

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
2	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt + dicamba + MCPP	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 for 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 MCPP, dimethylamine salt (2.77%) (DPR1016). May be fatal if swallowed (CDPR product report).
3	• 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.
4	• 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 (e.g., 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 restrict to applications under weather conditions that minimize potential for drift.	See Chipco for information about neonicotinoids and acetamiprid. Nippon Soda Co and Cleary Chemical.
5	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)	[see entry 1 of 2 for acetamiprid product Tristar, CA EPA 8033-22-AA]	Neonicotinoids interact with insect nicotine acetylchoine 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 as potential groundwater contaminant (Clayton 2002). However, US EPA FS reports leaching 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 significance."

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6	acetamiprid (continuation: 2 of 2 notes for 264-607 AA)	Chipco Brand Tristar 70WSP (70%)										However acetamiprid is stable to hydrolysis at env T, photodegrades slowly in water, slowly metabolized in anaerobic aquatic systems. Primary degradate (-methyl(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methylamine) is substantially more persistent than parent a.i., reaching ≤ 73.3% of the applied material after 121 days, but considered of low risk significance (FS). On land, a.i. 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 carcinogenic; no evidence of endocrine disruption. Products: 7 newly reg in CA 2003; Assail™, for ag uses; Chipco and other Tristar, direct foliar spray to ornamentals outdoors and in greenhouses. Packaged in water soluble packets. Pristine™, ready-to-use liquid for ag and non-ag uses, NR in CA (US EPA FS). Tech notes: Solubility in distilled water 4.25 x 10+3 mg/l at 25 C (varies from 2.95 at neutral pH, higher at pH=5 and pH=9). Kow=6.27, L0g K0w=0.8@20 degrees C; no significant variations with pH
7	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 acetic acid products are registered and not in Tox Class 1 or 2, they should be evaluated for efficacy and cost-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).
8	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.
9	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
10	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.

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11	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
12	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
13	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/danger	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
14	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
15	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
16	aminopyridine, 4-	Avitrol Corn Chops (0.50%)	Avicide (Bait)	birds	11649-6-AA (12/14/72)	11649	DPR 50; CAS 50424-5, 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 (source: http://www.mult-sclerosis.org/4aminopyridine.html). Avitrol Corn Chops formulation is a granular/flake applied as broadcast or bait.
17	aminopyridine, 4-	Avitrol Mixed Grain (0.50%)	Avicide (Bait)	birds	11649-4-AA (9-20-78)	11649	DPR 50; CAS 50424-5, 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.
18	aminopyridine, 4-	Avitrol Whole Corn (0.50%)	Avicide (Bait)	birds	11649-7-AA (12-27-73)	11649	DPR 50; CAS 50424-5, 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.

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19		<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.
20		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)
21		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			Caution 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 http://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
22		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			Caution 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

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23	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-of- Work 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 lepidoptera and western flower thrip US EPA OP alternative). Milbemectin (Milbex™) effective 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.
24	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).
25	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).
26	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
27	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).
28	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.

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29	avermectin	Avid 0.15 EC Miticide/Insecticide (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		See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait. Applied by broadcast application on ornamental plants. SF IPM=L
30	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		See notes for Avert Cockroach Gel Bait. Applied by broadcast application on ornamental plants. SF IPM=L
31	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.
32	• 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).
33	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.
34	• 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
35	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

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36	• 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 use exemptions are granted, 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	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.
37	azoxystrobin	Abound Flowable Fungicide (22.9%)	Fungicide		10182-415-ZA (6-12-97)		DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810	No	caution	DR4: PGC	If use exemptions are granted, 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. Other formulations primar
38	• azoxystrobin	Heritage Fungicide (50%)	Fungicide		100-1093-AA (4-15-03)		DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810	No	caution	DR4: PGC	if use exemptions are granted, 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	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.
39	• azoxystrobin	Heritage Fungicide (50%)	Fungicide		10182-408-AA (5-15-97)		DPR 4037; CAS 131860-33-8; PC128810	No	caution	DR4: PGC	if use exemptions are granted, 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	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.
40	• 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 use exemptions are granted, 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	For information about azoxystrobin, see entry for Abound Flowable (22.9%) (10182- 415-ZA). EC formulation primarily for ag crops, also Christmas trees.

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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
41	<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 >.
42	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> , 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.
43	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> , 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.
44	<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> , 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.
45	<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.
46	<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.

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47	• <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 <i>B. subtilis</i> GB03 products (trade name Kodiak), (EPA PC 129068, CA DPR code 3945) and <i>B. subtilis</i> MB1600 (EPA PC 129082, CA DPR 5120). Formulated as suspension,
48	• <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain	Serenade Garden Disease Control Ready	Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide)	many fungal pathogens	69592-16-AA (1-22-04)			A	caution		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. Labeled for ornamentals as well as veg crops
49	• <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , QST 713 strain	Serenade Solutions, 10%	Fungicide (Microbial Biopesticide)	many fungal pathogens	69592-7-56872 (10-17-02)			A	caution		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
50	• <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 <i>B.t.</i> 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%).
51	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki</i> , serotype 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.
52	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki</i> , 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.
53	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki</i> , 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.
54	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp <i>Kurstaki</i> , strain SA-11 (3862)	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.

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55	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp Kurstaki, 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.
56	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner) subsp Kurstaki, 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.
57	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner), Subsp. Israelensis, 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
58	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Berliner), Subsp. Israelensis, 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.
59	<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.
60	<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.
61	barley straw	barley straw	Algacide	pond scum, algae	exempt			A	na			MOA not fully understood, but thought that a breakdown product similar to hydrogen peroxide prevents algal reproduction.

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62	• <i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	Baits Motel, Stay Awhile—Rest Forever™	Insecticide (Microbial)	fire ant; cockroach	Not registered in CA	conditiona l 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.
63	<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 <i>B. bassiana</i> , see Baits Motel, Stay Awhile. SF IPM=L (concern over bee toxicity)
64	• <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> 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 <i>B. bassiana</i> , see Baits Motel, Stay Awhile.
65	• <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> ATCC 74040	Troy Boverin	Insecticide (Microbial)		Not registered in CA		DPR 3948; CAS 63428-82-0; PC 128817, 128818, 128924	NR				For information about <i>B. bassiana</i> , see Baits Motel, Stay Awhile
66	bensulide	Betasan 4E (46%)	Herbicide		34704-211-ZA-65783 (inactive 12-31-03)			NR /No	caution	DR3: OP; DR4: PGC		INACTIVE (12/31/03)
67	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
68	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
69	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.

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70	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. Other dust/powder formulations (i.e., not in containerized baits) and broadcast applications not permitted.	CA TAC candidate. Dust is human health hazard. SF IPM=L.
71	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.	See entry for Prescription Treatment Perma-Dust. SF IPM=L.
72	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)
73	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.
74	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.
75	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.
76	? 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.
77	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 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 human health concern. The quantity of boric acid needed for roach control is high, at dangerous levels to be used in a household (~ 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
78	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

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79	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.
80	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
81	botanical mix	Victor Poison Free Ant & Roach Killer-M601	Insecticide			Exempt from EPA reg. Info: 1-800-800-1819		A			Monitor efficacy	Claims effecacy against roaches, ants, silverfish, crickets, centipedes, spiders.
82	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 lauralate are mixed).
83	brodifacoum	Final Blox (0.01%)	Rodenticide		12455-89-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed 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.
84	brodifacoum	Final Rodenticide (0.01%)	Rodenticide		12455-90-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex.
85	brodifacoum	Final Rodenticide Place pac (0.01%)	Rodenticide		12455-94-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex.
86	brodifacoum	Final Rodenticide Ready to Use Place Pac (0.01%)	Rodenticide		12455-91-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides and information about brodifacoum in notes for Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex.
87	brodifacoum	Talon G mini pellets (0.01%)	Rodenticide		10182-341-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed 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
88	brodifacoum	Weatherblok Bait with Bitrex (0.01%) (Talon)	Rodenticide		10182-339-AA-10182			L	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp	Approval required for plan of work involving use of this product. Limited use permitted because formulation contains Bitrex. (I.e., formulations of this a.i. not containing Bitrex™ are not permitted.)	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.
89	bromadiolone	Maki Mini Block (0.10%)	Rodenticide		7173-202-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides. SF IPM=L, noting site specific limits and high concern over secondary poisoning.
90	bromadiolone	Maki Parffin Block (0.01%)	Rodenticide		7173-189-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides.

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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
91	bromadiolone	Maki Rat and Mouse Meal Bait (Packs) (0.01%)	Rodenticide		7173-171-AA			No	caution	DR6: endangered spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides.
92	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.
93	bromethalin	Gold Crest Vengeance Rodenticide Small Bait Packs	Vertebrate Control	rodents	432-748-AA (inactive 12-31-94)		2288	NR	caution			
94	Bti + Methoprene	Duplex	Insecticide (Biopesticide)	mosquito larvae				NR				
95	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)
96	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)
97	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.

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98	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).
99	T chlorfenapyr	Phantom Termatocide-Insecticide(21.45%)	Insecticide	termites (all spp), ants, roaches	241-55141-EZ (exp 4-30-01 to 12-31-04)	241-392	DPR 45937; CAS 122453-73-0; PC 129093	A	caution	DR5: Human carcinogenicity cannot be determined (OPP 1/9/97)	Monitor carcinogenicity data.	See entry for Phantom 241- 392-AA . Liquid concentrate for uses in buildings, structures, ag and non-ag fields.
100	T chlorfenapyr	Phantom Termatocide-Insecticide(21.45%)	Insecticide	termites (all spp), ants, roaches	241- 392-AA (2-20-03)	241-392	CAS 122453-73-0; PC 129093	A	caution	DR5: Human carcinogenicity cannot be determined (OPP 1/9/97)	Monitor carcinogenicity data.	Pyrrrole (Ishaaya ref as novel a.i. Compatible with IPM) Registered for inside uses (fipronil/Termidore for outdoor). Suspension for uses in buildings, structures, wall voids, wood. Non-repellent MOA. http://www.termidoronline.com/
101	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.
102	chlorophacinone	Rodent Bait Block Chlorophacinone-Grain (0.01%)	Rodenticide		10965-50004-ZA			No	caution	DR6: endangered spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides. Chlorophainone 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.
103	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.
104	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.
105	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.
106	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.

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107	chlorophacinone	Wilco Gopher Getter Type 2 (0.01%)	Rodenticide		36029-50003-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed 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
108	chlorophacinone	Wilco Ground Squirrel Bait (0.01%)	Rodenticide		36029-50004-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed 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
109	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): carcinoge n; DR4: PGC; DR5: likely to be carcinoge nic to humans (OPP 10/27/97)		Suspension formulation
110	chlorsulfuron	Telar DF (25%) (Dupont Telar Herbicide)	Herbicide		352-522-ZA			No	caution	DR2 (Prop65): reproducti ve toxicity; DR4: PGC		Dry Flowable
111	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)
112	cholecalciferol	Quintox Mouse 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)

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113	• cinnamaldehyde	Cinnamite	Fungicide (Biopesticide)		58866-12-ZA-65626		CAS 104-55-2	A			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.	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).
114	• cinnamaldehyde	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.
115	• cinnamaldehyde	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
116	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.
117	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.
118	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 specificity between the monoethanol- and triethyl-amine salts
119	clopyralid, triethylamine salt	Confront (12.1%)	Herbicide		62719-92-AA			No		DR4: PGC		

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120		• clove oil	EcoExempt EcoPro ?	Herbicide (Post Emergent Alternative)					A				GRAS. Trials in County of Santa Clara on late vegetative growth
121		• 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.
122		copper	K-TEA	Algaecide		1812-307-ZA			No	warning	DR1: tox class II		Flowable Concentrate
123		copper carbonate, basic	Nautique Aquatic Herbicide (15.9%)	Algaecide		67690-10-AA			No	danger	DR1: tox class I		Liquid Concentrate
124		copper ethanalamine complexes, mixed	Citrine-Plus (9%)	Algacide		8959-10-AA			No	danger	DR1: tox class I		Solution_Liquid(Ready to Use)
125		• 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
126		• 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
127	SF	cyfluthrin	Tempo 20 WP	Insecticide		3125-380-AA			A				SF IPM=L* "knockdown in high priority areas."
128		• 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.
129		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.

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130	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.
131	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). Labeled 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.
132	diaphacinone	Ditrac All Weather Blox	Rodenticide		12455-80-AA	12455-80-AA		No	caution	DR6: endangered spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides.
133	diaphacinone	Ditrac All Weather Cake	Rodenticide		12455-5-ZB	12455-5-ZB		No	caution	DR6: endangered spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides.
134	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.
135	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
136	diatomaceous earth	Diatect D-20 Insecticide (88%)	Insecticide	42850-1-AA				A	caution			Dust_Powder
137	diatomaceous earth	Diatect Multipurpose Insecticide II (82.9%)	Insecticide	42850-4-AA				A	caution			Dust_Powder

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138	diazinon	Knox Out 2 FM (23%)	Insecticide		4581-335-AA			No	caution	DR3: OP; DR4: PGC		Microencapsulated
139	diazinon	Knox Out 2 FM (23%)	Insecticide		4581-335-ZA			No	caution	DR3: OP; DR4: PGC		G0
140	diazinon	Prentox Diazinone 4E (47.5%)	Insecticide		655-457-AA			No	caution	DR3: OP; DR4: PGC		Emulsifiable Concentrate
141	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 Classifiabl e (OPP 7/29/96)		Emulsifiable Concentrate
142	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 Classifiabl e (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."
143	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 Classifiabl e (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
144	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)

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145	difethialone	Generation Mini Blocks	Rodenticide		7173-218-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides and notes about difethialone in entry for Generation Pellets (7173-205-AA). SF IPM=L
146	difethialone	Generation Pellets	Rodenticide		7173-205-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed 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
147	difethialone	Generation Pellets Placepacks	Rodenticide		7173-206-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides and notes about difethialone in entry for Generation Pellets (7173-205-AA).
148	difethialone	Generation Rodenticide Bait Packs (Pellets)	Rodenticide		7173-211-AA			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed spp		See Appendix: Rodenticides and notes about difethialone in entry for Generation Pellets (7173-205-AA).
149	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)
150	dikegulac sodium	Atrimmec, 18.5%	Herbicide (PGR)		2217-776-AA	2217-776- AA		A				Sugar derivative. Reduces apical dominance, growth retardant. PBI/Gordon Corp.
151	diphacinone	Ditrac supersize blox	Rodenticide	termites, beetles, carpenter ants	12455-14-ZA-12455			No	caution	DR6: endanger ed 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=L.
152	diquat dibromide	Reward Landscape & Aquatic (37.3%)	Algaecide		10182-404-ZA			No	warning	DRI: tox class II; DR4: PGC		Liquid Concentrate
153	diquat dibromide	Reward Landscape & Aquatic (37.3%)	Herbicide		10182-404-ZA			No	warning	DRI: tox class II; DR4: PGC		Liquid Concentrate
154	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

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155	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
156	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.
157	endothal, mono (N,N-dimethyl akylamine salt)	Hydrothol-191 (53%)	Herbicide	4581-174-AA	Herbicide			No	danger	DR1: tox class I		Liquid Concentrate
158	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)
159	endothall, dipotassium salt	Aquathol Super K Granular (63%)	Herbicide (Aquatic)		4581-388-AA			No	danger	DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC		granular flake formulation
160	endothall, dipotassium salt	Aquathol Super K Granular (63%)	Herbicide (Aquatic)		4581-388-ZA			No	danger	DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC		granular flake formulation
161	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
162	ethofumesate	Prograss EC (19%)	Herbicide		4563968-AA			No	danger	DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC		Emulsifiable Concentrate
163	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.).

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164	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).
165	fipronil	Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait Gel (0.001%)	Insecticide (Bait)	carpenter ants	432-01264-AA (8-7-03)	432-01264	CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegradable MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	recommend that exemptions be granted for risk reduction purposes (e.g. risks from biting, structural damage, health risk), with restrictions limiting applications to non-rainy season and places with limited potential for rapid runoff or channeling to groundwater (containerized bait formulations need not be subject to these limitations). Usage should be per Plans-of-Work prioritizing preventative measures, hygiene. Exemptions permitting use of fipronil for fire ant control should follow recommendations of the Texas Fire Ant Project (Nester et al 2003). See Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control for details.	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control. Formulation is Bayer Product. 1 plastic reservoir. Application rate is very low.
166	fipronil	Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Ant Bait Stations	Insecticide (Bait)	ants	64248-10-ZA (7-24-97)		CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegradable MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control. Formulation is SF IPM=L.
167	fipronil	Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Ant Killer Bait Gel	Insecticide (Bait)	ants	64248-21-ZA (7-9-01)		CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photodegradable MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control.

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168	fipronil	Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Large Roach Bait Stations (0.03%)	Insecticide (Bait)	cockroach	64248-12-ZA (7-24-97)		CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photode gradate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control. Formulation is a Bayer product, 0.03% fipronil. Many other comparable formulations.
169	fipronil	Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Roach Bait Stations (0.05%)	Insecticide (Bait)	cockroach	64248-11-ZA (7-24-97)		CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photode gradate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control. Formulation is SF IPM=L.
170	fipronil	Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Roach Killer Bait Gel (0.01%)	Insecticide (Bait)	cockroach	64248-14-AA (4-22-99)		CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photode gradate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control.
171	fipronil	Maxforce Liquid Bait (0.0%)	Insecticide (Bait)		64248-17-AA (4-14-00)		CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photode gradate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect (Arthropod) Control.

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172	• fipronil	Termidor (9.1%)	Insecticide	termites, subterranean and formosan; carpenter and nuisance ants, including Argentine	7969-210-AA (10-9-03)	432-901	CDPR 3995; CAS 120068-37-3; PC 129121; MB46513 CAS120067-83-6; PC 600050	No	caution	DR4: PGC; DR5: Group C [photode gradate MB46513 not likely human carcinogen]	see comments in entry for 432-01264	For information about fipronil, see Appendix: Insect(Arthropod) Control. Termidor™ formulation is a non-repellant contact and ingestion termaticide and outdoor/indoor ant control. See entry for Premise™ (imidacloprid) for comparison with that product: Note that Premise is not fully registered for ants (e.g., not for Argentine ants). Premise™ makes ants sickly so is not taken back to nests in the way that Teratidor™ is. Termidor™ persists 30-60 days with surfacey residual. This BASF product (7969-210-AA) is the only currently active (registered) Termidor® product in CA. Three others were inactivated on dates indicated: 264- 598-AA, 12/31/00; 432- 901-AA, 12/31/03; 432-55004-EX, 12/31/03.
173	• fish oil	No Edible Fish Oil Products Registered in CA	Vertebrate Repellent (Biopesticide)				ACTIVE (10/09/03) TERMIDOR SC TERMITICIDE/INSECTICIDE (7969-210-AA) 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)
174	• 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
175	• fludioxonil	Medallion	Fungicide		100-769-AA (5-23-02)			No	caution	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. WP
176	• fludioxonil	Medallion (50%)	Fungicide		100-98060-EE (6-12-98)			No	caution	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. WP
177	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.

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178	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	Formulated as a pellet by SeProCorp. 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.
179	flutolanil	Prostar 70WP (70%)	Herbicide		45639-208-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC		Wettable_ Powder
180	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)
181	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.
182	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)
183	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Aquamaster (53.8%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-343-ZF			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles).	See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA)
184	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (53.8%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		228-365-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on 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."
185	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (53.8%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-343-AA-71368			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on 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.
186	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (53.8%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		71368-21-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles).	See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA)
187	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Koado Emerged Aquatic Weed and Brush Herbicide (53.8%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-343-ZB-524			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on 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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188	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)
189	SF glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Selective Injection Herbicide Capsules (82.5%)	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 glyfosate-trimesium are on PGC list, while glyphosate diammonium salt and monoammonium salt are not. SF IPM=L, for use on tree stumps by injection.
190	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Glyfos (41%)	Herbicide		524-445-AA-4787			No	warning	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles)	See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). This formulation is liquid concentrate
191	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro (41%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-475-ZA (10-26-95)			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on 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.
192	glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro Concentrate (50.2%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-529-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles)	See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA). Emulsifiable Concentrate
193	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)
194	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 glyfosate-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
195	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Prosecutor (41%)	Herbicide		228-336-ZA-10404			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on 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.
196	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Roundup Ultra (41%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-475-ZB			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Limit exempted uses to places where runoff or leaching potential are low (I.e., avoid use on soil-less areas where glyphosate will not adsorb on soil particles)	See notes for Roundup Pro Dry (71.4%) (524-505-AA)
197	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)
198	halosulfuron-methyl	Manage Turf (75%)	Herbicide (Post Emergent)		524-465-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC		Sulfonyleurea. Monsanto Product. Recommend water soluble pouch formulations.

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199	• 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	Above-(May '97) and below-ground (Mar 94) termite bait station formulations approved as RR. Granular-flake bait.
200	• 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.
201	• 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 Probait) 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.
202	• 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%).
203	hydramethylnon	Gentrol 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.

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204	• 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): reproducti ve 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.
205	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): reproducti ve 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%).
206	hydramethylnon	Maxforce Fine Granule Insect Bait (1%)	Insecticide (Bait)		64248-19-AA		DPR 2203; CAS 67485-29-4; PC 118401	No	caution	DR2 (Prop65): reproducti ve 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%).
207	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): reproducti ve 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.

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1	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	
208	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%).	
209	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%).	
210	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.	
211	• 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%).	
212	hydroprene (ethyl(2E,4E,7S)-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate)	Gentrol 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. Zoecon. SF IPM=A	
213	hydroprene (ethyl(2E,4E,7S)-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate)	Gentrol 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.	
214	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 formulations.	See Merit Same CDPR Product Code	

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215	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 formulations.	Neonicotinoids interact with insect nicotine acetylchoine receptors (nAChR), with greater affinity than to vertabrate 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)
216	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)
217	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 formulations.	
218	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 formulations.	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.
219	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 formulations.	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. WSP reduces exposure risk to applicators.
220	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 formulations.	For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit. For information about Premise®, see notes for Premise SC.
221	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 formulations.	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.

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222	• 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 formulations.	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.
223	• 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 formulations.	For information about imidacloprid, see notes for Merit™. Premise™ is a non-repellent, structural termiticide 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 termiticides (source: Bayer Premise® Supplement < http://www.bayerprocentral.com/ >). Premise® 0.5 SC is restricted to use by those licensed/registered to apply termiticides. For ant control, Premise™ is not registered for Argentinean ants. Unlike Termidor™ (fipronil), Premise™ sickens the ants immediately so it is not taken back to the nest. In contrast, Termidor™ has delayed onset, so is taken back to nest, which is critical for Argentinean ant control because have (i) few foragers, (ii) multiple queens, (iii) multiple sources of food.
224	• imidacloprid (.001%)	Premise Gel	Insecticide	subterranean termites of Coptotermes, Heterotermes, Reticulitermes and Zootermopsis spp	3125- 544-AA	432-1368	CAS 105827-78-9; PC 129099	No		DR4: PGC	Consider exemptions for imidacloprid in containerized bait and reduced risk formulations. Do not apply this product in open or exposed surfaces.	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 infestations of termites. When applied into a termite gallery system or termite infested void, the moisture in the gel attracts termites, which are then killed by the imidacloprid. Intended to supplement soil-applied products such as Premise®, not as sole means of control, by killing the subterranean termites found in above ground locations (e.g., trees, decking, landscape timbers) or as a temporary control before soil and foundation treatments are completed. CA Reg Aug 29 02.
225	• indole-3-butyric acid	Dip'n Grow	Hormone		64388-1-AA-64388			A				SF IPM=A
226	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."

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227	iprodione	Chipco Brand 26019 Flo (23.3%)	Fungicide		264-480-ZA		CAS 36734-19-7; PC 109801	No	caution	DR2 (Prop65): carcinogenic; DR4: PGC; DR5: likely to be carcinogenic		flowable concentrate
228	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 >).
229	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
230	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.
231	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".
232	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
233	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-Go! For information about iron phosphate and slug/snail control.

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234		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)		
235		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	
236		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 CDPR as fungicide-insecticide-miticicide-repellent for use on ornamental and crop plants.
237		kinoprene	Enstar II Insect Growth Regulator (s-kinoprene 65.10%)	Insecticide (Biopesticide 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
238		Lagenidium giganteum California Strain	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
239		Lagenidium giganteum California Strain	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.

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240	Lagenidium giganteum California Strain	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
241	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
242	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
243	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.
244	lambda-cyhalothrin	Impasse Termite System	Insecticide (Barrier)	termites		?	DPR 2297; CAS 91465-08-6; PC 128867, 128897	NR				See entry for Impasse Termite Blocker
245	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.
246	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
247	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).

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248	• 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 (Iridomyrmex humiligg) - 100% mortality in 15 minutes (6-21-97); Cat Fleas (Ctenoncephalides felis) - 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 OMRI for organic production. (Source: www.orange-guard.com). SF IPM=L because it is a contact insecticide.
249	• 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)
250	• limonene (d-limonene)	Orange Guard for Ornamental Plants	Insecticide (Biopesticide)	aphids; spider mites	61887-3	5989-27-5		NR				See Orange Guard, d-limonene.
251	• 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/herblist.html>. No additional information was found about Qwell or Macalaya extract.
252	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
253	MCPP-P, dimethylamine salt	Riverdale MCPP-4 Amine (25%)	Herbicide		228-192-AA			No	danger	DR1: tox class I; DR4: PGC		Liquid Concentrate

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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
254	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.
255	mefluidide; paclobutrazol	Scotts turf manager	Herbicide (PGR)			538-200 US EPA		A				paclobutrazol is giberellin inhibitor. Granular
256	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> strain ESC 1	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 ESC 1 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).
257	<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 aquatis 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 with Beauvaria.
258	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> strain F52	Tick-EX EC	Insecticide (Microbial)	deer ticks			DPR 3935; CAS 67892-13-1; PC 129056	NR				For information about Metarhizium anisopliae 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.
259	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> strain F52	Tick-EX G	Insecticide (Microbial)	deer ticks			DPR 3935; CAS 67892-13-1; PC 129056	NR				For information about Metarhizium anisopliae 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.

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260		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.
261		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.
262		• 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)
263	SF	methoprene	Pharorid	Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR)	Pharoah ants	2724-420-ZA-2724 (inactive 12-31-03)			NR				SF IPM=A
264		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.
265		methoprene (isopropy (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 flathead 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, McCarry 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 US EPA has registered 13 products with methoprene and 57 with s-methoprene. Caution in apply
266		methoprene, s-	Precor IGR Concentrate (Zoecon) (1.2%)	Insecticide (IGR)		2724-352-ZC			A	caution			Emulsifiable Concentrate
267		• 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

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268	• methoprene/hydr amethylnon	Extinguish Plus	Insecticide (Biopesticide IGR/Bait)	fire ants				NR		hydramet hylnon: 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 a.i. in this formulation and pre-mix, this formulation appears to be the 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)
269	• 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).
270	• 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.
271	• 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
272	• 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.
273	• 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 an 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.
274	metribuzin	Cavalier 2G (2.08%)	Fungicide		1001-70-AA-10404			No	caution	DR4: PGC		
275	• <i>Microsphaeropsis amaranthi</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.
276	mineral oil	JMS Stylet Oil - Organic (97.1%)	Fungicide		65564-1-ZA			A	caution			Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide.

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277	mineral oil	JMS Stylet Oil - Organic (97.1%)	Insecticide/Miticide		65564-1-ZA			A	caution			Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide.
278	monomolecular film: alpha- isooctadecyl- omega- hydroxypropyl(oxy- 1,2-ethanediy)	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.
279	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.
280	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.
281	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.
282	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.
283	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.
284	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

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285	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). CDPR database includes two Scythe products: Scythe Herbicide (#053219- 00007), registered in 1994 and Scythe L, reg 2001.
286	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.
287	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
288	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
289	novaluron	Exterra (Termaticide)	Insecticide (IGR)	termites			DPR 5754; CAS 116714-46-6; PC 124002	NR				See notes for the novaluron product Rimon.
290	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, targetting whiteflies, thrip, lepidopterans. See notes for the novaluron product Rimon.
291	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.
292	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)

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293	• 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.
294	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
295	• oil	Golden Bear 1111 larvicidal oil	Insecticide (Biopesticide)	mosquito larvae				NR				
296	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 oryzalin 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/fedrgstr/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 degrades 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
297	oxadiazon	Ronstar G (2%)	Herbicide		264-445-AA			No	warning	DR1: tox class II; DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox, carcinogen		Granular_Flake
298	oxyfluorfen	Goal 1.6E (19.4%)	Herbicide	707-174-AA				No	warning	DR1: tox class II		Emulsifiable Concentrate
299	• 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.

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300	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.
301	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.
302	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.
303	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."
304	PCNB (=pentachloronitrobenzene, quintozone)	Proturf FFI1 (15.4%)	Herbicide		538-108-AA			A	caution			Granular_Flake. US EPA fS: http://www.epa.gov/REDs/factsheets/0187fact.pdf
305	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
306	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
307	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
308	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
309	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

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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
310	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
311	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
312	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 other pesticides with 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/
313	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
314	petroleum distillates, refined	JMS Stylet Oil (97.1%)	Fungicide		65564-1-AA			L	caution		Plan-of-work approval required for use of petroleum oils and distillates, except in spot treatment. If option is present, select oils that are not petroleum distillates or that are more highly refined.	Separately listed as fungicide and insecticide. More highly refined petroleum oils are more environmentally benign than unrefined/less refined. SF IPM=A
315	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
316	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
317	phenothrin, allethrin, CO2	Prescription Treatment Brand Wasp-Freeze Wasp and Hornet 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

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318	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.
319	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.
320	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>
321	phyto oils							A				discussed by Ishaaya as insecticides with novel MOA (not a clear recommendation)
322	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."
323	pipronyl butoxide	Drione Insecticide (8%)	Insecticide		4816-353-ZB			No	caution	DR4: PGC (PB technical); DR5: Group C (OPP 6/7/95)		Dust_Powder
324	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

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325		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
326		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
327		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
328		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.
329		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
330	SF	polybutene	J.T. Eaton 4 the Birds (80%)	Vertebrate Repellent		8254-1-ZA-56			A				SF IPM=A
331		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.
332		polyoxin D Zinc Salt	Endorse WP Turf Fungicide	Fungicide (Biopesticide)		68173-00001 (87-2097)		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 fungii for making chitin, a component of the cell wall. Without chitin, susceptible fungii 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 Rhizoctonia solani, 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)

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333	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)
334	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
335	potassium salts/ fatty acids	M-Pede	Fungicide		53219-6-ZC			A				SF IPM=L.
336	potassium salts/ fatty acids	M-Pede	Insecticide	Africanized bees	53219-6-ZC			A				SF IPM=L.
337	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.
338	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.
339	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
340	<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 Sclerotinia homeocarpa--dollar spot, Collectotrichum graminicola --anthracnose, Pythium aphanadermatum--pythium, Michrodochium nivale--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 Pseudomonas aureofaciens 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)

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341	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.
342	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
343	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
344	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
345	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pyriproxyfen 	Archer	Insecticide (IGR)		10182-433-AA		CAS 95737-68-1; PC 129032	A			Approval needed unless US EPA-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, clorpyrifos, 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.
346	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pyriproxyfen 	Distance; Spectracide	Insecticide (IGR)				CAS 95737-68-1; PC 129032	A			Approval needed unless US EPA-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.
347	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 US EPA-designated Reduced Risk formulation is used.	Reg Mar 99 by Whitmire Micro-Gen

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348		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.
349		<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)
350		sesame stalks		Nematicide (Biopesticide)				PC 128970	A			Monitor efficacy	Ground sesame stalks are either mixed into soil before planting or applied as a mulch around growing plants to control harmful nematodes. The stalks consist primarily of long chain polymers such as cellulose and fiber. Scientists do not understand the MOA for control of the parasitic nematodes, which live in soil and infect plant roots. Use Sites: All terrestrial sites, both indoors and outdoors, for many food and non-food crops, including ornamentals and turf (grasses). (EPA Biopesticides FS)
351		silica aerogel	Tri-Die Dust (40%)	Insecticide		499-429-AA			A	caution			Dust_Powder
352		silica aerogel	Tri-Die Formula 1 (8%)	Insecticide		499-385-AA			No	warning	DR1: tox class II		Pressurized_ Liquid_Spray_Foggers
353		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)
354		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 >
355		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.
356		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.
357		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

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358		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.
359		spinosad	Conserve SC Turf and Ornamental (11.6%)	Insecticide (Biopesticide)	late instar Lepidoptera n 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 (Thyridoptireryx 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.
360		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 Saccaropolyspora spinosa, 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, leafminor, 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; etc.)
361		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.
362		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.
363		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.
364		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.
365		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.
366		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.
367		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.

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
368	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.
369	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.
370	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.
371	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™.]
372	<i>Streptomyces griseoviridis</i> Strain K61		Fungicide (Biopesticide)				PC 129069	A			Monitor efficacy	Soil bacterium that can prevent certain disease-causing fungi from infecting plants. Initially isolated from peat in Finland. It seems to act against disease-causing fungi in at least two ways. By colonizing plant roots before the disease organisms get there, it deprives them of space and nourishment. It also produces several kinds of chemicals that may attack the harmful fungi. Use Sites: Certain plants in containers, greenhouses, or in the field. Can be applied to seeds, to the soil, to roots, to transplants, or as a dip or spray. Because it acts to prevent fungal diseases, rather than to treat them, the active ingredient should be applied before the disease organisms gain a foothold. (EPA Biopesticides FS)
373	sucrose octanoate esters		Insecticide (Biopesticide)				PC 035300; CAS 42922-74-7 and 58064-47-4	A			Monitor efficacy	Intended to control mites and certain soft-bodied insects (e.g., aphids) on food and non-food crops, including certain ornamentals; media for growing mushrooms; and adult honey bees. These kinds of sucrose esters are found naturally in plants, and were originally isolated from the hairs present on tobacco leaves. Since 1983, FDA has allowed sucrose octanoate esters to be added to certain processed foods; thus no harmful effects to humans or the environment are expected from the use of sucrose octanoate esters in pesticide products. The mixture of esters is manufactured from two biochemicals-sucrose (table sugar) and an octanoic acid ester (commonly found in plants and animals). MOA: dissolves the waxy protective coating (cuticle) of target pests, causing the insect or mite to dry out and die.
374	sulfometuron-methyl	Oust (Dupont) (75%)	Herbicide		352-401-ZA (8-8-84)		DPR 2149; CAS 7422-97-2; PC 122001	No	caution	DR4: PGC		Dry Flowable
375	SF /T sulfometuron-methyl	Oust XP Herbicide (DuPont)	Herbicide		352-601-AA-352 (8-1-00)			No	caution	DR4: PGC		SF IPM=L for rights-of-way. SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED TO EVAL
376	sulfonamide	FluorGuard Ant Control Bait	Insecticide (Bait)	ants	1812-348-AA-279			A	caution			
377	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

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378	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.
379	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
380	thiram and 1-naphthaleneacetamide	Garden Tech Rootone Rooting Hormone with Fungicide (4.04% thiram, 0.20% hormone)	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
381	thyme	Herbal Aphid Control (1.05% +0.36% mint)	Insecticide (Biopesticide)	homoptera	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.
382	Trichoderma harzianum ATCC 20476	Root Shield Drench	Fungicide (Biopesticide)			68539-4-ZB-68539 (inactive 12-31-03)		NR				SF IPM=A
383	Trichoderma polysporum ATCC 20475 and Trichoderma harzianum 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)

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384		Trichoderma strain	TurfShield Granules (1.15%)	Fungicide (Biopesticide)		68539-3-ZC-68539 (2/11-99)			A	caution			SF IPM=A
385		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.
386		triclopyr triethylamine salt	Confront (33%)	Herbicide		62719-92-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC	Consider exemptions for targeted treatments to reduce risk.	Liquid Concentrate
387		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.
388		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
389		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
390		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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391		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%
392		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.
393		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
394		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
395		trinexapac-ethyl	Primo Maxx (11.3%)	Herbicide (PGR)		100-937-AA			No	caution	DR4: PGC		Emulsifiable Concentrate
396		trinexapac-ethyl	Primo Maxx (11.3%)	Herbicide (PGR)		100-937-ZA			No	caution	DR4: PGC		Emulsifiable Concentrate
397		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 (Dendroctonus frontalis) (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).
398		warfarin	Hopkins Rodex Pelleted Bait with coated Warfarin (0.03%)	Rodenticide		2393-388-AA			No	caution	DR2 (Prop65): reproductive tox		Pellet_Tablet_Cake_Briquet
399		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.
400			Induce (Helena)	Adjuvant		5905-50066-AA			No	warning	DR1: tox class II		Emulsifiable Concentrate

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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.