleas and mosquitoes. As of Dec93 publication of RED, only 1 eucalyptus oil product – an herbal flea collar for pets – was registered by US EPA. However, Feb 02 CA DPR approved this products for application to human skin in gel, paste or cream formulation. It is noted to cause skin sensitization reaction and to be corrosive, damaging eyes. |
| 185 | bromadiolone | Maki Mini Block (0.10%) | Rodenticide | | 7173-202-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. SF IPM=L, noting site specific limits and high concern over secondary poisoning. |
| 186 | bromadiolone | Maki Parffin Block (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 7173-189-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. |
| 187 | bromadiolone | Maki Rat and Mouse Meal Bait (Packs) (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 7173-171-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. |
| 188 | bromadiolone | Maki Rat and Mouse Meal Bait for Indoor & Outdoor Rodent Control (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 7173-186-ZA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. |
| 189 | halosulfuron-methyl | Manage Turf (75%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-465-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (i.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | Sulfonylurea. Monsanto Product. Recommend water soluble pouch formulations. |
| 190 | imidacloprid | Marathan Granular (75%) | Insecticide | | 3125-421-AA | | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | See Merit Same CDPR Product Code |
| 191 | SF imidacloprid | Marathon 1% Granular Greenhouse and Nursery | Insecticide | white flies in nurseries | 3125-452-AA-59807 | | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. SF IPM=L, noting a 1-year limit, nursery use but not in propagation beds. Recommends "try Endeavor" but this product is not on the SF IPM list. |
| 192 | • fipronil | Maxforce Ant Killer Bait Gel | Insecticide (Bait) | | | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrade MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432-01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). High moisture formula includes carbohydrates that attract variety of ant spp. System includes reservoirs containing 27 grams of bait 1/2 gram per placement) used with Maxforce Bait Injector for crack and crevice application indoors and out. Bayer product (www.BayerProCentral.com). Packaging similar to Maxforce Roach Killer Bait Gel: 4 reservoirs/box, 5 boxes/case. |

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| 193 | hydramethylnon | Maxforce Ant Killer Bait Stations (1%) | Insecticide (Bait) | ants | 64248-2-ZA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). |
| 194 | fipronil | Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (0.001%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 432-01264 | 432-01264 | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrad ate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | If exemptions are granted for fire ant control, select products recommended by the Texas Fire Ant Project (Nester et al 2003). Consider exemptions for risk reduction purposes only (e.g. risks from biting, risks of structural damage), not nuisance control, with restrictions limiting applications to non- rainy season and places with limited potential for rapid runoff or channeling to groundwater. | While fipronil is a possible carcinogen, its photodegradate MB46513 (120067-83-6 600050) is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans (OPP 12/6/00). US EPA classified several of Rhone-Polenc's fipronil products used for fire ant control in turf and potting mix as RR/OP alternatives, during period Dec 00-May 02 (RR4'03). Fipronil is CA TAC (candidate) and developmental toxin. Formulation is Bayer Product. 1 plastic reservoir |
| 195 | fipronil | Maxforce FC Ant Bait Stations | Insecticide (Bait) | ants | 64248-10-ZA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrad ate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432- 01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). Formulation is SF IPM=L. |
| 196 | fipronil | Maxforce FC Ant Killer Bait Gel | Insecticide (Bait) | ants | 64248-21-ZA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrad ate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432- 01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). |
| 197 | fipronil | Maxforce FC Large Roach Bait Stations (0.03%) | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 64248-12-ZA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrad ate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432- 01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). Formulation is a Bayer product, 0.03% fipronil. Many other comparable formulations. |
| 198 | fipronil | Maxforce FC Roach Bait Stations (0.05%) | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 64248-11-ZA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrad ate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432- 01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). Formulation is SF IPM=L. |

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| 199 | fipronil | Maxforce FC Roach Killer Bait Gel (0.01%) | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 64248-14-AA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrade MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432-01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). |
| 200 | hydramethylnon | Maxforce Fine Granule Insect Bait (1%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 64248-19-AA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). |
| 201 | • imidacloprid | Maxforce Granular Fly Bait™ | Insecticide (Bait) | flies | | | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. The Maxforce Fly Bait attracts flies for up to 30 days by means of smell, pheromone, color, and sugar base. Labeled for use around outside of structures and partially enclosed or protected areas, including commercial and agricultural production facilities. Can be applied as a broadcast treatment, placed in bait stations or dissolved in water to paint on surfaces. Formula contains Bitrex™ bittering agent as repellent to non-target spp. |
| 202 | hydramethylnon | Maxforce Granular Insect Bait (Professional Insect Control) (1%) | Insecticide (Bait) | pharoah and Argentine ants | 64248-6-ZA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). SF IPM=L*, noting limit to outdoor use in containers as part of a comprehensive baiting program. |
| 203 | fipronil | Maxforce Liquid Bait (0.0%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 64248-17-AA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrade MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432-01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). |
| 204 | hydramethylnon | Maxforce Roach Killer Bait Gel (2.15%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 64248-5-AA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). |
| 205 | hydramethylnon | Maxforce Roach Killer Bait Stations (1%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 64248-3-ZA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 206 | hydramethylnon | Maxforce Roach Killer Bait Stations (2%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 64248-1-ZA | | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). Formulation is 2.15% hydramethylnon in 4 pre-filled plastic containers. |
| 207 | fludioxonil | Medallion | Fungicide | | 100-769-AA | | | No | | DR4: PGC | | Syngenta product used for control of fungal diseases in turfgrass (golf courses, lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds and cemeteries, etc. It is packaged in 1 oz water soluble packets, for applicator safety. US EPA designated a fludioxonil Novartis product used on turf as RR Mar 01. |
| 208 | fludioxonil | Medallion, 50% a.i. | Fungicide | | 100-98060-EE | | | No | | DR4: PGC | | Syngenta product used for control of fungal diseases in turfgrass (golf courses, lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds and cemeteries, etc. It is packaged in 1 oz water soluble packets, for applicator safety. US EPA designated a fludioxonil Novartis product used on turf as RR Mar 01. |
| 209 | imidacloprid | Merit 75 WP (75%) | Insecticide | termites | 3125-421-AA | | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | Neonicotinoids interact with insect nicotine acetylcholine receptors (nAChR), with greater affinity than to vertebrate receptors, which differentiates these products from earlier generation nicotinoids. Recommended for IPM programs as lower risk OP alternatives. Acetamiprid more effective for foliar applications; imidacloprid, for soil applications (Ishaaya et al 2001, 2003). See Marathan Granular (=CDPR product code) |
| 210 | piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins | Microcare PT 175 | Insecticide | | 499-381-AA | | CAS 51-03-6; PC 067501 | No | | DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95) | | SF IPM=L*, for "spot spray for knockdown in high priority areas." |
| 211 | <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> (Giant Knotweed) | Milsana Bioprotectant Concentrate (5%) | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 72179-2-AA (2-6-04) | | DPR 5823; CAS none; PC 055809 | A | caution | | Monitor efficacy | When sprayed on plants early in their development, extract of <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> (giant knotweed, a member of the buckweed family) causes the plants to activate an internal defense system that prevents growth of certain fungi, especially powdery mildew and gray mold. The extract is approved for use on ornamental plants grown in greenhouses. (EPA Biopesticides FS) |
| 212 | spinosad | Monterey Garden Insect Spray (0.5%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | many insect spp listed | 62719-314-AA-54705 (3-14-02) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Liquid concentrate spray formulation for application on fruit, veg, ornamentals. |
| 213 | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner), Subsp. <i>israelensis</i> , Serotype H-14 | Mosquito Dunk | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae & psychodid flies (filter flies, drain moths, hairy moths) | 6218-47-ZB (2-11-91) | 6218-47 (rev 2-24-03) | DPR 3857; CAS 68038-7-1; PC 006401 | A | caution | | | Effective for microbial control, esp of early instars, and esp in artificial containers (troughs, old tires, etc.). Formulation is a condensed briquet, so there is no dust. US EPA expanded label for use as mosquito larvicide in animal troughs (Feb 03). Not recommended for use in natural systems where there are established mosquito predators. SF IPM=A |
| 214 | Insect Attractant Device: CO2 and octenol used in conjunction with heat, air movement as attractants | Mosquito Magnet (for example) | Insecticide (Attractant) | | | | | A | | | Approval extends to any product deemed effective and cost effective (as compared with other controls for specified purpose) by IPM Coordinator. Check that the attractant chemicals specified for the product (a) are effective in repelling target spp and (b) are approved for use in CA | Attractant devices (this product and other brands) are effective and appropriate, albeit costly, in certain situations for control of nuisance and vector adult mosquitoes. Best for areas that can be isolated from influx of emerging populations and where temporary highly effective control is needed for a special large-group event. New products can be identified by searching web for "Mosquito Attractants." |
| 215 | potassium salts/ fatty acids | M-Pede | Fungicide | | 53219-6-ZC | | | A | | | | SF IPM=L. |
| 216 | potassium salts/ fatty acids | M-Pede | Insecticide | Africanized bees | 53219-6-ZC | | | A | | | | SF IPM=L. |
| 217 | spinosad | NAF-550 Fruit Fly Bait (0.0%) | Insecticide (Bait) | fruit fly | 62719-99038-EE (11-9-99) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Emergency Section 18/exp registration exp Dec 05. CA DPR product information lists as ready-to-use liquid spray and also as bait paste, with 0% a.i. [?] for use only on banana, feijoa, olive, passionflower, persimmon and prickly pear. |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
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| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 218 | • acetic acid (vinegar) | Nature's Glory Weed & Grass Killer (25%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 69836-1-AA (May 14 03) | 069836-00001 | DPR 933CAS 64-19-7; PC 044001 | No | danger | DR1: tox class I | If products are developed that are not in Tox Class 1, they should be evaluated for efficacy and cos-effectiveness as biopesticide alternatives to conventional herbicides. | Acetic acid is a common chemical found in all living organisms. Rapidly breaks down to CO2 and water. Household vinegar is 5% acetic acid, same as that of initial products licensed 1997 by Ecoval Tech. Acts as a contact herbicide, most effective early season, on many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses in non-cropland areas such as railroad beds, rights-of way, golf courses, open space, driveways, industrial sites. MOA: spray solution damages and dries out plant leaves. Non-toxic but can cause dermal and eye irritation so applicators are required to use protective equipment to prevent contact with skin and eyes. USDA Sustainable Agriculture Labs are currently researching the toxic and phytotoxic potential of 10% and 20% solutions (US EPA. Vinegar 2003). Listed as hazardous by the Clean Air, Clean Water or Safe Drinking Water Act, and as an OSHA occupational hazard. Efficacy evaluated by Timms and Young's study, showing poor control over course of season, at much greater cost than the more effective glyphosate (Caltrans 02). |
| 219 | copper carbonate, basic | Nautique Aquatic Herbicide (15.9%) | Algaecide | | 67690-10-AA | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I | | Liquid Concentrate |
| 220 | • iron phosphate (ferric phosphate) | NEU 1165M Slug and Snail Bait (1%) | Molluscide | snails & slugs | 67702-3-AA (10-2-97) | 67702-3-11656 | DPR 5014; CAS 10045-86-0 | A | | | Moderately irritating to eyes. Do not apply directly to water. | Manuf: Western Farm Service (559-438-6133). See Escar-Go! For information about iron phosphate and slug/snail control. SF IPM "A". |
| 221 | boric acid (orthoboric acid) | Niban Granular Bait (5%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 64405-2-AA | 64405-2 | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Dust is human health hazard. SF IPM=L, restricted to outdoor planted areas, prefer in containers. Indoors must be in containers or inaccessible to humans |
| 222 | • fish oil | No Edible Fish Oil Products Registered in CA | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | | DPR 3658; PC 122401; CAS 8016-13-5 | NR | | | Monitor efficacy | Reg by Themac, Inc. since 1998 to repel rabbits and deer, by spraying on twigs and foliage of various ornamentals. Considered a food by FDA, and therefore considered safe. (EPA Biopesticides FS) |
| 223 | octyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol. Isopropanol. Silicone defoamer. Coconut amine condensate. Buffering acids. Linear alkyl sulfonate. | No Foam B | Adjuvant | | 1050775-50008-AA | | | A | caution | | | Bio-degradable spreader, activator, buffer (lowers pH) used in terrestrial and aquatic environments |
| 224 | • acequinocyl | No Products Registered in CA | Insecticide | | | RR | DPR 5801; CAS 57960-19-7; PC 006329 | NR | | | | US EPA RR registration approved 9-26-03 for a product from San Francisco-based Tomen Agro (now known as Arvesta) for use on greenhouse ornamentals. No product name or CA registration. |
| 225 | • anthraquinone, 9,10- | No Products Registered in CA | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | geese | | | DPR 5329; CAS 84-65-1; PC 122701 | NR | | | | Reg by Environmental Biocontrol, Intl., since 1998 as Geese Repellent Sprayed on dry terrestrial sites such as at and near airports; golf courses; urban sites (outdoors); landfills (source: EPA Biopesticides Factsheet: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/ingredients/factsheets/factsheet_mam-bird-repel.htm) |
| 226 | • flonicamid | No Products Registered in CA | Insecticide | | | | DPR 5886; CAS 158062-67-0; US PC 128016 | NR | | | | FMC/ISK Biosciences product approved 9-26-03 by US EPA as RR/OP alternative for use on ornamentals (greenhouse). A.i. Synonyms: N-CYANOMETHYL-4-TRIFLUOROMETHYL NICOTINAMIDE; 3-PYRIDINECARBOXAMIDE, N-(CYANOMETHYL)-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-; N-(CYANOMETHYL)-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)- 3-PYRIDINECARBOXAMIDE |
| 227 | • lemongrass, oil of | No Products Registered in CA | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | | DPR 1009 / 11366 ; CAS 5392-40-5/ 8007-02-1; PC 040510 / 040502 | NR | | | Monitor efficacy | Two pelletized lemongrass products are registered to repel dogs and cats from ornamental plantings, outdoor furniture, etc. About 25 different oils are included under the ai "plant essential oils," but EPA now requires that they be individually identified in products (EPA RED Facts: Flower and Vegetable Oils). This group degrade by volatility, not by photolysis |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

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|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|-------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 228 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> verbenone (4,6,6-trimethyl-bicyclo (3.1.1) hept-3-en-2-one) | No products registered in CA | Insecticide (Repellant) | | | | PC 128986 | NR | | | If applicable and registered for use in County of Santa Clara, monitor efficacy in suppressing pest problem. | Verbenone is an antiaggregation signal chemical produced both by the Southern pine bark beetle (<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>) (the pest) and by a fungus that is always present on the beetle, using chemicals already present in the tree. It serves to keep additional beetles away when a tree is at maximum supportable infestation. It can then act to repel the beetles from nearby healthy trees. Biopesticide is packaged in pouches hung on nearby susceptible healthy trees to repel and confuse the beetles (EPA Biopesticide Factsheet). Efficacy reports mixed: Questions whether sufficient numbers are repelled to limit impact (IPM 2003). |
| 229 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sodium bicarbonate | no registered products as of pub of EPA FS | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | | | PC 073505 | NR | | | Monitor efficacy | Potassium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate are naturally occurring compounds that are not expected to have adverse effects on humans or the environment when used as fungicides. Use of these two compounds in pesticide products may provide an alternative to more toxic fungicides currently on the market. (EPA Biopesticides FS) |
| 230 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> Strain SB3086 | Novozymes Biofungicide Green-Release TM 710-140 | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | | | PC 06492 | NR | | | | B. licheniformis Strain SB3086 is a common soil microorganism that contributes to nutrient cycling and displays antifungal activity, possibly by producing an antibiotic agent and possibly an anti-fungal enzyme. No evidence of harm to humans; not toxic or pathogenic in rats. However, unidentified strains have been associated with reproductive failures and mastitis in cattle, sheep, and pigs and, possible, with some cases of human food poisoning. Thus not labelled for use on plants intended for food or feed. No harmful env effects expected because labelled dose of B. licheniformis would increase over background no more than 1 to 2%, not expected to have any adverse effects. Product approved 2002 for treatment of ornamental turf, lawns, golf courses, ornamental plants, conifers and tree seedlings in outdoor, greenhouse, and nursery sites. Source: US EPA FS < http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/ingredients/factsheets/factsheet_006492.htm >. |
| 231 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limonene (d-limonene) | Orange Guard (5.8%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | ants, including Argentine Ant; roaches; fleas; silverfish; etc. | 61887-1-AA (1-9-98) | 5989-27-5 | DPR 979; CAS 138-86-3, 5989-27-5; PC 079701 | A | caution | | | D-limonene is a steam-distilled byproduct of citrus peels, considered by FDA as GRAS. Works as a contact & residual insecticide by destroying the wax coating of the insect's respiratory system, causing suffocation. Odor acts as a repellent. 22 products are registered in CA. Orange Guard is a water-based, food grade insecticide and repellent for indoor-outdoor use by householders. Efficacy studies: Argentine Ants (<i>Iridomyrmex humiligi</i>) - 100% mortality in 15 minutes (6-21-97); Cat Fleas (<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>) - 95% mortality in 15 minutes, 100% mortality in 45 minutes(6-30-97)(both studies by Sierra Research Lab.; German Cockroaches - 70% decline in population after 7 days, 85% after 27 days(study by International Institute for Urban and Social Insects 6-97). Approved by OMRl for organic production. (Source: www.orange-guard.com). SF IPM=L because it is a contact insecticide. |
| 232 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limonene (d-limonene) | Orange Guard Fire Ant Control (5.8%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | fire ants | 61887-2-AA (9-12-00) | 5989-27-5 | | A | caution | | | See notes for Orange Guard, d-limonene. Efficacy studies of Orange Guard Fire Ant Control: when applied 1 part:3 parts water to 19 mounds in College Station, TX., there was activity only in 1 mound when excavated 30 days later (Granovsky and Ass.) (Source: www.orange-guard.com) |
| 233 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limonene (d-limonene) | Orange Guard for Ornamental Plants | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | aphids; spider mites | 61887-3 | 5989-27-5 | | NR | | | | See Orange Guard, d-limonene. |
| 234 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spinosad | Ortho Fire Ant Killer Bait Granules (0.01%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide Bait) | fire ants | 62719-304-AA-239 (9-26-02) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Spinosad-based fire ant baits are recommended by Texas Fire Ant Program (Fire Ant News Nov 03, RIFA). Granular/flake formulation for broadcast applications and direct application to ant mounds use in buildings and structures, ornamental gardens, lawns, trees. |
| 235 | | sulfometuron-methyl (75%) | Herbicide | | 352-401-ZA (8-8-84) | | DPR 2149; CAS 7422-97-2; PC 122001 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | Dry Flowable |
| SF /T 236 | | sulfometuron-methyl | Herbicide (DuPont) | | 352-601-AA-352 (8-1-00) | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | SF IPM=L for rights-of-way. SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED TO EVAL |

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| 237 | • diflubenzuron | Outpost Termite Bait Response (0.25%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 499-488-AA-3125 (6-12-02) | 499-488-AA-3125 | DPR 1992; CAS 35367-38-5; PC 108201 | A | caution | | | Diflubenzuron was one of the first group of 6 reduced risk pesticides approved by US EPA in Jan 98 for use in place of the OP chlorpyrifos in below ground bait stations. It is an IGR that works by interfering with chitin deposition. In other formulations (e.g., wettable powder, Dimilin™) it is an RUP (restricted use pesticide) because of hazard to wildlife. 13 products registered in CA. (EPA Code 108201; CASRN 35367-38-5) (US EPA 1999; CPH 2003) |
| 238 | • triclopyr butoxyethyl ester | Pathfinder II (13.6%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 62719-176-ZA | 62719-176 | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for targeted treatments to reduce risk. | Used on ailanthus and arundo, for which there are not good non-chemical alternatives. SF IPM program allows limited use of two triclopyr products, stipulating that Turflon Ester may be used for targeted treatment of turf, with exemption required for broadcast uses, and that Garlon-4 may be used for targeted treatment of invasive exotics in parks, natural areas and rights-of-way. Concern re: PGC mitigated by rapid degradation: triclopyr in water half-life = 0.5 - 3.5 days, with residues < 0.5 ppm after 3 days. Metabolite, 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol not detected within the treatment area. Average concentration < 0.5 ppm at 600 ft from the border of the treated area. Residues of triclopyr and its metabolites 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol and 2-methoxy-3,5,6-trichloropyridine were detectable only at the limit of detection, 0.01 ppm and non-detectable after day eight in fish flesh. Shellfish residues were greater, with less than 0.1 ppm remaining in the edible portion after two weeks of treatment. |
| 239 | • spinosad | Payback | Insecticide (Bait) | fire ants | | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | NR | | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Spinosad-based fire ant baits are recommended by Texas Fire Ant Program (Fire Ant News Nov 03, RIFA). This product is not registered in CA as of Mar 04. |
| 240 | • novaluron | Pedestal (10%) | Insecticide (IGR) | many insect spp | 66222-40-AA-400 (9-19-02) | | DPR 5754; CAS 116714-46-6; PC 124002 | A | caution | | | Uniroyal product introduced Spring 2003 for ornamentals, targeting whiteflies, thrip, lepidopterans. See notes for the novaluron product Rimon. |
| 241 | • pendimethalin | Pendulum 2 G (2%) | Herbicide | | 241-375-AA | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 242 | • pendimethalin | Pendulum 2 G (2%) | Herbicide | | 241-375-ZA | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 243 | T pendimethalin | Pendulum 3.3 EC | Herbicide (Pre-Emergent) | | 241-341 | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 244 | T pendimethalin | Pendulum Aqua Cap | Herbicide (Pre-Emergent) | | 241-416 | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 245 | • pendimethalin | Pendulum WDG (60%) | Herbicide | | 241-340-AA | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 246 | • pendimethalin | Pendulum WDG (60%) | Herbicide | | 241-340-ZA | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 247 | • pendimethalin | Pendulum WDG (60%) | Herbicide | | 241-340-ZB | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 248 | T chlorfenapyr | Phantom (21.45%) | Insecticide | termites | | 241-392 | CAS 122453-73-0; PC 129093 | A | | DR5: Human carcinogenicity cannot be determined (OPP 1/9/97) | Monitor carcinogenicity data. | pyrrole (Ishaaya ref as novel a.i. Compatible with IPM) |

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|-----|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 249 | SF methoprene | Pharorid | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | Pharoah ants | 2724-420-ZA-2724 (inactive 12-31-03) | | | NR | | | | SF IPM=A |
| 250 | imidacloprid | Pointer (5%) | Insecticide | | 69117-1AA | | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | warning | DR4: PGC | Do not consider exemption because of Tax Class II | Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use) |
| 251 | • spinosad | Precise (0.5%) | Insecticide | termites | 62719-297-AA (7-30-98) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Formulated as a suspension for application to above-ground wood structures. |
| 252 | methoprene, S- | Precor IGR Concentrate (Zoecon) (1.2%) | Insecticide (IGR) | | 2724-352-ZC | | | A | caution | | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 253 | norflurazon | Predict (78.6%) | Herbicide | | 100-849-ZA | | CAS 27314-13-2; PC 105801 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C (OPP 11/2/90) | | Dry Flowable |
| 254 | norflurazon | Predict (78.6%) | Herbicide | | 100-849-ZB | | CAS 27314-13-2; PC 105801 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C (OPP 11/2/90) | | Dry Flowable |
| 255 | • imidacloprid | Pre-Empt Professional Cockroach Gel Bait | Insecticide (Bait) | | 432-1365 | 3125-572-AA | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | |
| 256 | pendimethalin | Pre-M60 DG (60%) | Herbicide | | 10404-52-AA | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | Prohibited because of carcinogenic risk to applicators, persistence, and unspecified impacts on endangered spp, as well as data gaps with regard to common MOA. If exemption is granted, limit use to places where vegetative growth presents significant risk from fire or limited visibility. | Pendimethalin is a selective herbicide with wide application. Low acute tox, low risk dietary exposure or through water routes, but of possible risk to applicators, esp in situations where a re-entry interval is impractical (as with rights-of-way and turf applications) because causes thyroid follicular cell adenomas in male and female rats. Classified Group C, possible human carcinogen. Response on part of US EPA has been to reduce max dose allowed. Unknown if has common MOA with other pesticides. Env Fate & Transport: dissipates by binding to soil and becoming essentially immobile, microbially-mediated metabolism and volatilization. Slightly to moderately persistent in aerobic soil, decreasing with increased T, increased moisture and decreased soil organic carbon. Addt studies requested to fully characterize fate. Has been detected in groundwater, but potential for gw contamination considered low; greater concern re: surface water contam. via drift and chemigation. May adversely affect endangered species of terrestrial and semi-aquatic plants, aquatic plants and invertebrates including mollusks, fish, and birds (specifically grazers). Granular_Flake. US EPA fs: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets . |
| 257 | • imidacloprid (.001%) | Premise Gel | Insecticide | subterranean termites of | 3125- 544-AA | 432-1368 | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. For information about Premise®, see notes for Premise SC. Premise Gel® is a ready-to-use formulation for spot treatments of existing |
| 258 | • imidacloprid | Premise® 0.5 SC (5.65% 0.5 lb/gallon) | Insecticide | wood borers (carpenter ants); wood-infesting beetles; drywood, Formosan, and subterranean termites | 432-1362 | 3125-497 | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. Premise is a non-repellent, structural termatocide developed by Bayer, available in 4 formulations. Study of 12,000 applications showed < 1% retreatment rate in 5 years, as compared with about 5% for pyrethroid termaticides (source: Bayer Premise® Supplement < http://www.bayerprocentral.com/ >). Premise® 0.5 SC is retracted to use by those licensed/registered to apply termaticides. |
| 259 | • imidacloprid | Premise® 2 (21.4%, 2lb/gallon) | Insecticide | wood-infesting insects (e.g., carpenter ants); drywood, dampwood, and subterranean termites | 432-1331 | 431-1331 | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. For information about Premise®, see notes for Premise SC. Use of this product permitted only for licensed/registered termaticide applicators. |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|---|---|-------------------|---|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 260 | • imidacloprid | Premise® 75 WP (75% in water soluble packets) | Insecticide | wood-infesting insects (e.g., carpenter ants); drywood, dampwood, and subterranean termites | 432-1332 | 3125-455 | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. For information about Premise®, see notes for Premise SC. Use of this product permitted only for licensed/registered termite applicators. WSP reduces exposure risk to applicators. |
| 261 | • imidacloprid | Premise® Pre-Construction (21.4%) | Insecticide | wood borers and wood-infesting beetles; drywood, Formosan, and subterranean termites | unclear if = Premise 2, since EPA #s =, but not listed by name in CA Db | 432-1331 | CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099 | No | | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulation. | For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. For information about Premise®, see notes for Premise SC. |
| 262 | diazinon | Prentox Diazinone 4E (47.5%) | Insecticide | | 655-457-AA | | | No | caution | DR3: OP; DR4: PGC | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 263 | N-Octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide (0.34%), Piperonyl Butoxide (1.76%), Pyrethrins (0.30%), Piperonyl Butoxide, Other Related (0.44%) | Prescription Treatment Brand Microcare Pressurized Pyrethrum Capsule Suspension Formula 1 (0.34%) | Insecticide | many insect spp | 499-381-ZA (9-30 97) | | | L | caution | PB DR4:PGC, DR5: Group C; pyrethrin DR5: likely carcinogen | Approval of uses required because of DR flags; permitted because of microencapsulated formulation. | Microencapsulated |
| 264 | • pyriproxyfen | Prescription Treatment Brand Pyrigro Microencapsulated Insect Growth Regulator, 1.3% | Insecticide (IGR) | | 499-439-AA | | CAS 95737-68-1; PC 129032 | A | | | Approval needed unless designated Reduced Risk formulation is used. | Reg Mar 99 by Whitmire Micro-Gen |
| 265 | • phenothrin, allethrin, CO2 | Prescription Treatment Brand Wasp-Freeze Wasp and Homet Killer Formula 1 | Insecticide | stinging insects | 499-362-ZA | | | A | | | For use as containerized bait in areas where there is concern for human safety, and where biopesticide baits are not effective. | SF=L |
| 266 | paraffinic oil (petroleum distillates) | Prescription Treatment Brand-Ultra-Fine Oil | Fungicide | | 862-23-AA-499 | | | L | | | Avoid contact with surface waters. Approval required for use of petroleum oils and distillates, except in spot treatment. | The same product is separately listed as a Fungicide, Insecticide and Miticide. The SF IPM program allows limited use of Saf-T-Side" insecticide based on paraffinic oil, cautioning that contact with surface waters should be avoided due to trace of alkyl-phenol ethoxylates. |
| 267 | paraffinic oil (petroleum distillates) | Prescription Treatment Brand-Ultra-Fine Oil | Insecticide | | 862-23-AA-499 | | | L | | | Approval required for use of petroleum oils and distillates, except in spot treatments. Preferentially use oils that are not petroleum distillates. Avoid contact with surface waters. | Product is separately listed as a Fungicide and Insecticide/Miticide. SF IPM "L" use of Saf-T-Side" insecticide based on paraffinic oil, cautioning that contact with surface waters should be avoided due to trace of alkyl-phenol ethoxylates. |

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|-----|---|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 268 | paraffinic oil (petroleum distillates) | Prescription Treatment Brand-Ultra-Fine Oil | Insecticide | scale | 862-23-ZA-862 | | | L | | | | SF=L*. 1 year limit for control of scale in nurseries and on roses. Recommends use of Saf-T-Side and Spraytech Oils instead. |
| 269 | boric acid | Prescription Treatment Perma-Dust | Insecticide | | 499-384-AA | 499-384-AA | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | Pesticide products containing boric acid and its sodium salts are registered in the US for use as insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. As insecticides they hact as stomach poisons in ants, cockroaches, silverfish and termites. Some products are designed to abrade the exoskeletons of insects. However, desiccation is not the MOA of the insecticide products. As herbicides, some cause desiccation or interrupt photosynthesis in plants, while others suppress algae in swimming pools and sewage systems. As fungicides, several are wood preservatives which control decay-producing fungi in lumber and fimber products. Dust is of human health concern. The quantity of boric acid needed for roach control is high, at dangerous levels to be used in a hh (eg, about 5 lbs per hh). CA TAC candidate. US EPA FS: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0024fact.pdf and CA DPR "BORIC ACID AND RELATED INORGANIC BORATES" Aug26 87, rev 1/20/95 |
| 270 | trinexapac-ethyl | Primo Maxx (11.3%) | Herbicide (PGR) | | 100-937-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 271 | trinexapac-ethyl | Primo Maxx (11.3%) | Herbicide (PGR) | | 100-937-ZA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 272 | • <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> | Products in addition to those listed are approved if in non-dust formulations | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | | | | | L | caution | | All non-dust creating formulations of B.t. and subspecies are approved. Dusts create inhalation hazard for applicators and require case-by-case approval of IPM coordinator. | Effective as microbial control of early instar Lepidopteran caterpillars. Not effective in controlling later instars. For later instars, Gill et al (Apr 2003) recommend tebufenozide (Confirm) and the spinosad product Conserve, both of which gave better control than carbaryl (near 100% compared with 70-80%). |
| 273 | <i>Trichoderma polysporum</i> ATCC 20475 and <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> ATCC 20476 | products? | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | | | T.p. PC 128902; CAS 67892-31-3 T.h. PC 128903; CAS 67892-34-6 | NR | | | Monitor efficacy | Fungi commonly found in soil throughout the US that live on various kinds of other fungi, including many that cause plant diseases. In combination, these two fungi are applied to tree wounds to prevent or control fungal infections that might otherwise occur. Unlike many other fungi, these two active ingredients apparently do not make toxins. These fungi and their extracts have been used in food and feed products in other countries with no reported adverse effects. Use Sites: Wounds in ornamental, shade, and forest trees, usually from pruning. Application Methods: The fungal powder is mixed with water before use. The slurry is applied to the wound the same day as pruning took place, and the wound is immediately covered with a tree wound sealant. Note: The sealant should not contain any fungicide. Toxicity tests do not indicate human inhalation risk. (EPA Biopesticide FS) |
| 274 | ethofumesate | Prograss EC (19%) | Herbicide | | 4563968-AA | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC | | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 275 | glyphosate, isopropylamine salt | Prosecutor (41%) | Herbicide | | 228-336-ZA-10404 | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (I.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). Liquid Concentrate Formulation. |
| 276 | flutolanil | Prostar 70WP (70%) | Herbicide | | 45639-208-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | Wettable_ Powder |
| 277 | PCNB (=pentachloronitro benzene, quintozene) | Proturf FFI (15.4%) | Herbicide | | 538-108-AA | | | A | caution | | | Granular_Flake. US EPA FS: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
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| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 278 | SF dicamba | Proturf New K-O-G Weed Control | Herbicide | | 538-112-AA-538 | | CAS 1918-00-9; PC 029801 | No | | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group D--Not Classifiable (OPP 7/29/96) | | SF IPM=L*, with "1-year limit for spot applications of greens, high priority turf when hand picking is not feasible." |
| 279 | thiophanate-methyl | Proturf Systemic Fungicide | Fungicide | | 538-88-ZB | | CAS 23564-05-8; PC 102001 | No | | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR4: PGC; DR5: likely to be carcinogenic to humans (OPP 12/08/01) | | SF IPM=L, with use restricted to greens, highest profile athletic fields |
| 280 | didecyl methyl ammonium chloridel, 1.35%; Octyl decyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, 2.25%; Dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, 0.90%; Alky (50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) Dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, 3% | Q-Cide | ??? | | 4462-58-ZA | | | ? | | | | Interim list included a Q-Cide product (Bio-Prospect Co.) for termite, ant, mosquito, slug control. Searching CA DPR for Q-Cide, found product listed as fungicide, virucide, not insecticide, with Signal Word: Danger. Do not find Bio-Prospect Co. product.The Q-Cide product in US EPA and CA DPR databases is not allowed. (Appears to refer to an entirely different product) |
| 281 | • azoxystrobin | Quadris Flowable Fungicide (22.9%) | Fungicide | | 100-1098-ZA (1-09-03) | | DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810 | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exempted uses are allowed, restrict from use near fresh, estuarine or salt water, or when/where potential exists for runoff to water bodies. Because of persistence, restrict to early dry season applications (>2 mn before rains expected) and to places where flow to groundwater is slow. | For information about azoxystrobin, see entry for Abound Flowable (22.9%) (10182- 415-ZA). EC formulation primarily for ag crops, also Christmas trees. |
| 282 | cholecalciferol | Quintox Rat and Mouse Bait (0.07%) | Rodenticide | | 12455-39-AA (3-23-88) | | DPR 2232; CAS 67-97-0; PC 202901 | L | caution | | Same conditions for use as noted for Final Block | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Sterol. Scientific Name: Vitamin D3. Synonyms: Oleovitamin D3, dehydrocholesterol. Listed in Directory 2002. A.I. is formulated as bait and seed blend. Product names have included Rampage Rat and Mouse Bait. Very little information in "Rodenticide Cluster: Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)" (http://www.epa.gov/REDS/2100red.pdf) |
| 283 | cholecalciferol | QuintoxMouse Seed (0.07%) | Rodenticide | | 12455-57-AA (7-11-85) | | DPR 2232; CAS 67-97-0; PC 202901 | L | caution | | Same conditions for use as noted for Final Block | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Sterol. Scientific Name: Vitamin D3. Synonyms: Oleovitamin D3, dehydrocholesterol. Listed in Directory 2002. A.I. is formulated as bait and seed blend. Product names have included Rampage Rat and Mouse Bait. Very little information in "Rodenticide Cluster: Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)" (http://www.epa.gov/REDS/2100red.pdf) |
| 284 | • macalaya extract | Qwell | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | | | | NR | | | More information needed. | RR registration Sept 19'02, to Camas Technologies, for control of greenhouse ornamentals. In CDPR database Camas is listed with no associated products. The link between the trade and biological names was made through Agranova < http://www.agranova.co.uk/herblst.html >. No additional information was found about Qwell or Macalyea extract. |

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| 285 | • hexaflumuron | Recruit AG | Insecticide (Bait) | termites | 62719-270-AA (1-8-98) | | DPR 3899; CAS 86479-06-3; PC 118202 | A | caution | | Use of containerized bait formulations or packaging for listed insecticides/insect attractants does not require prior approval. Applicator should make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. Supervisor should monitor/report success of collection. Prior approval of IPM Coordinator required for Plans that include use of a.i. in non-containerized bait formulations or packaging. | Above-(May '97) and below-ground (Mar 94) termite bait station formulations approved as RR. Granular-flake bait. |
| 286 | • hexaflumuron | Recruit II 0.5% | Insecticide (Bait) | termites | 62719-272-AA (6-24-96) | | DPR 3899; CAS 86479-06-3; PC 118202 | A | caution | | See conditions of approval in entry for Recruit AG | Above-(May '97) and below-ground (Mar 94) termite bait station formulations approved as RR. Granular-flake bait. |
| 287 | • methyl anthranilate | Rejex-It Fog Force (40%) | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | 58035-7-ZA (10-11-01) | | DPR 3971; CAS134-20-3; PC128725 | A | caution | | | See notes for Rejex-It Migrate. Formulation is a ready-to-use liquid solution for application by spray, fog or water applications in aquatic areas, structures, commercial storage, industrial sites, ornamental, recreational areas. |
| 288 | • methyl anthranilate | Rejex-It Migrate (14.5%) | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | birds | 58035-9-ZA (4-20-01) | | DPR 3971; CAS134-20-3; PC128725 | A | caution | | | Naturally found in several varieties of grapes and used as a flavoring and in perfumes, it has been registered since 1994 as a spray used to repel many kinds of birds (including geese, gulls, blackbirds, crows, starlings) from sites including turf, standing water, airports, garbage dumps, certain berries. Toxic to some aquatic organisms, and labels generally tell users not to contaminate bodies of water. Trade products are produced by Becker Underwood, Inc. Ames, IA and the Dolphin Trust/Bird Shield Repellent Corp., Pullman,WA. For applications in turf, golf courses, lawns by spray or turf drench. |
| 289 | diquat dibromide | Reward Landscape & Aquatic (37.3%) | Algaecide | | 10182-404-ZA | | | No | warning | DRI: tox class II; DR4: PGC | | Liquid Concentrate |
| 290 | diquat dibromide | Reward Landscape & Aquatic (37.3%) | Herbicide | | 10182-404-ZA | | | No | warning | DRI: tox class II; DR4: PGC | | Liquid Concentrate |
| 291 | • <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain | Rhapsody AS (1.34%) | Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide) | many fungal pathogens | 69592-10-AA (8-21-03) | | DPR 5447; CAS none; PC none | A | caution | | Approval conditional on determination of no negative impacts on non-target organisms (see comments). | For information about B. subtilis, see comments for Serenade AS. Rhapsody is labelled for application on wide variety of food crops and ornamental plants. Suspension. Inhalation hazard. |
| 292 | • novaluron | Rimon 10SC Novaluron Insecticide (10%) | Insecticide (IGR) | many insect spp | 66222-40-AA (7-10-02) | | DPR 5754; CAS 116714-46-6; PC 124002 | A | caution | | | Novaluron-based mosquito larvicide is in early stages of development (personal communication, I. Ishaaya). See notes for the novaluron product Rimon. |

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|-----|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 293 | • novaluron | Rimon EC-10 (10%) | Insecticide (IGR) | many insect spp | 66222-35-AA (3-25-02) | | DPR 5754; CAS 116714-46-6; PC 124002 | No | warning: corrosive, causes eye damage & skin sensitization | DR1: tox class II | | Benzoylphenyl urea larvicide. Better efficacy, much less pest resistance than previous IGRs in this group (eg chlorfuazuron, teflubenzuron). No cross resistance with pyriproxyfen. More hydrophobic, thus more resistant to washoff by rain (Ishaaya et al 2001, 2003). MOA: Inhibits chitin formation, causing abnormal endocuticular deposition and abortive molting. Acts primarily by ingestion, some contact action (eg, against whiteflies). Contact efficacy depends on cuticle properties. Particularly effective on 1st instar, toxic to eggs of some spp. Suppresses fecundity. Product pamphlet notes toxicity to juvenile stages of beneficials, but Ishaaya (2001) claims no effect on parasitoids and overall mild effect on natural enemies. As with other IGRs, relatively slow-acting, no knock-down effect. Trials thus far have shown efficacy against a number of forest and greenhouse, as well as agricultural, pest. 4 products registered in CA: Rimon is labelled for use on greenhouse ornamentals. Product of Makhteshin Chemical Works Ltd. (contact James Whitehead) (Ishaaya et al 2001, 2003; Rimon product pamphlet) |
| 294 | • novaluron | Rimon Technical (98%) | Insecticide (IGR) | many insect spp | 11678-57-AA (3-7-02) | | DPR 5754; CAS 116714-46-6; PC 124002 | A | caution | | | Novaluron-based mosquito larvicide is in early stages of development (personal communication, I. Ishaaya). See notes for the novaluron product Rimon. |
| 295 | MCPP-P, dimethylamine salt | Riverdale MCPP-4 Amine (25%) | Herbicide | | 228-192-AA | | | No | danger | DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC | | Liquid Concentrate |
| 296 | • oxypurinol and xanthine | Roach Terminal | Insecticide (Biopesticide Bait) | cockroach | 1001-73-AA | | PC oxypurinol 447509 and xanthine 116900 | A | | | | The a.i.s, oxypurinol (447509) and xanthine (116900) were licenced in May 1999 by Dominion BioSciences, Inc. for formulation in equal amounts into a pellet enclosed in a sealed cockroach bait station. It is most effectively placed in damp, warm indoor locations favored by cockroaches. Because it is used against a public health pest, the formulated product was required to satisfy efficacy standards. Bait stations are not expected to harm humans or pets. No evidence of mammalian toxicity from amounts of these a.i.s much greater than people (including children) would be exposed to via the bait formulation. Oxypurinol is a breakdown product of the human drug allopurinol, which is used to treat gout and certain blood diseases. Xanthine is a naturally occurring substance found in all living cells. Acting together they interfere with metabolic processes needed for cockroach growth and reproduction. It may take six to ten weeks for numbers of cockroaches to decrease noticeably (EPA Factsheet 116900 April 1999). SF IPM=A. |
| 297 | boric acid | Roach -X (30%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 71761-1-AA | | CAS 10043-35-3; PC 011001 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | Gel_Paste_Cream |
| 298 | chlorophacinone | Rodent Bait Block Chlorophacinone-Artichoke Bracts (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 10965-50067-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product #10965-50004-ZA. |
| 299 | chlorophacinone | Rodent Bait Block Chlorophacinone-Grain (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 10965-50004-ZA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Chlorophacinone was identified by Erickson and Urban (Rodenticides EPA 02) as one of the rodenticide a.i.s posing greatest potential risks to mammalian predators and scavengers that eat animals poisoned with bait. |
| 300 | chlorophacinone | Rodent Bait Block Chlorophacinone-Grain (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 10965-50006-ZA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product #10965-50004-ZA. |
| 301 | chlorophacinone | Rodent Bait Block Chlorophacinone-Paraffin (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 10965-50005-ZA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product #10965-50004-ZA. |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a))

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 302 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Rodeo Emerged Aquatic Weed and Brush Herbicide (53%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-343-ZB-524 | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (I.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 303 | oxadiazon | Ronstar G (2%) | Herbicide | | 264-445-AA | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II; DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox, carcinogen | | Granular_Flake |
| 304 | Trichoderma harzianum ATCC 20476 | Root Shield Drench | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 68539-4-ZB-68539 (inactive 12-31- 03) | | | NR | | | | SF IPM=A |
| 305 | neem oil, clarified hydrophobic extract of | Rose Defense | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 70051- 2-ZB- 869 | | | A | | | | SF IPM "A" : neem oil fungicide/insecticide product Triact 90EC (#70051-8-AA-70051). Two neem oil products were first registered in CA in 1996. Neem is reported slightly toxic to some predatory mites and insects. See comments for neem as IGR. Neem oil does not have azadirachtin properties. Works as a summer oil, effective as fungicide, insecticide and miticide. |
| 306 | glyphosate monoammonium salt | Roundup Dry Pak (93.96%) WSG | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-436-ZA | | | L | caution | | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 307 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Roundup Pro (41%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-475-ZA (10-26-95) | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (I.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). Liquid concentrate formulation. |
| 308 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Roundup Pro Concentrate (50.2%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-529-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (I.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 309 | glyphosate monoammonium salt | Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-505-AA (1- 12-00) | | | L | caution | | Require approval for use in paved areas and areas with bare earth, during periods of heavy precipitation, or where water is applied at rates that could cause runoff. | See Appendices: Glyphosate isopropylamine salt, and Rights-of-Way. Note that glufosinate-ammonium, glyphosate isopropylamine salt, and glyphosate-trimesium are on PGC list, while glyphosate diammonium salt (DPR 5810, CAS none, PC 103607) and monoammonium salt are not. Granular-flake formulation. SF IPM=L |
| 310 | glyphosate, isopropylamine salt | Roundup Ultra (41%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 524-475-ZB | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | If exemption is granted, do not permit use in paved areas or other places where runoff or leaching potential are high (I.e., soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles). | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |

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| 311 | chlorophacinone | Rozol Parffin Blocks (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 7173-190-AA | | | No | | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product #10965-50004-ZA. |
| 312 | chlorophacinone | Rozol Pocket Gopher Bait (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 7173-184-AA | | | No | | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product #10965-50004-ZA. |
| 313 | paraffinic oil (petroleum distillates) | Saf-T-Side | Insecticide | | 48813-1-AA | | | L | | | Approval required for use of petroleum oils and distillates, except in spot treatments. Preferentially use oils that are not petroleum distillates. | SF IPM=L, "use of Saf-T-Side insecticide, cautioning that contact with surface waters should be avoided due to trace of alkyl-phenol ethoxylates." |
| 314 | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki</i> , strain SA-11 (3862) | SAN 420 I WG Biological Insecticide | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | lepidoptera | 70051-69-ZC (6-11-02) | | | A | caution | | | See entry for "generic Bt." This granular-flake formulation for use on ornamentals as well as food crops. |
| 315 | mefluidide; paclobutrazol | Scotts turf manager | Herbicide (PGR) | | | 538-200 US EPA | | A | | | | paclobutrazol is giberellin inhibitor. Granular |
| 316 | nonanoic acid | Scythe Herbicide (EC) (57%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 53219-7-AA 053219-00007 | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | Consider exemptions for use under low drift conditions, with additional provisos to reduce applicator and other exposures to avoid corrosive and irritating properties. | Rapid-acting, non-selective contact herbicide for use in landscape and ornamental settings. Kills broadleaf and grasses. Mycogen (Dow) product. Must be applied during active growth period for efficacy. Pelargonic acid and related fatty acids (Nonanoic Acid is Chemical Name). Inerts include petroleum distillates. Non-volatile. Caution re: Drift. Tox Class II (warning is because it is corrosive and irritant). For faster kill of hardy plants such as shrubs, blackberry bushes, tall weeds a mix of 2 ounces Roundup Professional (or 1 pack of Roundup Pro Dry) and 4 ounces Scythe/gallon water is recommended because Scythe speeds up translocation of Roundup (source: www.pestproduct.com). CDRP database includes two Scythe products: Scythe Herbicide (#053219- 00007), registered in 1994 and Scythe L, reg 2001. |
| 317 | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain | Serenade (10% WP) | Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide) | many fungal pathogens | 69592-7-AA (3-21-01) | | | A | caution | | Approval conditional on determination of no negative impacts on non-target organisms (see comments). | For information about B. subtilis, see comments for Serenade AS. Labelled primarily for food crops. Wettable powder. |
| 318 | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain | Serenade AS (1.34%) | Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide) / Bactericide (fire blight & other pathogens, germs) | many fungal pathogens, fire blight, misc bacteria | 69592-8-AA (10-17-02) | | | A | caution | | Approval conditional on determination of no negative impacts on non-target organisms (see comments). | Based on the QST 713 strain of dried <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , a naturally occurring widespread bacterium produced by AgraQuest, Davis CA, for control of a wide range of fungal pathogens. Currently registered primarily for use on fresh market food crops, but "uses continue to be discovered" (Highland and Edgecomb 2003). Unique MOA: prevents pathogen spore germination, disrupting germ tube and mycelial growth and producing a zone of inhibition where applied. OMRI approved. Compatible with IPM Programs. 4 products registered in CA "Based on available information, the bacterium appears to have no adverse effects on humans or the environment. However, additional data are needed to ensure that products containing this bacterium are safe for honey bees, wasps, fish, and aquatic invertebrates." In addition, protective clothing should be worn by applicators to protect against skin irritation (EPA Factsheet 006479 issued June 2000). CA also has registered B. subtilis GB03 products (trade name Kodiak), (EPA PC 129068, CA DPR code 3945) and B. subtilis MB1600 (EPA PC 129082, CA DPR 5120). Formulated as suspension, primarily for use on veg crops. SF IPM=A. |
| 319 | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain | Serenade Garden Disease Control Ready to Use (0.07%) | Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide) | many fungal pathogens | 69592-16-AA (1-22-04) | | | A | | | Approval conditional on determination of no negative impacts on non-target organisms (see comments). | For information about B. subtilis, see comments for Serenade AS. Labelled for ornamentals as well as veg crops |

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| 320 | • <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain | Serenade Solutions, 10% | Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide) | many fungal pathogens | 69592-7-56872 (10-17-02) | | | A | | | Approval conditional on determination of no negative impacts on non-target organisms (see comments). | For information about <i>B. subtilis</i> , see comments for Serenade AS |
| 321 | iron phosphate (ferric phosphate) | Sluggo (1%) | Molluscide | snails & slugs | 67702-3-AA-54705 (3-22-99) | 67702-3-11656 | DPR 5014; CAS 10045-86-0 | A | | | Moderately irritating to eyes. Do not apply directly to water. | Lawn and Garden Products Co. Granular flake formulation. See < http://www.montereylawngarden.com/pdf/sluggo.pdf > and < http://www.montereylawngarden.com/pdf/sluggo-0200-m.pdf >. See Escar-Go! For information about iron phosphate and slug/snail control. SF IPM=A |
| 322 | • solar attractant device, for fire ant control | Solar Ant Charmer | Insecticide (Attractant) | | | | | A | | | Monitor efficacy | Developed and distributed by Heitman Labs. Attraction is solar powered. Kill collected ants with soapy water. Efficacy has not been verified by consultant. < http://www.antcharmer.com > |
| 323 | ethafluralin | Sonalan HFP (31.5%) | Herbicide | | 62719-188-AA | | CAS 55283-68-6; PC 113101 | No | danger | | DR1: tox class I; DR5: Group C-possible carcinogen | Emulsifiable Concentrate |
| 324 | fluridone | Sonar A.S. (41.7%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent, Aquatic) | | 67690-4-AA | | CAS 59756-60-4; PC 112900 | L | caution | | Monitor for unintended impacts on plant community. Require IPM Coordinator approval for use in any natural/ecologically active body of water | SeProCorp. Formulated as an aqueous suspension. Used to control submersed vascular plants in aquatic environments, prior to or during active weed growth. SF IPM = L for use in ponds, lakes and drainage canals "as a last resort when other management practices are ineffective." See Addendum: Rights-of-Way and Other Weed Control. |
| 325 | fluridone | Sonar SRP (5%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 67690-3-AA | | CAS 59756-60-4; PC 112900 | L | caution | | Monitor for unintended impacts on plant community. Require IPM Coordinator approval for use in any natural/ecologically active body of water | SeProCorp) Formulated as a pellet. Used to control submersed vascular plants in aquatic environments prior to or during active weed growth. See Addendum: Rights-of-Way and Other Weed Control. |
| 326 | • spinosad | Spinosad Home and Garden (0.5%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | many insect spp listed | 62719-314-AA (2-19-02) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Spray application to many food crops and ornamentals. |
| 327 | • soybean oil | Spraytech Oil and other products | Adjuvant | | | | | A | | | Generic approval for "soybean oil," "hydrogenated soybean oil" and "ethoxylated soybean oil" adjuvant products. Require prior approval for products containing epoxidized or polymerized soybean oil, unless these products are moved to US EPA Inert List 4 | Several soybean oil products are included in EPA's "List of Other (Inert) Pesticide Ingredients." Soybean oil and hydrogenated soybean oil are on List4A (minimal risk inert ingredients); ethoxylated soybean oil is on List 4B (inerts with sufficient data to substantiate they can be used safely in pesticide products); epoxidized and polymerized soybean oil products are on List 3 (inerts of unknown toxicity). "Spraytech" is not in the CA DPR, US EPA, or CDMS database. EPA Biopesticide List includes non-adjuvant soybean oil products Golden Pest Spray Oil and PF-1025 Dormant Summer Oil, which are also "A." SF IPM = A, and recommends use in place of paraffinic oils as insecticide. |
| 328 | • pheromone | Sterling Rescue Yellow Jacket Attractant and Trap | Insecticide (Attractant) | stinging insects | pheromone, exempt from EPA registration | pheromone, exempt from EPA registration | | A | | | Use of pheromone baits and traps do not require pre-approval, unless IPM Coordinator determines that the particular product is not effective or has negative ecological/pest control consequences. Monitor for efficacy and cost-effectiveness. | Containerized bait for use in place of Prescription Treatment Wasp Freeze. Efficacy studies should be evaluated or conducted before use is encouraged. If effective under local conditions of use, placement is recommended for sites near public areas (eg garbage, picnic etc) which attract yellow jackets. Placement (per most instructions for using this type of product) should draw pests away from areas of congregation. Early season use is recommended to capture queen before nest building, as well as later season use to capture worker adults. Pheromone chemistry is proprietary. Pheromone is primary attractant, but can be supplemented with carbohydrate or protein from food sources. Contact: Robert Loomis, Sterling International, 1-800-666-6766, < www.rescue.com > |

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| 329 | pendimethalin | Stomp 3.3 EC (37.4%) | Herbicide | | 241-341-AA | | CAS 40487-42-1; PC 108501 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP 7/24/92); DR6: PBT | See Pre-M60 DG | Granular_Flake. US EPA fS: http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/0187fact.pdf |
| 330 | hydramethylnon | Subterfuge Termite Bait | Insecticide (Bait) | | 241-371-AA | 241-371-AA | DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401 | No | | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox; DR5: Group C (Amdro) | Exemptions for containerized bait formulations on proviso that applicators make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. | For information about hydramethylnon a.i., see entry for Amdro 20 Fire Ant Insecticide (88%). |
| 331 | spinosad | Success™ (22.8%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | many insect spp listed | 62719-292-AA (4-23-98) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A? | no signal word | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. Formulated for spray application or chemigation to many fruit, veg, ornamental crops. [No clear difference indicated between two registrations for Success™.] No signal word, but presume is not Tox Class I or II, since most spinosad products are not. |
| 332 | spinosad | Success™ (22.8%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | many insect spp listed | 62719-50001-AA (4-22-97) | | DRP 3983; CAS 131929-60-7; PC 110003 | A | caution | | | See "Entrust" for information about spinosad. CA DPR lists as registered only in CA, for spray application at first sign of pests, to many fruit and veg crops. [No clear difference indicated between two registrations for Success™.] |
| 333 | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner), Subsp. <i>israelensis</i> , Serotype H-14 | Summit b.t.i. Briquets | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae & psychodid flies (filter flies, drain moths, hairy moths) | 6218-47-ZC (11-16-99) | 6218-47 (rev 2-24-03) | DPR 3857; CAS 68038-7-1; PC 006401 | A | caution | | | Label expanded in 2002 to include uses for nuisance flies, e.g., in sewage treatment facilities. Granular flake formulation. See Maiffei 1997 and entry for Mosquito Dunk. |
| 334 | corn gluten meal | Suppressa | Herbicide (Pre Emergent Alternative) | | 1051074-30001-AA | 1051074-30001-AA | | L | | | Evaluate efficacy and cost under use conditions. Monitor for mold and for pests attracted to the CGM as a food source. | See Addendum: Rights-of-Way and Other Weed Control. SF IPM=A |
| 335 | oryzalin | Surflan A.S. (40%) | Herbicide (Pre-Emergent) | | 62719-112-ZA | | CAS 19044-88-3; PC 104201 | No | caution | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [from RED, not list] | Prohibited because it is a relatively persistent possible carcinogen. If exemptions are granted, limit use to places where vegetative growth presents significant risk from fire or limited visibility. | [see http://www.epa.gov/fedgrstr/EPA-PEST/2004/January/Day-23/p1450.htm for comments closes Mar 23 04. Docket No. OPP-2003. RED Sept 2004. Dinotroaniline MOA: inhibits cell division. Oryzalin biodegrades slowly, with a first half-life of approximately two months. Submitted data on oryzalin suggest that parent oryzalin is not a groundwater or surface water concern [CONTRARY TO CA PGC LIST]. Parent oryzalin does not appear to be mobile under field conditions, however, it is expected that a maximum of 10-20% of oryzalin degradates may leach (vii). Risk to aquatic orgs in shallow waters and to NT plants. To reduce risk, aerial spr will be prohibited except in CA on ag crops |
| 336 | kaolin | Surround WP Crop Protectant(95%) | Insect Barrier/Env Stress Barrier | many insect spp; fungi | 70060-14-AA (1-27-00) | EPA#70060-14 | DPR 2629; CA 1332-58-7; PC code - none | A | caution | | | Mineral-based (clay) film barrier to insects. Also provides protection from sunburn and heat stress, and acts as growth enhancer. Growth enhancer uses not registered in CA. Can cause moderate irritation to applicators (and harvesters), who must/are recommended to use protective equipment and garb. Engelhard Corp. a.k.a. kaolinite type clay. Listed by CDPH as fungicide-insecticide-miticide-repellent for use on ornamental and crop plants. |
| 337 | <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> strain F52 | Taenure Granular Bioinsecticide | Insecticide (Microbial) | | | | DPR 3935; CAS 67892-13-1; PC 129056 | NR | | | | Metarhizium anisopliae strain F52 is a widely-found fungus that infects primarily ticks and beetle larvae; also root weevils, flies, gnats, thrips. Approved for non-food use in greenhouses and nurseries, and at limited outdoor sites not near bodies of water. Three Earth BioSciences products granted 2-yr US EPA registration June 6 03, with full registration pending submission of evidence re: efficacy against specific ticks. Tick-EX G and Tick-EX EC control (deer) ticks by creating barrier around properties, applied as a spray or incorporated in growth media. Submitted studies show no harm to earthworms or such beneficial insects as lady beetles, green lacewings, parasitic wasps, honey bee larvae/adults. Lab studies report toxicity and pathogenicity to immature aquatics (vertebrate and invertebrate). Therefore additional studies are needed prior to approval for aquatic applications. No harm is expected to aquatics from the small quantities of M. anisopliae Strain F52 that might enter the aquatic environment from incidental drift and runoff from approved terrestrial uses. See Jaronski (IPM 03) comments posted |

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| 338 | brodifacoum | Talon G mini pellets (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 10182-341-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex. Talon G is effective against warfarin-resistant Norway Rats and house mice. Lethal dose may be consumed in 1 feeding, with dead rats appears in 4-5 days. SF IPM=L |
| 339 | bifenthrin | Talstar CA Granular (2%) | Insecticide | ants | 279-3168-ZA | | CAS 82657-04-3; PC 128825 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP (4/29/92) | OP not permitted per terms of Ordinance. | Granular_Flake |
| 340 | bifenthrin | Talstar T&O Granular Insecticide (2%) | Insecticide | ants | 279-3130-AA | | CAS 82657-04-3; PC 128825 | No | caution | DR5: Group C (OPP (4/29/92) | OP not permitted per terms of Ordinance. | Granular_Flake |
| 341 | nonylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanols, Isopropanol and Fatty Acids | Target Pro-Spreader Activator (90%) | Adjuvant | | 1050775-500022-AA | | | L | caution | | Prior approval needed until hazard and physico chemical property data are evaluated, and/or generic product put on US EPA List 4 | Adjuvant spreader, Target Pro Spreader, is not listed in EPA's complete list of inerts (by trademarked or chemical name), nor in EPA db of pesticides, nor by CDMS. CA Reg notes product as biodegradable (Application dose: 2-8 oz/100 gal water). MSDS for a product with same trademarked name, same CA Reg No, lists "Hazardous Ingredients" as 66% alkyl phenol ethoxylate and 19% isopropyl alcohol. |
| 342 | <i>Lagenidium giganteum California Strain</i> | Technical Laginex (40%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae | 69592-3-AA (11-12-96) | | DPR 3001; CAS none; PC 129084 | A | caution | | | See notes for Laginex AS re: L. giganteum |
| 343 | chlorsulfuron | Telar DF (25%) (Dupont Telar Herbicide) | Herbicide | | 352-522-ZA | | | No | caution | DR2 (Prop65): reproductive toxicity; DR4: PGC | | Dry Flowable |
| 344 | SF cyfluthrin | Tempo 20 WP | Insecticide | | 3125-380-AA | | | A | | | | SF IPM=L* "knockdown in high priority areas." |
| 345 | T fipronil | Termidor | Insecticide | Argentine ants | 7969-210 | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrade MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432-01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). |
| 346 | T fipronil | Termidor (0.06%) | Insecticide | termites-subterranean and formosan; ants | 64248-11-ZA | | CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050 | No | | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegrade MB46513 not likely human carcinogen] [MSDS says fipronil not likely carcinogen] | see comments in entry for 432-01264 | For information about fipronil, see entry for Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (432-01264). Formulations is a non-repellant contact and ingestion termaticide and indoor ant control. BASF product. |
| 347 | borax (sodium tetraborate) | Terro Ant Killer II (5.4%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 149-8-ZA | | CAS1303-96-4; PC 011102 | L | caution | DR7: dust | See conditions of approval in entry for Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits. | CA TAC candidate. Dust is human health hazard. |
| 348 | borax (sodium tetraborate) | Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits (5.4%) | Insecticide (Bait) | | 149-8-ZB | | CAS1303-96-4; PC 011102 | L | caution | DR7: dust | Approval for use of containerized bait formulations and packaging. Applicator should make reasonable effort to retrieve baits once useful life is over. Sust/powder formulations and broadcast applications not permitted. | CA TAC candidate. Dust is human health hazard. SF IPM=L. |

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| 349 | • <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki, serotype</i> 3A, 3B | Thuricide 48LV (2.4%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | lepidoptera | 70051-57-ZA (6- 17-02) | | DPR 3858; CAS 68038-71-1; PC 006420 | A | caution | | | Oil formulation for use as spray or by chemigation on ornamental plants and trees, forest trees. |
| 350 | • <i>Metarhizium</i> <i>anisopliae</i> strain F52 | Tick-EX EC | Insecticide (Microbial) | deer ticks | | | DPR 3935; CAS 67892-13-1; PC 129056 | NR | | | | For information about <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> and formulated products, see entry for Taenure Granular Bioinsecticide. Tick-EX G and Tick-EX EC give biological control of (deer) ticks by creating barrier around properties. |
| 351 | • <i>Metarhizium</i> <i>anisopliae</i> strain F52 | Tick-EX G | Insecticide (Microbial) | deer ticks | | | DPR 3935; CAS 67892-13-1; PC 129056 | NR | | | | For information about <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> and formulated products, see entry for Taenure Granular Bioinsecticide. Tick-EX G and Tick-EX EC give biological control of (deer) ticks by creating barrier around properties. |
| 352 | glyphosate- trimesium | Touchdown 5 (48.6%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 10182-429-AA (inactive 12-31- 03) | | | NR | caution | | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 353 | glyphosate diammonium salt | Touchdown Herbicide (28.3%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 100-1117-AA (4-9-02) | | | L | caution | | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 354 | glyphosate diammonium salt | Touchdown Herbicide (28.3%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 10182-449-AA (1-31-02) | | | L | caution | | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) Roundup Pro dry reportedly with quicker knockdown effect than liquid; emulsions with greater penetration. |
| 355 | glyphosate diammonium salt | Touchdown Pro (28.3%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 10182-453-AA (6-27-01) | | | L | caution | | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 356 | glyphosate isopropylamine salt | Touchdown Pro Herbicide | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 100-1121-AA (5-23-02) | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) | See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA) |
| 357 | clopyralid monoethanolamine salt | Transline (40.9%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 62719-259-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | | Given potential high volume aerial applications to control invasive weeds, closely observe impacts and consider low hazard thresholds to trigger caution. However, alternatives pose other risks, eg controlled burns create risk of fire and therefore not permitted by fire department; manual removal costly and dangerous given locations. Note that PGC list does not specify between the monoethanol- and triethyl-amine salts |
| 358 | neem oil, clarified hydrophobic extract of | Triact 90EC (90%) | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 70051-8-AA- 70051 | | | A | caution | | | See entry for neem oil product Rose Defense (70051- 2-ZB- 869) and for azadirachtin, in entry for Azatin 4.5 WP. |
| 359 | neem oil, clarified hydrophobic extract of | Triact 90EC (90%) | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | mites | 70051-8-AA- 70051 | | | A | caution | | | See entry for neem oil product Rose Defense (70051- 2-ZB- 869) and for azadirachtin, in entry for Azatin 4.5 WP. |
| 360 | pyrethrins | Tri-Die Dust (1%) | Insecticide | | 499-429-AA | | CAS 8003-34-7; PC 069001 | No | caution | DR5: likely to be carcinogenic to humans (OPP 4/8/99) | | Dust_Powder |
| 361 | pipronyl butoxide, Other Related | Tri-Die Dust (2%) | Insecticide | | 499-429-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95) | | Dust_Powder |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|-------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 362 | silica aerogel | Tri-Die Dust (40%) | Insecticide | | 499-429-AA | | | A | caution | | | Dust_Powder |
| 363 | pipronyl butoxide | Tri-Die Dust (8%) | Insecticide | | 499-429-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95) | | Dust_Powder |
| 364 | pyrethrins | Tri-Die Formula 1 (0.6%) | Insecticide | | 499-385-AA | | CAS 8003-34-7; PC 069001 | No | warning | DR1: tox class II; DR5: likely to be carcinogenic to humans (OPP 4/8/99) | | Pressurized_ Liquid_Spray_Foggers |
| 365 | pipronyl butoxide, Other Related | Tri-Die Formula 1 (0.96%) | Insecticide | | 499-385-AA | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II; DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95) | | Pressurized_ Liquid_Spray_Foggers |
| 366 | pipronyl butoxide | Tri-Die Formula 1 (3.84%) | Insecticide | | 499-385-AA | | | No | warning | DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95) | | Pressurized_ Liquid_Spray_Foggers |
| 367 | silica aerogel | Tri-Die Formula 1 (8%) | Insecticide | | 499-385-AA | | | No | warning | DR1: tox class II | | Pressurized_ Liquid_Spray_Foggers |
| 368 | • neem oil, clarified hydrophobic extract of | Trilogy, EC, 70% | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 70051-2 | | | A | | | | See entry for neem oil product Rose Defense (70051- 2-ZB- 869) and for azadirachtin, in entry for Azatin 4.5 WP. |
| 369 | • neem oil, clarified hydrophobic extract of | Trilogy, EC, 70% | Insecticide (Biopesticide) | | 70051-2 | | | A | | | | Neem oil has both fungicidal & insecticidal efficacy (25007; CASRN 8002-65-1) SF IPM "A" : Triact 90EC (#70051-8-AA-70051). Neem is reported slightly toxic to some predatory mites and insects. See comments for neem as IGR and as fungicide. Neem oil does not have azadirachtin properties. Works as a summer oil, effective as fungicide, insecticide and miticide. |
| 370 | 2,4-D, dimethylamine salt + dicamba + MCP | Trimec Turf Herbicide Applicators Formula (30.56%) | Herbicide | broadleaf weeds | 2217-517-ZA (3-6 79) | | DPR 806, 849, 1016 | No | danger | DR1: 2,4-D tox class I; 2,4-D and dicamba DR4: PGC | | California registers 212 products of this 2,4-D dimethylamine salt (CDPR 04). This formulation is Liquid Concentrate combining 3 a.i.s: 2,4-D (30.56%) (DPR 806); dicamba, dimethylamine salt (DPR 849) (2.77%) and MCP, dimethylamine salt (2.77%) (DPR1016). May be fatal if swallowed (CDPR product report). |
| 371 | • acetamiprid | Tristar 70WSP Insecticide (70%) | Insecticide | aphids; white flies | 8033-22-AA (Sept 18 03) | | DPR 5762; CAS 135410-20-7; PC 099050 | No | caution | DR4: PGC (added 2002) | Exemptions permitting use should specify steps to prevent runoff, either by drainage collection system, &/or restricting use to non-rainy season, restricting to areas where there is no potential for rapid drainage to surface water and times that minimize potential for drift. | See Chipco for information about Neonicotinoids and acetamiprid. Nippon Soda Co and Cleary Chemical. |
| 372 | • Beauveria bassiana ATCC 74040 | Troy Boverin | Insecticide (Microbial) | | Not registered in CA | | DPR 3948; CAS 63428-82-0; PC 128817, 128818, 128924 | NR | | | | For information about B. bassiana, see Baits Motel, Stay Awhile |
| 373 | triclopyr triethylamine salt | Turflon Ester (61.6%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 17545-8-AA-54705 | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for targeted treatments to reduce risk. | Used on ailanthus and arundo, for which there are not good non-chemical alternatives. Two triclopyr products: Turflon Ester for targeted treatment of turf and Garlon-4 for targeted treatment of invasive exotics in parks, natural areas and rights-of-way. SF IPM=L SPECIFICALLY ASKED TO EVAL THIS AS PRE-EMERGENT |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a).)

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 374 | triclopyr triethylamine salt | Turflon Ester (61.6%) | Herbicide (Post Emergent) | | 62719-258-AA | | | No | caution | DR4: PGC | Consider exemptions for targeted treatments to reduce risk. | Used on ailanthus and arundo, for which there are not good non-chemical alternatives. Two triclopyr products: Turflon Ester for targeted treatment of turf and Garlon-4 for targeted treatment of invasive exotics in parks, natural areas and rights-of-way. SF IPM=L SPECIFICALLY ASKED TO EVAL THIS AS PRE-EMERGENT |
| 375 | • Trichoderma strain | TurfShield Granules (1.15%) | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 68539-3-ZC-68539 (2-11-99) | | | A | caution | | | SF IPM=A |
| 376 | petroleum oil, unclassified | Valent Volck Supreme Spray (97.4%) | Insecticide | mites | 59639-20-AA | | | L | | | See notes for JMS Stylet Oil (97.1% fungicide). | Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide (miticide). See notes for JMS Stylet Oil (97.1%) fungicide. SF IPM=A |
| 377 | cinnamaldehyde | Valero (30%) | Fungicide (Biopesticide) | | 58866-12-AA-65626 | | CAS 104-55-2 | A | caution | | Caution for applicants re: irritant and sensitizing properties. Applicators of some cinnamaldehyde products are cautioned to use protective clothing and observe a 4 hour REI. | For information about cinnamaldehyde, see Cinnamite. Liquid concentrate formulation. |
| 378 | cinnamaldehyde | Valero (30%) | Insecticide / Miticide (Biopesticide) | | 58866-12-AA-65626 | | CAS 104-55-2 | A | caution | | Caution for applicants re: irritant and sensitizing properties. Applicators of some cinnamaldehyde products are cautioned to use protective clothing and observe a 4 hour REI. | For information about cinnamaldehyde, see Cinnamite. Liquid concentrate formulation. |
| 379 | SF dicamba (dichloro anisic acid) | Vanquish Herbicide | Herbicide | | 55947-46-AA-55947 | | CAS 1918-00-9; PC 029801 | No | | DR4: PGC; DR5: Group D--Not Classifiable (OPP 7/29/96) | | SF IPM=L*, with "1-year limit for spot applications of greens, high priority turf when hand picking is not feasible." Concern re: potential to leach to groundwater |
| 380 | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner), Subsp. Israelensis, STRAIN AM 65-52 | Vectobac G Biological Larvicide Granules (2.8%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae | 73049-10-AA (4-17-01) | | DPR 3857; CAS 68038-7-1; PC 006401 | A | caution | | | Label expanded in 2002 to include uses for nuisance flies, e.g., in sewage treatment facilities. SF IPM "A". See Maiffei 1997 and entry for Mosquito Dunk. |
| 381 | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner), Subsp. Israelensis, STRAIN AM 65-52 | Vectobac WDG Biological Larvicide (37.4%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae & other diptera | 73049-56-AA (6-28-01) | | DPR 3857; CAS 68038-7-1; PC 006401 | A | caution | | | Label expanded in 2002 to include uses for nuisance flies, e.g., in sewage treatment facilities. Granular flake formulation. See Maiffei 1997 and entry for Mosquito Dunk. |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------|---------------------|---|--|
| 1 | COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 382 | Bacillus sphaericus , Serotype H-5A5B, strain 2362 | VectoLex CG Biological Larvicide (7.5% granule) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae, other diptera | 73049-20-AA (3-15-01) | | DPR 2409; no PC or CAS | A | caution | | | B. sphaericus is a naturally occurring bacterium initially registered by EPA in 1991 as mosquito larvicide. Spores contain a protein that damages and paralyzes the gut of mosquito larvae when ingested, thus starving the larvae. B. s. Serotype H5a5b (VectoLex™) remains active 1-4 weeks. There are now 3 products registered in CA by Valent Biosc. B.s. can irritate skin and eyes, thus applicators must be covered by protective clothing. A dust mist filtering respirator is required for applications of the dried concentrate (WDG). (US EPA Biopesticide Fact Sheet. Nov 1999 and product labels). See also Maffei 1997; Siegel and Novak 1997, 1999; Thiery et al. 1997. Labelled for applications to fruit trees, rice, many types of water bodies, garbage, sewage, industrial sites. SF IPM=A for the VectoLex granules formulation, requiring evaluation of site for habitat modification to reduce potential as mosquito breeding site and need for future applications. |
| 383 | Bacillus sphaericus , Serotype H-5A5B, strain 2362 | VectoLex WDG Biological Larvicide (51.2% dried concentrate) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae, other diptera | 73049-57-AA (3-15-01) | | DPR 2409; no PC or CAS | A | caution | | | See entry for VectoLex CG. WDG formulation labelled for application to citrus fruits, fodder, fruit orchards, irrigation ditches, wastewater, etc. |
| 384 | Bacillus sphaericus , Serotype H-5A5B, strain 2362 | VectoLex WSP Biological Larvicide (7.5%) | Insecticide (Microbial Larvicide) | mosquito larvae, other diptera | 73049-20-ZA (1-23-02) | | DPR 2409; no PC or CAS | A | caution | | | See entry for VectoLex CG. Labelled for application to drainage systems, mosquito abatement districts. |
| 385 | botanical mix | Victor Poison Free Ant & Roach Killer-M601 | Insecticide | | | Exempt from EPA reg. Info: 1-800-800-1819 | | A | | | Monitor efficacy | Claims efficacy against roaches, ants, silverfish, crickets, centipedes, spiders. |
| 386 | botanical mix | Victor® Poison Free® Wasp & Hornet Killer-M604 | Insecticide | | | Exempt from EPA reg. Info: 1-800-800-1819 | | A | | | Monitor efficacy | Formulation is a 15' spray aerosol containing mint oil, sodium lauryl, sulfate, water and carbon dioxide. The device is exempt from EPA registration requirements. Possible alternative to Wasp Freeze, if sufficiently effective (efficacy reports on sodium laurate are mixed). |
| 387 | phenothrin, d-trans allethrin | Wasp Freeze (Whitmire Prescription Treatment 515), .12% phenothrin, .129% D-trans allethrin | Insecticide | stinging insects | 499-362-AA/ZA | | | A | caution | | For use as containerized bait in areas where there is concern for human safety, and where biopesticide baits are not effective. | Registered 1990 by Whitmire Micro-Gen Research; inactive as of end1999 because not renewed (contact: Mark Mason) CA GWC (Potential); Phenothrin (Suspected ED). If product use is still permitted in CA, it should be limited to situations where wasp removal is needed to protect public or staff. Suggest comparison trials between Wasp Freeze (if this/similar product is still permitted) and Victor and other alternative products. |
| 388 | brodifacoum | Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex (0.01%) (Talon) | Rodenticide | | 10182-339-AA-10182 | | | L | caution | DR6: endangered spp | Approval required for plan of work involving use of this product. Permitted because formulation contains Bitrex. | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Brodifacoum was identified by Erickson and Urban (Rodenticides EPA 02) as the rodenticide a.i. posing greatest overall risk to birds and nontarget mammals, followed by zinc phosphide, difethialone, and diphacinone. It is also one of the a.i.s posing greatest risk to birds consuming baits and also to avian predators and scavengers that feed on animals poisoned with bait. Limited use of this product is permitted because it contains the bittering agent Bitrex to mitigate impact on endangered wildlife and other NTOs. SF IPM=L. |
| 389 | avermectin | Whitmire Avert Prescription Treatment 320 Crack & Crevice Gel Bait | Insecticide (Bait) | cockroach | 499-394 | | DPR 2254; CAS 71751-41-2; PC 122804; Avermectin B1 CAS 65195-55-3 | NR | caution | | | see notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait. Both Prescription Treatment Brand (499- 394-ZA) and Whitmire Avert Prescription Treatment 320 Crack & Crevice Gel Bait (499- 394-AA) registrations are inactive, former as of 12-31-03, latter as of 12-31-99. |
| 390 | chlorophacinone | Wilco Gopher Getter Type 2 (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 36029-50003-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product #10965-50004-ZA. "Other dry" formulation. SF IPM=L, with use permitted for structures and areas with high cultural or landmark value |

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | • COMMON NAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S) | TRADE PRODUCT | TYPE OF PRODUCT | TARGET PESTS (in part) | CA DPR REGISTR Number (Date) | US EPA PRODUCT NO. | A.I. IDENTIFIERS: DPR-CAS-EPA PC | USE STATUS | SIGNAL WORD | DECISION RULE FLAGS | LIMITATIONS on USE | CONSULTANT COMMENTS (col 1 of 2) |
| 391 | chlorophacinone | Wilco Ground Squirrel Bait (0.01%) | Rodenticide | | 36029-50004-AA | | | No | caution | DR6: endangered spp | | See Appendix: Rodenticides. For information about chlorophacinone, see entry for product # 10965-50004-ZA. Granular-flake formulation. SF IPM=L, with use permitted for structures and areas with high cultural or landmark value |
| 392 | • iron phosphate (ferric phosphate) | Worry Free Brand by Lilly Miller Ferramol Slug & Snail Bait (1%) | Molluscide | snails & slugs | 67702-3-AA-33116 (4-21-03) | 67702-3-11656 | DPR 5014; CAS 10045-86-0 | A | | | Moderately irritating to eyes. Do not apply directly to water. | Cake-briquet formulation. See Escar-Gol For information about iron phosphate and slug/snail control. |
| 393 | • methoprene, s- | Zoecon Altosid Briquets | Insecticide (Biochemical IGR) | mosquito | 2724-375-ZA (4-17-98) | | s-methoprene 5026, CAS 65733-16-6; PC 105402 | A | caution | | SF IPM L — check out in comp to extended | |
| 394 | methoprene | Zoecon Precor IGR Concentrate | Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR) | | 2724-352-ZC (4-14-98) | 2724-352 US EPA | s-methoprene 5026, CAS 65733-16-6; PC 105402 | A | caution | | | See notes for Altosid Liquid. |
| 395 | zinc phosphide | ZP Rodent Bait 2.0 | Rodenticide | | 12455-18-AA | | | No | caution | DR1: tox class I; DR6: endangered spp | Although the product has a "caution label" the a.i. is a restricted use pesticide (RUP) in Tox Class I, and reacts violently to form phosphine gas). | See Appendix: Rodenticides. Zinc phosphide was identified by Erickson and Urban (Rodenticides EPA 02) as one of several rodenticide a.i.s posing greatest overall risk to birds and nontarget mammals, and direct risk to birds and mammals consuming baits. |
| 396 | • buprofezin | | | | | | CAS 69327-76-0; PC 275100 | NR | | DR5: Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential OPP (3/15/00) | | discussed by Ishaaya as insecticides with novel MOA (not a clear recommendation) |
| 397 | • butanethiol (1-butylmercaptan) | | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | 125001 | CAS 109-79-5 | L | | | Monitor efficacy and public response to odor. Caution near human habitation and use areas due to odor. | Butanethiol is the chemical that gives skunk spray its characteristic odor (it is produced by skunks to repel enemies). It is an irritant in concentrated form and toxic to some aquatic organisms (labels generally tell users not to contaminate bodies of water). Reg by Cleaning Solutions, Pest Solutions Inc since 1988 to repel deer. Applied to protect ornamentals, trees, shrubs. (EPA Biopesticides FS) |
| 398 | • phyto oils | | | | | | | A | | | | discussed by Ishaaya as insecticides with novel MOA (not a clear recommendation) |
| 399 | • red (chile) pepper | | Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide) | | | | DPR 1095PC 070703 | NR | | | | Red pepper and meat meal are registered for use in the same two products, although they have different roles in the product: the meat meal repels browsers, such as deer, and the red (chile) pepper keeps animals such as dogs and coyotes away from the bag containing the meat meal. |

Santa Clara County: Approved List of Pesticide (Ref: Ordinance No. NS-517.70, Section 28-5(a))

Cell: A1

Comment: Lois Levitan:

Blank indicates a product on the initial Santa Clara list.

• Indicates product (row) added by LCL. This does not constitute approval but also may indicate a recommendation from another source that is being evaluated.

SF indicates that a product is on the SF IPM list, and therefore is being evaluated, but is not on the initial Santa Clara list

T Indicates a requested evaluation by Santa Clara TAG that was not on Santa Clara initial list, SF IPM, LCL etc

Cell: M1

Comment: Lois Levitan:

LCL comments are written in "dark red," Palatino font. Because the fonts may be difficult to differentiate in b/w printouts, an "•" in first column indicates a new product added by LCL (i.e., new row) and "••" indicate comments added by LCL to a product in the interim list.