



2013

Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control, and Landscape Management Plan

901 Fifth Avenue

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I. Introduction

This plan establishes the best management practices for outdoor integrated pest management (IPM), erosion control and landscape management. These best management practices mitigate the negative environmental impacts that operations and maintenance may have on the 901 Fifth Avenue Building's environs while simultaneously ensuring that the exterior is well-maintained and managed and that an optimal environment is provide for employees, tenants and visitors.

Through the Exterior Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control and Landscape Management Plan, the 901 Fifth Avenue Building ensures that pest management, erosion control and landscape management practices support the following key concerns:

- *Energy Efficiency* – Minimizing the environmental impact by choosing energy-efficient equipment, products, services, and practices
- *Water Conservation* – Reducing the use of potable water and contributing to the preservation of natural water supplies
- *Outdoor Air Quality* – Eliminating or managing volatile organic compounds and toxic off-gassing to maintain a healthy work environment
- *Waste Management* – Reducing amount of landscape waste generated
- *Improved Live/Work Environment* – Providing a safe, comfortable, and accessible live/work environment for employees and building occupants
- *Bottom Line Improvements* – Environmentally responsible practices will cut operational costs by minimizing energy and water usage.

This plan is based on the requirements of the LEED-EB OM rating systems as excerpted from the 2009 Edition – LEED-EB OM Requirements: SSc3, Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control and Landscape Management Plan (1 credit):

Have in place an environmentally-sensitive management plan for the site's natural components. The plan must employ best management practices that significantly reduce the use of harmful chemicals, energy waste, water waste, air pollution, solid waste, and/or chemical runoff (e.g., gasoline, oil, antifreeze, salts) compared to standard practices. The plan must address the following operational elements at a minimum:

- Outdoor Integrated Pest Management (IPM), defined as managing outdoor pests (plants, insects, and/or animals) in a way that protects human health and the surrounding environment and that

improves economic returns through the most effective, least risk option. IPM calls for using least-toxic chemical pesticides and herbicides, minimum use of the chemicals, using them only in targeted locations, and only for targeted species. Least-toxic is defined by those pesticides listed by the San Francisco Pesticide Hazard Screening List as Tier III hazard criteria. IPM requires routine inspection and monitoring. The outdoor IPM plan must address all of the specific IPM requirements listed in IEQ credit 3.9 – Green Cleaning: Indoor Integrated Pest Management, including preferred use of non-chemical methods, definition of emergency conditions, and universal notification (advance notice of not less than 72 hours under normal conditions and 24 hours in emergencies before a pesticide, other than a least-toxic pesticide, is applied in a building or on surrounding grounds that the building management maintains). The outdoor IPM plan must also integrate with any indoor IPM plan used for the building as appropriate.

- Erosion and sedimentation control for ongoing landscape operations (where applicable) and future construction activities. The plan must address both site soil and potential construction materials. The plan must also include measures that prevent erosion and sedimentation, prevent air pollution from dust or particulate matter and restore eroded areas.

Further, the plan must address the following operational elements if they apply to the building and grounds:

- Landscape waste – diversion from the waste stream via mulching, composting, or other low-impact means
- Chemical fertilizer use – minimize the use of artificial chemicals on landscaping by using locally adapted plants that need no fertilizer, less-polluting alternatives to artificial chemicals, or other low-impact maintenance

II. Goals and Scope

The goal of the Environmental Building Operations Plan for Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control and Landscape Management is to integrate 901 Fifth Avenue into its surroundings so that it has as little impact as possible on the natural environment.

The scope of this plan includes the management of the Building's natural areas. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Outdoor integrated pest management
- Erosion control and sedimentation measures
- Diversion of landscape waste
- Chemical fertilizer use

It is required that each aspect of the plan utilize quantifiable performance metrics (cost, volume, or number of applications) that are appropriate for specific task outlined in the plan. Methods and goals for measurement are outlined below under "Performance Measurement." Property management staff will strive to implement the environmental requirements established herein 100% of the time. When this is not possible, the products or strategies used on the building exterior must meet the requirements at least 20% of the time. Sedimentation and erosion control performance must be met 100% of the time.

III. Responsibilities

901 Fifth Avenue's Property Manager will be responsible for informing all building personnel and tenants of this Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control and Landscape Maintenance Plan. Moreover, the Property Manager and Chief Building Engineer will be responsible for implementing the practices set forth in this document in order to ensure that the standards specified within are upheld. The Property Manager and Chief Engineer may delegate certain duties relating to exterior maintenance to appropriate personnel, service partners and other vendors, but will bear the ultimate responsibility for the effective implementation of this plan. If any or all of these plan elements are contracted to a service provider, that provider is responsible for carrying out their services with this plan, without exception.

Additionally, 901 Fifth Avenue's property management and engineering team will require that service partners and vendors provide logs relating to the specific elements of this Plan.

IV. Time Period

This policy is to take effect immediately. While some outstanding contracts may prevent building operations and maintenance personnel from immediately abiding by certain requirements, persons responsible for drafting maintenance-related contracts will ensure that new policy language is included in all subsequent contracts.

Once the policy is fully implemented and the staff is following the requirements, the performance period will begin. The performance period for which this plan is in effect shall be no longer than a year, at which point the plan will be reviewed and updated.

V. Guidance for Resources and Implementation

A. Pest Control

Third-party landscape contractors hired for service work at the 901 Fifth Avenue Building will have an Integrated Pest Management Policy in place for all landscaping services conducted at the Building.

Within the parameters of the landscape contractor's IPM Policy, knowledge and monitoring of the pest's identity, biology and life cycles, will establish the basis for selection of appropriate control actions.

Outdoor pest management is performed almost exclusively by our third-party landscape contractor with a preventative approach. A large variety of hardy plants and trees thrive naturally in our climate, and by utilizing these we are able to provide attractive landscaping without the requirement for routine pesticide applications. The plants we select are native or climate-adapted and pest-resistant. Soil is aerated and diseased plants are quickly removed to further prevent the need for chemical use. In addition to reducing or eliminating the need for pesticides, using these native, adaptive, low-maintenance plants also reduces our water and fertilizing needs. On the rare occasion when a pesticide is needed, the first course of action is to use the least-toxic or natural option and the last resort is the use of an inert, unrestricted pesticide by a certified applicator after ample notice has been provided to building occupants. Least-toxic is defined by those pesticides listed by the San Francisco Pesticide Hazard Screening List as "reduced-risk" (Exhibit A).

In lieu of using poisons, toxins and other harmful chemicals, the landscaping contractor will employ natural pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and trapping strategies when possible. These natural treatments will be applied on an as-needed basis, based on regular vegetation inspections. Such inspections involve identifying and generating an approximate count of pests, both animal and vegetative. The landscape contractor will establish a threshold for pest control – a point beyond which pest control action will be taken – and if the inspection determines that the quantity of the pests exceed tolerable numbers, natural pesticides, herbicides, fungicides or trapping strategies will be utilized.

If it becomes necessary to use a pesticide, herbicide or fungicide other than those least-toxic options listed on the San Francisco Pesticide Hazard Screening List list of reduced-risk pesticides (attached), Building employees and occupants will be notified not less than 72 hours prior to the application of the product. The application(s) will be scheduled on weekends. Only in emergency cases, where employee or occupant safety is threatened, or where immediate physical and financial damage to the building could occur, will universal notification be reduced to a minimum of 24 hours. In this case,

universal notification will be conducted via urgent email correspondence to designated tenant contacts throughout the building. The property manager's discretion shall be used to determine when immediate occupant safety is threatened and/or when immediate building or financial damage could occur.

B. Planting Selection and Replacement

With the expertise of the landscape contractor, the Building's Property and Maintenance staff will select annuals, perennials, shrubs and new trees that are disease- and drought-resistant, and those items which suitable for the particular exposures, and if possible, native to the area. Plants that require the least amount of irrigation and maintenance are preferable. Invasive species will be removed; the landscape contractor will use as few herbicides as possible.

Because all landscaping is contained in elevated planter beds, the occurrence of de-icing agents being introduced into the beds is non-existent.

C. Erosion Control and Sedimentation Controls

The current configuration and layout of 901 Fifth Avenue's exterior landscaping is mostly contained in elevated planters and beds. Therefore, there is minimal erosion or sedimentation. However, landscaping operations will be reviewed on a regular basis to assess if any erosion and/or sedimentation is occurring. If this is the case, the possibility of installing more appropriate plantings and/or erosion and sedimentation control measures will be investigated.

In the event of any future construction at the 901 Fifth Avenue Building, a number of erosion and sedimentation control measures will be employed. These will include, as appropriate, mulching, earth dikes, hay bales and silt fencing. Additionally, permeable pavement will be installed to the greatest extent possible in an effort to reduce chemical runoff. To best manage erosion and sedimentation, facility staff will perform:

- Periodic checks and cleaning of roof drains, gutters, downspouts, drainage ditches, and other drainage infrastructure;
- Periodic checks for loose soil on slopes, particularly during wet periods;
- Checks for standing water or other evidence of poor drainage after rain events;
- Maintenance of groundcover;
- Cleanup of major sedimentation sources, such as plant detritus on paved surfaces.

D. Reduction of Fertilizer Use

As a general rule of thumb, fertilizer use depends on the level of nutrients and nitrogen that are found in the soil. Selecting native or adapted plants that need no fertilizer is preferable, and when fertilizer must be applied, alternative products that are less polluting than artificial chemicals will be used. When chemical fertilizer must be applied, landscape personnel will abide by the following guidelines:

- Do not apply more than 1 lb/1,000 square feet of nitrogen fertilizer during one application.
- Do not apply nitrogen fertilizer more than five times per year.
- Avoid over-application by targeting fertilizers around the rooting zone or base of specific plants.
- Use fertilizers with a nitrogen-phosphorous-potassium (N-P-K) ratio of 4:1:2 (or any other mathematical combination, contingent on the time of year, and so long as said fertilizer contains approximately four times as much nitrogen as phosphorous, and approximately two times as much nitrogen as potassium).
- Select a fertilizer with at least 50 percent controlled-release nitrogen. Such a product may be labeled as water-soluble or slow release.

E. Irrigation Management and Water Conservation

When possible, plants that do not require irrigation will be selected.

F. Reduction of Landscape Waste

The landscaping contractor will take all landscape waste collected from the 901 Fifth Avenue's exterior areas to their composting facility. No landscape waste will be deposited or stored on-site.

G. Open Space Maintenance and Equipment

Lawn and vegetation hedging, mowing, and pruning will be accomplished with manual equipment to the greatest extent possible.

If replacement of landscaping in open space areas becomes necessary, maintenance staff will replace existing grass lawns and other high maintenance vegetation with lower impact alternatives. More ecologically appropriate landscaping includes native and adaptive drought-resistant species which require little to no irrigation and little to no mowing, pruning, and hedging.

VI. Performance Metrics

All documentation relating to the tasks required by this Exterior Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control and Landscape Management Plan will be kept on file for purposes of LEED-EBOM (re)certification. A detailed log of actions taken in compliance with this plan will be maintained. This log will include:

- A list of plants on the property (annuals and perennials)
- Identification and quantity of pests
- Type and amount of pesticides used
- Type and amount of fertilizer used
- Amounts of landscape waste composted
- Irrigation usage and type of soil moisture sensors.

Additionally, a record of each activity, the date it occurred, and specific information on what procedure was utilized will be included. All operations and maintenance personnel involved in the Integrated Pest Management, Erosion Control and/or Landscape Management Plan will have access to this log.

The following will be measured:

- A. Pest Control: As discussed in Section 5, A. above, outdoor pest management is performed with a preventative approach. Non-preferable agents will be measured against the total for all products used. (As an example, preferable, natural treatments used total \$100, and \$10 is expended for non-preferable agents, then 90% of the total agents used will be considered environmentally preferable.) However, the management and maintenance staff requires that natural pesticides and trapping strategies be utilized based on regular vegetation inspections 100% of the time. If this cannot be achieved, other methods will be discussed and reviewed prior to approval for use.
- B. Plant Selection and Replacement; Fertilizer and Landscape Waste Reduction: Because the local jurisdictions have specific criteria for new and replacement exterior plants, the management and maintenance staff will work with the City of Seattle and a landscape architect to ensure that drought-resistant and native plants will be used, negating the use of fertilizers. As also mentioned in Section 5, F. above, current landscape vendors employ a building composting plan for all landscape waste. This composting plan is an integral part of

the activity log mentioned above. Performance on plant selection and replacement will be based on purchasing data and will follow the same performance philosophy described in Section 6A above.

- C. Erosion and Sedimentation Controls: As noted in Section 5, C. above, details the current configuration of landscape planters and beds. Erosion and sedimentation control is not an issue because of “container landscaping.” When action is required under the guidance in Section 5, C above, performance is to be evaluated by completing a log of the required task 100% of the time. Performance will be measured against the number of times that substantial completion of required work under Section 5, C occurred when the work was warranted.

- D. Irrigation Usage: Visual inspections are conducted daily to assess the need for irrigation in the landscape planters and beds.

VII. Quality Assurance Process

On a monthly basis, 901 Fifth Avenue Building's Property Manager will review with the landscape contractor the detailed log of actions as well as plan for the upcoming quarter. They will address any variances to the plan and what can be done to eliminate or mitigate variances in the future.

The Property Manager will provide an annual Environmental Sustainability Report at the end of the first quarter detailing the previous year's environmental achievements. Since LEED-EB OM requires ongoing monitoring, it is important to include subcontractor specifications and reports, photographs, and a written description of any findings concerning any of the activities found herein.

VIII. References

- **EPA IPM Principles:** Background information on what Integrated Pest Management involves, the approach and techniques utilized and the benefits of using such procedures. www.epa.gov/opp00001/factsheets/ipm.htm
- **Green Landscaping:** The EPA provides supporting information on how and why to landscape with native plants. For more information and additional resources, visit www.epa.gov/greenacres

Exhibit A. San Francisco Pesticide Hazard Screening List

**Products Screened by the Integrated Pest Management Program,
City and County of San Francisco**

Last updated 11/5/08

Tier I = High Hazard, Tier II = Medium Hazard, Tier III = Low Hazard
Screening criteria available at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/ipmchecklist>

| Type | Product Name | *EPA Reg # | Active Ingredients |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Tier I Products (High Hazard) | | | |
| I | 565 Plus XLO | 499-310 | pyrethrins; allethrin; PBO |
| I | Advance Liquid Ant Bait | 56-72-499 | orthoboric acid |
| I | Advion Ant Bait (OUTDOOR USE) | 352-746 | indoxacarb 0.05% |
| I | Advion Cockroach Bait (OUTDOOR USE) | 352-652 | indoxacarb 0.05% |
| I | Aqua-Reslin | 524-343 | permethrin |
| I | Avert Bait Station | 499-467-AA-499 | abamectin |
| I | Avert Dry Flowable Cockroach Bait | 499-467-AA-499 | abamectin |
| I | Avert Gel | 499-410-AA | abamectin |
| I | Avert Pressurized Bait | 499-322 | abamectin |
| I | Avid | 618-96-AA-618 | abamectin |
| H | Basagran T/O | 7969-45 | bentazon |
| I | Biomist 4-15 | 8329-34 | permethrin |
| I | Borid | 944-129-ZA-9444 | orthoboric acid |
| A | Can-Hance | NA | NPE, fatty acid methyl ester |
| I | CB-40 | 9444-41-AA-550 | pyrethrins |
| I | CB-80 | 9444-175 | pyrethrins |
| F | Champ Formula 2 Flowable | 55146-64 | copper hydroxide |
| F | Cleary's 3336 GC | 1001-70 | thiophanate-methyl |
| F | Cleary's 3336 WP | 1001-63 | thiophanate-methyl |
| A | CMR Herbicide Activator | 1050775-50020-AA-10.. | alkyl ph.ethanol, petr.dist. |
| I | Conserve SC | 62719-291 | spinosad 11.6% |
| V | Contrac Blox | 12455-79 | bromadiolone .005% |
| W | Cutrine-Plus | 8959-10 and 8959-12 | copper ethanalamine |
| F | Daconil 2787 flowable | 50534-9-AA-50534 | chlorothalonil |
| F | Daconil Ultrex | 50534-100 | chlorothalonil |
| M | Deadline | 64864-1 | metaldehyde |
| I | Diazinon 4E | 100-463 | diazinon |
| I | Dibrom | 100-463 | naled 87.4% |
| H | Dimension | 707-245 | dithiopyr |
| H | Dimension | 707-245 | dithiopyr |
| H | Direx 4L | 1812-257 | diuron |
| I | Dr. Moss Liquid Ant Bait | 56-72-AA | orthoboric acid 1.0% |
| I | Drax Ant Kil Gel | 9444-131 | orthoboric acid 5.0% |
| I | Drax Ant Kil-PF | 9444-135-AA-9444 | orthoboric acid |
| I | Drione | 4816-353 | pyrethrins 1%; PBO 10%; silica gel 40% |
| H | Drive 75 DF | 7969-130 | quinclorac |
| M | Durham granules 7.5 | 5481-103-AA-5481 | metaldehyde |
| F | Eagle WSP | 707-232 | myclobutanil |
| I | Ecology Works Dust Mite and Flea Control | 67419-1 | disodium octaborate tetrahydrate |
| F | Emerald Fungicide | 7969-196 | boscalid |
| I | Empire | 62719-88-AA-62719 | chlorpyrifos |
| I | Endeavor Insecticide | 100-913 | pymetrozine 50% |
| V | Final Blox | 12455-89 | brodifacoum .005% |
| F | Fore 80WP | 62719-388 | mancozeb |
| H | Fusilade II | 100-1084 | fluazifop-p-butyl |
| I | Fyfanon ULV | 100-1084 | malathion 96.5% |
| V | Gas Cartridge | 56228-2 | charcoal, sod nitrite |
| V | Generation Mini Blocks | 7173-211 | difethialone 0.0025% |
| I | Gourmet Liquid Ant Bait | 73766-2 | disodium octaborate tetrahydrate |
| F | Heritage | 10182-408-AA-10182 | azoxystrobin |
| I | Knox Out 2FM | 4581-335-AA-4581 | diazinon |
| H | Landmark XP | 352-645 | sulfometuron methyl; chlorsulfuron |
| F | Lesco T-Storm 2G | 79676-18-10404 | thiophanate-methyl |
| H | Lontrel | 62719-305 | clopyralid |
| V | Maki Mini Blocks | 7173-202 | bromadiolone .005% |
| V | Maki Paraffin Block | 7173-189 | bromadiolone .005% |

| Type | Product Name | *EPA Reg # | Active Ingredients |
|----------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I | Marathon 1% Granular | 3125-452-AA-59807 | imidacloprid |
| I | Marathon II | 3125-549-59807 | imidacloprid |
| I | Mavrik Aquaflow | 55947-101-AA-55947 | tau-fluvalinate |
| I | Maxforce Granular Insect Bait | 64248-6-ZA-64248 | hydramethlynon |
| I | Maxforce Roach Killer Bat Gel (Triple) | 64248-5-AA-64248 | hydramethlynon |
| H | Mecomec 2.5 | 33955-483-2217 | MCPP |
| F | Medallion | 100-769 | fludioxonil |
| I | Microcare | 499-381 | pyrethrins; PBO; MGK264 |
| H | Milestone | 62719-519 | aminopyralid |
| I | Monterey Garden Insect Spray | 62719-314-54705 | spinosad 0.5% (prop glycol inert) |
| I | Mop-Up | 9444-132 | disodium octaborate tetrahydrate |
| I | Namco 4E | 550-136-AA-550 | diazinon |
| I | Niban Granular Bait | 64405-2-AA-64405 | orthoboric acid |
| A | No Foam B | exempt | OPE, isopropanol, other surfactants |
| I | Optem PT 600 | 499-304-AA-499 | cyfluthrin |
| H | Pendulum WDG Herbicide | 241-340 | pendimethalin |
| Miticide | Pentac Aqua-flow | 55947-97-AA-55947 | dienochlor |
| I | Permanone RTU | 55947-97-AA-55947 | permethrin |
| H | Power Zone | 7969-58-AA-7969 | carfentrazone, MCPA, MCPP-p, dicamba |
| I | Prentox Malathion 50% | 655-598-AA-655 | malathion |
| H | Proturf K-O-G Weed Control | 538-112-AA-538 | dicamba |
| I | PyGanic EC 1.5 | 1021-1771 | pyrethrins |
| I | PyGanic EC 5.0 | 1021-1772 | pyrethrins |
| I | Pyrenone 25-5 Mosq. Adulticide | 432-1050 | pyrethrins, PBO |
| I | Pyrenone Crop Mosq. Adulticide | 432-1033 | pyrethrins, PBO |
| I | Pyroicide Mosq. Adulticide | 1021-1569 | pyrethrins, PBO |
| I | RoachX | 71761-1 | boric acid 35% |
| F | Rootone w Fungicide | 264-499-AA-5887 | thiram 4.04% |
| F | Rubigan AS | 62719-249-AA-62719 | fenarimol |
| H | Scotts 30-5-5 w/ Confront | 72719-262-538 | triclopyr .5%; clopyralid .18% |
| F | Scott's Proturf Systemic Fungicide | 538-88-ZA-538 | thiophanate-methyl |
| I | Scourge Mosq. Adulticide | 432-716 | resmethrin |
| H | Scythe | 53219-7 | pelargonic acid |
| A | Slippery Water | 7001-50523-AA | NPE, alcohols, oleic acid |
| H | Stalker | 65326-5000-1-AA | imazapyr |
| F | Subdue 2E | 100-619 | metalaxyl |
| F | Subdue MAXX | 100-796 | mefenoxam (metalaxyl-m) |
| I/F | Sun Spray Ultra-fine Spray Oil | 862-23-AA-53219 | petroleum distillates; alkylphenol |
| I | Suspend SC | 1051074-30001-AA | deltamethrin 4.75% |
| F | Systhane | 707-253-AA-707 | myclobutanil |
| V | Talon G mini pellets | 10182-341-AA-10182 | brodifacoum .005% |
| I | Talstar CA | 279-3155-499 | bifenthrin 7.9% |
| A | Target Pro-Spreader Activator | 1050775-50022-AA | NPE, isopropanol |
| H | Telar | 352-404 | chlorsulfuron |
| I | Tempo 20 WP | 3125-380-AA-3125 | cyfluthrin |
| V | The Giant Destroyer | 10551-1 | charcoal, sulfur, sod nitrite |
| I | Tim-bor Professional | 1624-39 | sodium octaborate 98% |
| H | Transline | 62719-259 | clopyrilid |
| H | Trimmit | 70051-8-AA-70051 | paclobutrazol |
| I | Trumpet EC | 100-1014 | naled 78% |
| I | Uncle Albert's Super Smart Ant Bait | 73340-1 | sodium octaborate 1% |
| H | Vanquish | 55947-46-AA-55947 | dicamba amine salt |
| I | Vikane | 62719-4 | sulfuryl fluoride |
| V | WeatherBlok | 10182-339 | brodifacoum .005% |
| H | Weed-Hoe 108 | 2853-38AA | MSMA |

Tier II Products (Medium Hazard)

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| I | 1300 Orthene TR | | acephate |
| I | Agnique MMF | 2302-14 | ethoxylated fatty alcohols |
| I | Altosid Briquets | 2724-241-64833 | methoprene |
| I | Altosid Liquid Larvacide | 2724-392 | methoprene |
| I | Altosid Pellets | 2744-448 | methoprene |
| I | Altosid XR Briquets | 2724-421 | methoprene |
| I | Altosid XR-G | 2724-451 | methoprene |
| I | Anvil 10+10 Mosq. Adulticide | 1021-1688-8239 | phenothrin, PBO |
| W | Aquamaster | 524-343 | glyphosate |

| Type | Product Name | *EPA Reg # | Active Ingredients |
|------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| I | Azatin XL | 70051-27-59807 | azadirachtin 3.0% |
| I | Azatrol EC | 2217-836 | azadirachtin 1.2% |
| V | Ditrac Super-Size Blox | 12455-14 | diphacinone .005% |
| I | Drione | 4816-353 | pyrethrins 1%; PBO 10%; silica gel 40% |
| V | Eatons all-weather bait | 56-42-AA-56 | diphacinone .005% |
| V | Eatons Answer, pocket goph. | 56-57-AA-56 | diphacinone .005% |
| V | Eatons Bait Blocks | 56-23 | diphacinone .005% |
| H | E-zject Capsules | 524-435 | glyphosate |
| H | Gallery 75DF | 62719-145 | isoxaben |
| H | Garlon 4 | 62719-40-ZB-62719 | triclopyr ester |
| I | GB-1111 Mosquito Larvacide | 71236-1 | petroleum distillate 98.7% |
| H Aq | Habitat | 241-426 | imazapyr, salt |
| I/F | JMS Stylet Oil | 65564-1-AA-65564 | aliphatic petroleum distillate |
| I | Maxforce Ant Bait Station | 64248-10 | flupyrifluorfen |
| I | MaxForce FC Bait Gel | 64248-21 | flupyrifluorfen |
| I | Maxforce Roach bait station | 64248-1 or 11 | flupyrifluorfen |
| I | Maxforce Roach Killer Bait Gel (Reservoir) | 64248-14 | flupyrifluorfen |
| I | Microcare | 499-381 | pyrethrins; PBO; MGK264 |
| I | M-pede | 53219-6-AA-53219 | potash soap |
| I | Neemazad 0.25EC | 11688-5 | azadirachtin |
| H | Oust | 352-401 | sulfometuron-methyl |
| H | Oust XP | 352-601 | sulfometuron-methyl |
| H | Poast | 7969-58-AA-7969 | sethoxydim |
| I | Precor IGR Concentrate (outdoor use) | 2724-352-50809 | s-methoprene |
| H | Primo Maxx | 100-937 | trinexapac-ethyl |
| V | Quintox Mouse Seed | 12455-57 | cholecalciferol 0.075% |
| W | Rodeo Aquatic | 524-343-AA-524 | glyphosate |
| H | Roundup Dry Pak | 524-505-AA | glyphosate 93.95% |
| H | Roundup Pro | 524-475-ZA-524 | glyphosate |
| I/F | Saf-T-Side | 48813-1-ZD-54705 | paraffinic oil 80% |
| W | Sonar | 67690-4 | fluridone |
| V | Top Gun All Weather Bait Blocks | 67517-66-56 | bromethalin .01% |
| F,I | Triact 90EC | 70051-8-AA-70051 | neem oil |
| H | Turflon Ester | 62719-258-AA-62719 | triclopyr ester |
| I/F | Valent Volck Supreme Spray | 59639-20-AA-59639 | petroleum oil |
| I | Wasp-Freeze | 499-362 | d-trans allethrin; phenothrin |
| V | Wilco Gopher Getter, type 2 | 36029-50003-AA-36029 | chlorophacinone .005% |
| V | Wilco Ground Squirrel Bait | 36029-50004 | chlorophacinone .005% |

Tier III Products (Low Hazard)

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| I | Advance Dual Choice Antbait Stations Formula 1 | 499-459-AA-499 | sulfuramid |
| I | Advion Ant Bait (INDOOR USE) | 352-746 | indoxacarb 0.05% |
| I | Advion Cockroach Bait (INDOOR USE) | 352-652 | indoxacarb 0.6% |
| F | Agri-Fos | 71962-1 | dipotassium phosphite |
| I | Aquabac 200G | 62637-3-ZA | B.t.i. |
| W | Aquashade | 33068-1-AA-33068 | yellow/blue dyes |
| H | Bio Weed | exempt from registration | corn gluten meal |
| I | BotaniGard ES | 944-129-ZA-9444 | Beauveria bassiana 11.3% |
| I/F | Cinnamite | 58866-12-ZA-65626 | indoxacarb 0.05% |
| A | CMR Silicone Surfactant | 1050775-50025-AA | polyether-polymethylsiloxane, surfactant |
| I | Concern Pesticidal Spray Oil | 67702-4-ZA-50932 | canola oil |
| P | Dip 'n Grow | 64388-1 | indole-3-butyric acid, naphthaleneacetic acid |
| M | Dipel 2X worm killer, WP | 275-37-AA-275 | Bacillus Thuringiensis |
| I | Dipel Pro DF | 73049-39 | B.t.k. 54% |
| H | EcoEXEMPT HC | exempt from registration | eugenol; 2-phenethyl propionate |
| H | EcoEXEMPT IC | exempt from registration | rosemary oil, wintergreen oil, mineral oil |
| F | EcoGuard | 70127-00003 | Bacillus licheniformis |
| I | EcoPCO AC Contact Insecticide | 67425-4 | eugenol; 2-phenethyl propionate |
| I | EcoPCO D Dust Insecticide | 67425-2 | eugenol; 2-phenethyl propionate |
| I | EcoPCO Jet Contact Insect. | 67425-5 | eugenol; 2-phenethyl propionate |
| I | Enstar 5E | 55947-82-AA-55947 | kinoprene |
| I | Enstar II IGR | 2724-476 | (s)-kinoprene |
| I | FluorGuard Ant Control Baits | 1812-348-279 | sulfuramid |
| I | GC Mite | 71236-1 | cottonseed oil, clove oil, garlic extract |
| I | Gencor IGR Concentrate | exempt from registration | hydroprene 9% |
| I | Gentrol Point Source | 2724-469 | hydroprene 90.6% |
| I | Hot Pepper Wax | 67328-1 | capsaicin .00014% |

| Type | Product Name | *EPA Reg # | Active Ingredients |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I | Javelin WG | 70051-66 | B.t.k. 7.5% |
| F | Kaligreen | 70231-1 | potassium bicarbonate |
| H | Matran 2 | <i>exempt from registration</i> | clove oil |
| I | Mosquito Dunks | 6218-47 | B.t.i. |
| I | Natural Causes Pest Control | 61887-1-9250 | d-limonene |
| I | NIC325 | <i>exempt</i> | corn gluten meal, limestone* |
| I | Nylar IGR | 11715-307-57076 | pyriproxyfen |
| I | Orange Guard | 61887-1-AA | d-limonene |
| I | Pharoid Ant Growth Regulator | 2724-420 | methoprene |
| I | Precor IGR Concentrate (indoor use) | 2724-352-50809 | s-methoprene |
| F | Rhapsody | 69592-19 | Bacillus subtilis |
| I | Roach Terminal | 1001-73 | xanthine, oxypurinol |
| F | RootShield Granules | 68539-3 | Trichoderma harzianum |
| F | Serenade | 69592-4 | Bacillus subtilis |
| M | Sluggo | 67702-3-AA-67702 | iron phosphate |
| A | Spraytech Oil | 65326-5000-1-AA | soybean oil 95%; ethoxylated esters |
| H | Supressa | 1051074-30001-AA | corn gluten meal |
| F | TurfShield Granules | 68539-3 | Trichoderma harzianum |
| I | Vectobac 12AS | 73049-38 | B.t.l. |
| I | Vectobac G | 275-50 | B.t.i. |
| I | Vectolex granules | 275-77AA-275 | bacillus sphaericus |
| I | Vectolex WDG | 73049-57 | bacillus sphaericus |
| I | Victor Poison Free Wasp/Hornet Killer | <i>exempt</i> | mint oil |

ABBREVIATIONS

Type = insecticide (I), herbicide (H), fungicide (F), molluscicide (M), vertebrate (V), adjuvant (A), herbicide in water (W)