SHERIDAN
SCHOOL DISTRICT

Integrated Pest Management Plan and Low-Impact Pesticides List

Designee | Greg Goodman | 2023-2024

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

Structural and landscape pests can pose significant problems in schools. Pests such as mice and cockroaches can trigger asthma. Mice and rats are vectors of disease. Many children are allergic to yellow jacket stings. The pesticides used to remediate these and other pests can also pose health risks to people, animals, and the environment. These same pesticides may pose special health risks to children due in large part to their still-developing organ systems. Because the health and safety of students and staff is our first priority – and a prerequisite to learning – it is the policy of the Sheridan school district to approach pest management with the least possible risk to students and staff. In addition, Senate Bill 637 (incorporated into ORS Chapter 634 upon finalization in 2009) requires all school districts to implement integrated pest management in their schools. For this reason, the Sheridan school board adopts this integrated pest management plan for use on the campuses of our district.

II. WHAT IS INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT?

Integrated Pest Management, also known as IPM, is a process for achieving long-term, environmentally sound pest suppression through a wide variety of tactics. Control strategies in an IPM program include structural and procedural improvements to reduce the food, water, shelter, and access used by pests. Since IPM focuses on remediation of the fundamental reasons why pests are here, pesticides are rarely used and only when necessary.

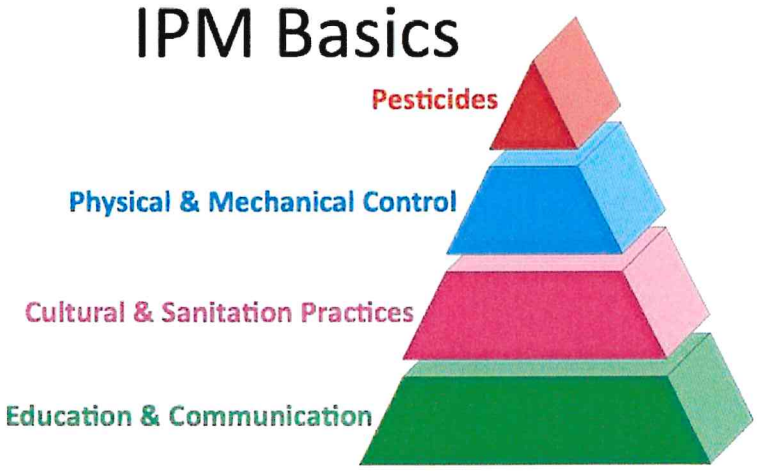
IPM Basics

Education and Communication: The foundation for an effective IPM program is education and communication. We need to know what conditions can cause pest problems, why and how to monitor for pests, proper identification, pest behavior and biology before we can begin to manage pests effectively. Communication about pest issues is essential. *A protocol for reporting pests or pest-conducive conditions and a record of what action was taken is the most important part of an effective IPM program.*

Cultural & Sanitation: Knowing how human behavior encourages pests helps you prevent them from becoming a problem. Small changes in cultural or sanitation practices can have significant effects on reducing pest populations. Cleaning under kitchen serving counters, reducing clutter in classrooms, putting dumpsters further from kitchen door/loading dock, proper irrigation scheduling, and over-seeding of turf areas are all examples of cultural and sanitation practices that can be employed to reduce pests.

Physical & Mechanical: Rodent traps, sticky monitoring traps for insects, door sweeps on external doors, sealing holes under sinks, proper drainage and mulching of landscapes, and keeping vegetation at least 24 inches from buildings are all examples of physical and mechanical control.

Pesticides: IPM focuses on remediation of the fundamental reasons why pests are here; pesticides should be rarely used and only when necessary.



III. WHAT IS AN INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN?
ORS 634.700 defines an IPM plan as a proactive strategy that:

(A) Focuses on the long-term prevention or suppression of pest problems through economically sound measures that:
a) Protect the health and safety of students, staff and faculty;
b) Protect the integrity of campus buildings and grounds;
c) Maintain a productive learning environment; and
d) Protect local ecosystem health;

(B) Focuses on the prevention of pest problems by working to reduce or eliminate conditions of property construction, operation and maintenance that promote or allow for the establishment, feeding, breeding and proliferation of pest populations or other conditions that are conducive to pests or that create harborage for pests;

(C) Incorporates the use of sanitation, structural remediation or habitat manipulation or of mechanical, biological and chemical pest control measures that present a reduced risk or have a low impact and, for the purpose of mitigating a declared pest emergency, the application of pesticides that are not low-impact pesticides;

(D) Includes regular monitoring and inspections to detect pests, pest damage and unsanctioned pesticide usage;

(E) Evaluates the need for pest control by identifying acceptable pest population density levels;

(F) Monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of pest control measures;

(G) Excludes the application of pesticides on a routine schedule for purely preventive

purposes, other than applications of pesticides designed to attract or be consumed by pests;

(H) Excludes the application of pesticides for purely aesthetic purposes;

(I) Includes school staff education about sanitation, monitoring and inspection and about pest control measures;

(J) Gives preference to the use of nonchemical pest control measures;

(K) Allows the use of low-impact pesticides if nonchemical pest control measures are ineffective; and

(L) Allows the application of a pesticide that is not a low-impact pesticide only to mitigate a declared pest emergency or if the application is by, or at the direction or order of, a public health official.

The above definition is the basis for Sheridan school district's IPM plan. This plan fleshes out the required strategy from ORS 634.700 – 634.750 for our Sheridan school district.

Note: As mentioned above, ORS 634.700 allows for the routine application of pesticides designed to be consumed by pests. To avoid a proliferation of pests and/or unnecessary applications of pesticides, we will not set out any ant or cockroach baits until first:

1) Informing staff in the area where the pests are that sanitation and exclusion are the primary means to control the pest.
2) Establishing an acceptable pest population density
3) Cleaning up any food debris in the area.
4) Sealing up any cracks or crevices where we know the pests are coming from.
5) Setting out sticky insect monitoring traps in the area using the sticky insect monitoring trap protocol.

IV. SCHOOL DISTRICT IPM PLAN COORDINATOR

The Sheridan school board designates Greg Goodman as the IPM Plan Coordinator. The Coordinator is key to successful IPM implementation in our Sheridan school district ,head and is given the authority for overall implementation and evaluation of this plan. The Coordinator is responsible for:

A. Attending not less than six hours of IPM training each year

The training will include a general review of IPM principles and the requirements of ORS 634.700 – 634.750. It will also include hands-on training on updated exclusion

practices, monitoring & inspection techniques, and management strategies for common pests.

Note: ORS 634.720 requires IPM plan coordinators to complete six hours of training each year. Contact your property and liability insurance provider, your Education Service District, or the OSU School IPM Program for information on IPM coordinator training courses that cover the above.

B. Conducting outreach to the school community (custodians, maintenance, construction, grounds, faculty, and kitchen staff) about the school's IPM plan;
The IPM Coordinator (or designee) will provide training as outlined in Section V below.

C. Overseeing pest prevention efforts;
The Coordinator will work with administration, custodian/maintenance, teachers and staff to reduce clutter and food in the classrooms, and seal up pest entry points.

D. Assuring that the decision-making process for implementing IPM in the district (section VI) is followed;
The Coordinator will continually assess and improve the pest monitoring/reporting/action protocol.

E. Assuring that all notification, posting, and record-keeping requirements in section VII are met when the decision to make a pesticide application is made;

F. Maintaining the approved pesticides list as per section VIII;

G. Responding to inquiries and complaints about noncompliance with the plan;
Responses to inquiries and complaints will be in writing and kept on record with the Coordinator.

H. Placing and checking sticky insect monitoring traps around facility;

I. Keeping records of pest complaints using pest logs located in head custodial office.

J. Developing protocols and provisions for pest avoidance and prevention during construction and renovation projects. The Coordinator will be involved in drafting any bids, and will have the authority to halt construction projects if protocols and provisions for pest avoidance and prevention are not being met.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES + TRAINING/EDUCATION of SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Note: ORS 634.700 (3) (i) requires staff education "about sanitation, monitoring and inspection and about pest control measures". All staff should have at least a general review of IPM principles and strategy as outlined in Sections II and III.

A. *IPM Plan Coordinator*

1. Training (see section IV above)
2. Responsibilities (see section IV above)

B. *Custodial / Maintenance Staff*

1. Training/Education

Custodial - The IPM Plan Coordinator (or a designee of the Coordinator) will train custodial staff at least annually on sanitation, monitoring, inspection, and reporting, and their responsibilities as outlined below.

Maintenance - The IPM Plan Coordinator (or a designee of the Coordinator) will train maintenance staff at least annually on identifying pest-conducive conditions and mechanical control methods (such as door sweeps on external doors and sealing holes under sinks), and their responsibilities as outlined below.

2. Responsibilities

1) Attending annual IPM training provided by the IPM Coordinator (or designee).

2) Continually monitoring for pest-conducive conditions during daily work, and sealing small holes and cracks when noticed (if this can be done in a short amount of time)

3) Reporting pest problems and pest-conducive conditions that he/she cannot resolve in a short amount of time to the IPM Coordinator.

4) Reporting teachers to IPM Coordinator who repeatedly refuse to reduce clutter and other pest-conducive conditions in their classrooms.

5) Report any unapproved pesticides (such as aerosol spray cans) discovered in their regular duties or during an inspection and report them to the IPM Coordinator.

6) Assisting IPM Coordinator with resolving issues found in annual inspection report.

7) Working with the IPM Coordinator to develop a protocol and priority list with deadlines for sealing holes, installing external door sweeps, and other pest exclusion needs which cannot be done in a short period of time.

C. *Grounds Department*

1. Training/Education

The head of grounds staff (or designee) will train grounds staff at least once per year. Each year before the training, the head of grounds staff will meet with the IPM Coordinator to review the annual report of pesticide applications and plan training for all grounds staff. The annual training will review this IPM Plan (especially grounds

department responsibilities outlined below) and data from the annual report related to pesticide applications by grounds crew. It will also review the OSU turf management publication EC 1521, EC 1278, EC 1550-E, and PNW 299 at http://extension.oregon.edu/catalog/ Grounds staff will also be trained in basic monitoring for common pests on grounds.

2. Responsibilities

Grounds crews are responsible for:

1) Attending annual IPM training provided by the IPM Coordinator (or designee).

2) Working with the IPM Coordinator to reduce conditions conducive to weeds, gophers, moles, yellow jackets, and other outdoor pests

3) Keeping vegetation (including tree branches and bushes) at least 18 inches from building surfaces.

4) Proper mulching in landscaped areas to reduce weeds.

5) Proper fertilization, over-seeding, mowing height, edging, drainage, aeration, and irrigation scheduling in turf areas to reduce weeds.

6) When the decision is made to apply a pesticide, following notification, posting, record-keeping and reporting protocols in Section VII.

D. *Kitchen Staff*

1. Training/Education

The IPM Coordinator (or a designee of the Coordinator) will train kitchen staff at least once per year on the basic principals of IPM and their responsibilities as outlined below.

2. Responsibilities

Kitchen Staff are responsible for:

1) Attending annual IPM training provided by the IPM Coordinator (or designee).

2) Assuring floor under serving counters and movable equipment is kept free of food and drink debris.

3) Avoiding long-term storage or use of cardboard boxes.

4) Removing recycle products daily.

5) Keeping outside doors closed at all times (except during deliveries and emptying trash).

6) Keeping all food items in sealed containers.

7) Immediately reporting any sightings of rodents or rodent droppings to the IPM Coordinator, and following up with an email to the Coordinate.

8) Reporting to the Coordinator any pest-conducive conditions that require maintenance (e.g., leaky faucets, dumpster too near building, drains need scrubbing, build-up of floor grease requiring spray-washing, etc.)

E. *Faculty*

1. Training/Education

The IPM Plan Coordinator (or a designee of the Coordinator) will train faculty and principals at least once per year on the basic principals of IPM and their responsibilities as outlined below. These short (15 – 20 minutes) training are arranged by the Coordinator with individual principals when openings in their school Faculty Meeting schedules permit. During the training, the Coordinator will review the following with Faculty:

1) What pest-conducive conditions are (clutter, food debris, moisture, cracks, holes, etc.), and the importance of reporting these in a timely manner.

2) The importance of keeping their classrooms and work areas free of clutter.

3) The importance of having students clean up after themselves when food or drink is consumed in the classroom.

2. Responsibilities

Faculty are responsible for:

1) Attending annual basic IPM training provided by the IPM Coordinator (or designee).

2) Keeping their classrooms and work areas free of clutter.

3) Making sure students clean up after themselves when food or drink is consumed in the classroom.

4) Reporting pests and pest-conducive conditions to the IPM Coordinator, in-person or by email. In emergency situation, by phone.

F. *School Principal*

1. Training/Education

(Same training/education as Faculty)

2. Responsibilities

The School Principal is responsible for:

1) Scheduling time for teachers to receive annual training provided by the IPM Coordinator (or designee).

2) Attending annual IPM training for teachers.

3) Assuring that teachers keep their rooms clean and free of clutter in accordance with the IPM Coordinator's instructions.

4) Assuring that all faculty, administrators, staff, students and parents receive the annual notice (provided by the IPM Coordinator) of potential pesticide products that could be used on school property as per Section VII.

5) Working with the IPM Coordinator to make sure all notifications of pesticide applications reach all faculty, administrators, staff, students and parents through posting in the office, email and through the districts web site.

G. *Other*

1. Training/Education

Basic training on the principals of IPM and the main points of this IPM Plan should also be provided to school nurses, administrative staff, the superintendent, and Sheridan student body. Coaches who use athletic fields should be given an overview and updates of basic monitoring and IPM practices for turf so they understand key pest problems to look out for and when to report them.

2. Responsibilities

All other staff are responsible for keep their work areas free of clutter, and reporting pests and pest-conducive conditions to the IPM Coordinator. Students are asked report pests to their teachers.

VI. IPM PROCESS

A. Monitoring – Reporting – Action Protocol

Monitoring is the most important requirement of ORS 634.700 – 634.750. It is the backbone of our Sheridan school district's IPM Program. It provides recent and accurate information to make intelligent and effective pest management decisions. It can be defined as the regular and ongoing inspection of areas where pest problems do or might occur. Information gathered from these inspections is always written down.

As much as possible, monitoring should be incorporated into the daily activities of school staff. Staff training on monitoring should include what to look for and how to record and report the information.

1. Monitoring & Reporting – All Staff

After a brief (15 – 20 minute) training by the IPM Coordinator (or designee) on pests and pest-conducive conditions, staff will be expected to report pests or pest-conducive conditions they observe during the normal course of their daily work. Reporting will be done verbally, or by e-mail to the IPM Coordinator.

2. Monitoring & Reporting – Coordinator and Custodial/Maintenance Staff

During the normal course of their daily work, the IPM Coordinator and custodial/maintenance staff will monitor structures and building perimeters for:

1) Pest-conducive conditions inside and outside the building (structural deterioration, holes that allow pests to enter, conditions that provide pest harborage).

2) The level of sanitation inside and out (waste disposal procedures, level of cleanliness inside and out, conditions that supply food and water to pests)

3) The amount of pest damage and the number and location of pest signs (rodent droppings, termite shelter tubes, cockroaches caught in sticky traps, etc.)

4) Human behaviors that affect the pests (food preparation procedures, concessions procedures, classroom food, etc.)

5) Their own management activities (caulking/sealing, cleaning, setting out traps, treating pests, etc.) and their effects on the pest population.

6) Any pests or pest-conducive conditions will be reported to the IPM Coordinator either orally, or by e-mail, using pest logs.

3. Monitoring & Reporting – Grounds Staff

During normal daily activities, grounds staff will monitor for invasive weeds, gophers, moles, yellow jackets, and other outdoor pests. These will be reported to the IPM Coordinator orally, or by e-mail using pest logs.

4. Sticky monitoring traps for insects

Sticky traps are neither a substitute for pesticides nor an alternative for reducing pest populations, but rather a diagnostic tool to aid in identifying a pest's presence, their reproductive stage, the likely direction pests are coming from, and the number of pests.

All staff will be made aware of the traps and their purpose so they don't disturb them. The IPM Coordinator and /or custodial/maintenance staff (after proper training by Coordinator) will be responsible for setting them out and checking them once per month, and replacing them once every four months.

Sticky monitoring traps will be placed in the kitchen and any other "pest-vulnerable areas" the Coordinator deems necessary.

Kitchen sticky insect traps will be checked monthly (primarily for drain flies, ants, and cockroaches).

5. Monitoring for Mice

In addition to monitoring for signs of mice (droppings, gnawing, hair, etc.), snap traps will be placed in the kitchen (and any other area the IPM Coordinator deems necessary), and checked daily by the Coordinator.

6. Reporting (pests, signs of pests, and conducive conditions)

When staff observe pests or pest-conducive conditions they should tell, e-mail, jot down on Pest log or call the Coordinator.

7. Reporting "Pests of Concern"

"A pest of concern" is a pest determined to be a public health risk or a significant nuisance pest. These include cockroaches (disease vectors, asthma triggers), mice & rats (disease vectors, asthma triggers), yellow jackets (sting can cause anaphylactic shock), cornered nutria, raccoons, cats, dogs, opossums, skunks (they can bite), and bed bugs (significant nuisance pest).

When pests of concern (or their droppings, nests, etc.) are observed, staff should contact the IPM Plan Coordinator immediately.

8. Action!

a) Structural

Any items (such as sealing up holes) that custodial/maintenance staff observe that they can resolve should be taken care of and reported to IPM Coordinator. The Coordinator will keep records of these actions using pest logs or maintenance reports.

If the actions needed are not something that can be accomplished alone with minimal time, the Coordinator will meet with them to develop a plan of action with a proposed deadline for completion based on the severity of the risk or nuisance.

The Coordinator will inform the Maintenance supervisor of actions being taken/work performed, and monitor the completion of all work. The Coordinator will keep records of actions taken/work performed using Pest Logs.

The Coordinator will keep records of time and money spent to manage pests.

b) Grounds

When pests on grounds reach a threshold established by the IPM Coordinator, action will be taken as per guidelines developed by the Coordinator and Ground Crew. The Coordinator will keep records of actions, time, and money spent to manage pests on grounds.

9. Acceptable Thresholds

A threshold is the number of pests that can be tolerated before taking action. The acceptable threshold for cockroaches, mice, rats, raccoons, cats, dogs, opossums, skunks, and nutria is 0.

Acceptable thresholds for other pests will be determined by the IPM Coordinator and Maintenance Supervisor.

B. Inspections

The IPM Plan Coordinator will conduct an annual inspection using the annual IPM inspection form. During the inspection he or she will also inspect or review:

1) Human behaviors that affect the pests (working conditions that encourage or support pests, food preparation procedures that provide food for pests, etc.)

2) Management activities (caulking/sealing, cleaning, setting out traps, treating pests, etc.) and their effects on the pest population.

C. Pest Emergencies (see also Section VII. B. below)

IMPORTANT: If a pest emergency is declared, the area must be evacuated and cordoned off before taking any other steps. When the IPM Plan Coordinator, after consultation with school faculty and administration, determines that the presence of a pest or pests immediately threatens the health or safety of students, staff, faculty members or members of the public using the campus, or the structural integrity of campus facilities, he or she may declare a pest emergency. Examples include (but are not limited to) yellow jackets swarming in areas frequented by children, a nutria in an area frequented by children, a half a dozen mice or rats running through occupied areas of a school building. The Coordinator will keep records of actions taken using Pest Logs.

D. Annual IPM Report (completed by IPM Plan Coordinator)

In January of each year, the IPM Plan Coordinator will provide the Sheridan School board and the OSU IPM Program Coordinator an annual IPM report. The report will include a summary of data gathered from Pest Logs, or e-mail, Or Coordinators notes., as well as costs for PMPs and pesticides (including turf and landscape pesticides). Costs for items such as sealants, fixing screens, door sweeps and other items that would not normally be considered part of pest control will not be recorded.

Prevention and management steps taken that proved to be ineffective and led to the decision to make a pesticide application will be copied and pasted or incorporated into the annual report of pesticide applications (see section VII. D)

VII. PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS: REQUIRED NOTIFICATION, POSTING, RECORD KEEPING, AND REPORTING

Any pesticide application (this includes weed control products, ant baits, and all professional and over-the-counter products) on school property must be made by a licensed commercial or public pesticide applicator. At the beginning of each school year, all faculty, administrators, staff, adult students and parents will be given a list of potential pesticide products that could be used in the event that other pest management measures are ineffective. They will also be informed of the procedures for notification and posting of individual applications, including those for pest emergencies. This information will be provided to all the above via e-mail as well as schools web site.

A. Notification and Posting for Non-emergencies

When prevention or management of pests through other measures proves to be ineffective, the use of a low-risk pesticide is permissible. *Documentation of these measures is a pre-requisite to the approval of any application of a low-risk pesticide. This documentation will remain on file with the IPM Plan Coordinator.*

Non-emergency pesticide applications may occur in or around a school before 7:30 am and after 3:15 pm while school is in session, unless the IPM Plan Coordinator authorizes an exception. If the labeling of a pesticide product specifies a reentry time, a pesticide may not be applied to an area of campus where the school expects students to be present before expiration of that reentry time. If the labeling does not specify a reentry time, a pesticide may not be applied to an area of a campus where the school expects students to be present before expiration of a reentry time that the IPM Plan Coordinator determines to be appropriate based on the times at which students would normally be expected to be in the area, area ventilation and whether the area will be cleaned before students are present.

The IPM Plan Coordinator (or a designee of the Coordinator) will give written notice of a proposed pesticide application (via school web site and e-mail) at least 24 hours before the application occurs.

The notice must identify the name, trademark or type of pesticide product, the EPA registration number of the product, the expected area of the application, the expected date of application and the reason for the application.

The IPM Plan Coordinator (or a designee of the Coordinator) shall place warning signs around pesticide application areas beginning no later than 24 hours before the application occurs and ending no earlier than 72 hours after the application occurs.

A warning sign must bear the words "Warning: pesticide-treated area", and give the expected or actual date and time for the application, the expected or actual reentry time, and provide the telephone number of a contact person (the person who is to make the application and/or the IPM Plan Coordinator).

B. Notification and Posting for Emergencies

Important Notes:
1) *The IPM Plan Coordinator may not declare the existence of a pest emergency until after consultation with school faculty and administration.*
2) *If a pesticide is applied at a campus due to a pest emergency, the Coordinator shall review the IPM plan to determine whether modification of the plan might prevent future pest emergencies, and provide a written report of such to the Sheridan school board.*
3) The Sheridan school board *shall review and take formal action on any recommendations in the report.*

The declaration of the existence of a pest emergency is the only time a non-low-impact pesticide may be applied.

<u>If a pest emergency is declared, the area must be evacuated and cordoned off before taking any other steps.</u>

If a pest emergency makes it impracticable to give a pesticide application notice no later than 24 hours before the pesticide application occurs, the IPM Plan Coordinator shall send the notice no later than 24 hours after the application occurs.

The Coordinator or designee shall place notification signs around the area as soon as practicable but no later than at the time the application occurs.

Note: ORS 634.700 also allows the application of a non-low-impact pesticide "by, or at the direction or order of, a public health official". If this occurs, every effort must be made to comply with notification and posting requirements above.

C. Record Keeping of Pesticide Applications
The IPM Plan Coordinator or designee shall keep a copy of the following pesticide product information on file at the custodian's office where the application occurred and the office of the IPM Coordinator:
- A copy of the label
- A copy of the MSDS
- The brand name and USEPA registration number of the product
- The approximate amount and concentration of product applied
- The location of the application
- The pest condition that prompted the application
- The type of application and whether the application proved effective
- The pesticide applicator's license numbers and pesticide trainee or certificate numbers of the person applying the pesticide
- The name(s) of the person(s) applying the pesticide
- The dates on which notices of the application were given
- The dates and times for the placement and removal of warning signs
- Copies of all required notices given, including the dates the IPM Plan Coordinator gave the notices

The above records must be kept on file at the custodian's office where the application occurred, and the office of the IPM Coordinator, for at least four years following the application date.

D. Annual Report of Pesticide Applications

In January of each year, the IPM Plan Coordinator will provide the Sheridan School board and the OSU School IPM Coordinator an annual report of all pesticide applications made the previous year. The report will contain the following for each application:

- The brand name and USEPA registration number of the product applied
- The approximate amount and concentration of product applied
- The location of the application
- The prevention or management steps taken that proved to be ineffective and led to the decision to make a pesticide application
- The type of application and whether the application proved effective

VIII. APPROVED LIST OF LOW-IMPACT PESTICIDES

Note: All pesticides used must be used in strict accordance with label instructions.

According to ORS 634.705 (5), the governing body of a school district shall adopt a list of low-impact pesticides for use with their integrated pest management plan. The governing body may include any product on the list except products that:

> (a) Contain a pesticide product or active ingredient that has the signal words "warning" or "danger" on the label;
> (b) Contain a pesticide product classified as a human carcinogen or probable human carcinogen under the United States Environmental Protection Agency 1986 Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment; or
> (c) Contain a pesticide product classified as carcinogenic to humans or likely to be carcinogenic to humans under the United States Environmental Protection Agency 2003 Draft Final Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment.

As a part of pesticide registration under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and re-registration required by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) classifies pesticide active ingredients (a.i.) with regards to their potential to cause cancer in humans. Depending on when a pesticide active ingredient was last evaluated the classification system used may differ as described above.

The National Pesticide Information Center (http://npic.orst.edu/) can be contacted at 1.800.858.7378 or npic@ace.orst.edu for assistance in determining a pesticide a.i. cancer classification.

The most current list of approved low-impact pesticides is available on our website at sheridanschooldist.com or included as an appendix to this IPM plan.

"Low-Impact Pesticides List"

Oregon law requires pesticide applicators to use only low-impact pesticide products in and around schools. ORS 634.705 (5) explains that a **governing body shall adopt a list of low-impact pesticides for use with their IPM plan** and explains which products may not be included on the list they adopt.

This is NOT a list of products that the OSU School IPM Program recommends. It is a list of products based solely on the requirements of ORS 634.705 (5), which were evaluated at the request of school IPM plan coordinators.

Governing bodies can ignore, add or subtract from this "Low-Impact Pesticide List" based on their local situation, as long as the products they choose meet the requirements of ORS 634.705 (5).

The pesticide label is the law. Review the entire label to ensure that it can be used as desired (correct use site, application method, etc.). "Non-crop areas" do NOT include ornamental sites, turf, or sports fields. For assistance with label interpretation, contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Program.

The products listed in this "Low-Impact Pesticide List" were evaluated in June 2023 to determine whether they met the requirements of ORS 634.705 (5) for use in and around Oregon schools, following this ODA Guidance Document.

Pesticide products must be registered for sale and/or distribution in the state of Oregon each year. Current product registration can be verified using this ODA Search Tool.

This list is a tool, provided free-of-charge, but it is not a substitute for the ODA Guidance Document and ODA Search Tool identified above. If you are unsure whether a product you are considering using is still registered for use in the state of Oregon and still meets the requirements of ORS 634.705 (5), please contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Program.

Every effort has been made to provide accurate and current information. Nevertheless, updates to product information or inadvertent errors in information may occur, product registration and labeling may change, and products may no longer meet the requirements of the law. **You accept all responsibility for information updates or errors, changes in products, and compliance with laws.** To the maximum extent permitted by law, OSU disclaims all warranties, including without limitation, any implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, accuracy, and non-infringement. Before using any specific product on this list, you should always follow the ODA Guidance Document, and check to see if it is currently registered for sale in the state of Oregon.

Last updated June 2023. Before using any product on this list, check the ODA Guidance Document

Use the EPA Registration number to match products on the list. **The same product name can be used for different products, so matching the product name(s) below to products on the shelf is not sufficient.** If there is no EPA RegistrationNumber, match the product name ***and*** the manufacturer/distributor name when comparing the list to products on the shelf.

Herbicides		
Product Name	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Active Ingredient(s)**
Aquamaster Herbicide	524-343	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Aquapro Herbicide	62719-324-67690	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Barrage HF Low Volatile Herbicide	5905-529	2,4-D ester
Bayer Advanced Natria Grass & Week Killer RTU/Organic Gardening	67702-7-72155	ammonium salts of fatty acids
Broadstar Herbicide	59639-128	flumioxazin
Casoron 4G	400-168	dichlobenil
Casoron 4G	400-168-59807	dichlobenil
Cornerstone Plus - Agrisolutions	1381-192	glyphosate isopropylamine salt
Dimension 270-G Turf & Landscape Ornamental	7001-375	dithiopyr
Drexel De-ester LV6	19713-655	2,4-D, ethylhexyl ester
Drexel Simazine 4L	19713-60	simazine
Envoy Plus Herbicide	59639-132	clethodim

Last updated June 2023. Before using any product on this list, check the ODA Guidance Document

Esplanade EZ	432-1528	diquat dibromide, indaziflam, glyphosate isopropylamine salt
Esplande 200 SC	432-1516	Indaziflam
EZ-Ject Diamondback Herbicide Shells	83220-1	glyphosate
Fiesta Turf Weed Killer	67702-26	iron HEDTA
Four Power Plus	34704-890	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Gly Star Plus	42750-61	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Gly-Star Original Agristar	42750-60	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Gordon's Agricultural Products Brushmaster Herbicide	2217-774	2,4-D ethylhexyl ester, 2,4-DP, dicamba
Gordon's ProForm Professional Formulations Q4 Plus Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds	2217-930	quinclorac, 2,4-D, dicamba, sulfentrazone
Gordon's Proform Professional Formulations Speed Zone	2217-835	2,4-D ethylhexyl ester, mecoprop-p, dicamba, carfentrazone-ehtyl
Gordon's Proform Professional Formulations Speed Zone Broadleaf Herbicide for Turf	2217-833	2,4-D ethylhexyl ester, mecoprop-p, dicamba, carfentrazone ethyl
Gordon's ProForm Professional Formulations T Zone Broadleaf Herbicide	2217-920	dicamba, 2,4-D (2- ethylhexyl ester), sulfentrazone, and triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Hi-Yield Super Concentrate Kill-Zall II	42750-61-7401	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Kleenup Pro	34704-890	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Landmaster BW	42750-62	2,4-D, isopropylamine salt, and glyphosate, isopropylamine salt

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Lesco Momentum Q Herbicide	228-531	2,4-D (diethylamine salt), quinclorac, dicamba
Lesco Pre-M Aqua Cap Herbicide	241-416-10404	pendimethalin
Lilly Miller Ultra Green Phosphorus Free Weed & Feed	2217-559-33116	2,4-D, mecoprop, dicamba
Lilly-Miller Moss Out! plus Fertilizer	802-543	ferrous (iron) sulfate monohydrate
Mad Dog Plus	34704-890	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Makaze	34704-890	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Marengo	432-1518-59807	indaziflam
Marengo G	432-1523-59807	indaziflam
Moss Melt Concentrate	82052-1-91094	d-Limonene
Nufarm Prosedge	228-711	halosulfuron-methyl
Payload Herbicide	59639-120	flumioxazin
Pendulum AquaCap Herbicide	241-416	pendimethalin
Plateau Herbicide	241-365	imazapic, ammonium salt
Poa Constrictor	70506-107	ethofumesate
Quicksilver T+O Herbicide	279-3265	carfentrazone-ethyl

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Quikpro Herbicide	524-535	glyphosate, diquat dibromide
Qunincept Herbicide	228-531	2,4-D (diethylamine salt), quinclorac, dicamba
Ranger PRO Herbicide	524-517	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Razor Herbicide Primera Razor Pro	228-366	glyphosate
Razor Pro Herbicide	228-366	glyphosate
Roundup Custom for Aquatic & Terrestrial Uses	524-343	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
RoundUp Pro Concentrate	524-529	glyphosate, isopropylamine salt
Roundup Promax Herbicide	524-579	glyphosate, potassium salt
Roundup QuikPro Herbicide	524-535	glyphosate, diquat dibromide
Sedgehammer+ Turf Herbicide	81880-24-10163	halosulfuron-methyl
Sedgehammer Turf Herbicide	81880-1-10163	halosulfuron-methyl
Select Max Herbicide	59639-132	clethodim
Select Max Herbicide with Inside Technology	59639-132	clethodim
Simazine	19713-252	simazine
Specticle Flo	432-1518	indaziflam

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Specticle G	432-1523	indaziflam
SureGuard SC Herbicide	71368-114	flumioxazin
T Zone SE	2217-976	triclopyr butoxyethyl ester, sulfentrazone, 2,4- D
Tenacity	100-1267	mesotrione
The Andersons Professional Turf Products Dimension 0.25g With Agpro	9198-213	dithiopyr
The Andersons Professional Turf Products Fertilizer with Surge 16-0-9	2217-882-9198	2,4-D ethylhexyl ester

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Insecticides		
Product Name	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Active Ingredient(s)**
10-Week Yellowjacket Trap Cartridge	84565-5-49407	heptyl butyrate
22-0-7 Fertilizer with Acelepryn Insecticide	9198-247	chlorantraniliprole
Acelepryn G	100-1500	chlorantraniliprole
Advion Ant Gel	100-1498	indoxacarb
Advion Cockroach Gel Bait	100-1484	indoxacarb
Amdro Kills Ants Ant Killing Bait	1663-33-73342	hydramethylnon
Anvil 10+10 ULV	1021-1688-8329	phenothrin, piperonyl butoxide
ARI Wasp and Hornet Killer Bee Bopper II	7754-44	tetramethrin, d- phenothrin
Arilon Insecticide	100-1501	indoxacarb
AzaSol	81899-4-74578	azadirachtin
Boractin Insecticide Powder	73079-4	boric acid
Conserve SC Turf & Ornamental	62719-291	spinosad

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Cyzmic CS	53883-261	lambda- cyhalothrin
Delta Dust Insecticide	432-772	deltamethrin
Demand CS Patrol	100-1066	lambda-cyhalothrin
Demand G Insecticide	100-1240	lambda-cyhalothrin
EcoExempt D	None - 25(b)	2-phenethyl propionate, eugenol (clove oil) (other: calcium silicate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate, soybean oil, wintergreen oil
EcoEXEMPT G Granular Insecticide from Envincio/Prentiss LLC	None - 25(b)	eugenol (clove oil), thyme oil (other: wintergreen oil, corn cob)
Eliminator Wasp & Hornet Killer3	9688-190-8845	prallethrin, lambda- cyhalothrin
Essentria IC-3 Insecticide Concentrate from Envincio/Prentiss LLC	None - 25(b)	rosemary oil, geraniol, peppermint oil (Other: oil of wintergreen, white mineral oil, vanillin, polyglyceryl oleate)
Green Way Liquid Ant Killing Bait	73766-2	disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (basically boric acid)
Grant's Kills Ants Ant Control	1663-33	hydramethylnon
Grenade ER Insecticide	100-1066-773	lambda-cyhalothrin
Hot Shot Wasp and Hornet Killer 3	9688-190-8845	prallethrin, lambda- cyhalothrin
InTice Gelamino Ant Bait	73079-8	sodium tetraborate decahydrate
InTice Liquid Ant Bait	73079-7	sodium tetraborate decahydrate
Lesco CrossCheck Plus Multi-Insecticide	279-3206-10404	bifenthrin

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Maxforce FC Ant Killer Bait Gel	432-1264	fipronil
Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Roach Killer Bait Gel	432-1259	fipronil
Maxforce FC Select Professional Insect Control Roach Killer Bait Gel	432-1259	fipronil
Maxforce Professional Insect Control Roach Killer Bait Gel	432-1254	hydramethylnon
Monterey Horticultural Oil	48813-1-54705	Mineral Oil
Mosquito Dunks Biological Mosquito Control	6218-47	*Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis*
MotherEarth Granular Scatter Bait	499-515	boric acid
NatureLine NGB Professional Grade Insecticidal Concentrate	None - 25(b)	sodium chloride (salt)
NatureLine Plus Professional Grade Botanical Insecticide	None - 25(b)	clove oil, lemongrass oil, rosemary oil, cinnamon oil
NatureLine PRO Power Residual Oil	None - 25(b)	clove oil, lemongrass oil, rosemary oil, cinnamon oil
Onslaught FastCap Spider & Scorpion Insecticide	1021-2574	esfenvalerate, prallethrin, piperonyl butoxide
Orange Guard	61887-1	d-limonene
Ortho Max Pro	279-3206	bifenthrin
Phantom Termiticide-Insecticide	241-392	chlorfenapyr
PT Wasp-Freeze II	499-550	prallethrin

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Raid Wasp & Hornet Killer 33	4822-553	cypermethrin, prallethrin
Rescue Yellowjacket Attractant Cartridge	84565-5-49407	heptyl butyrate
Reusable WHY Trap	84565-3-49407	heptyl butyrate, acetic acid, 2- methyl-1-butanol
Revenge Granular Ant Bait NiBan Granualr Bait	64405-2	boric acid
Revenge Pre-Filled Liquid Ant Baits	73766-2-4	disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (basically boric acid)
Share Corp Wasp & Hornet Killer	10088-91-11547	tetramethrin, permethrin, piperonyl butoxide
SpectracidePro Wasp & Hornet Killer	9688-141-8845	permethrin, tetramethrin, piperonyl butoxide
Spectracide Wasp and Hornet Killer 3	9688-190-8845	prallethrin, lambda- cyhalothrin
Summit B.t.i. Briquets Floating Sustained-Release Larvicide	6218-47	*Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis*
Talstar Professional Insecticide	279-3206	bifenthrin
Taurus SC	53883-279	fipronil
Tempo 1% Dust Insecticide Ready to use	432-1373	cyfluthrin
Tempo SC Ultra Insecticide	432-1363	beta-cyfluthrin
Termidor SC	7969-210	fipronil
Terro Ant Killer II Liquid Ant Baits/Killer	149-8	sodium tetraborate decahydrate

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Terro Multi-Purpose Insect Bait	64405-2-149	boric acid
Terro Outdoor Liquid Ant Bait Stakes	149-8	sodium tetraborate decahydrate
Terro Outdoor Liquid Ant Baits Pre-Filled RTU	149-8	sodium tetraborate decahydrate
WHY Attractant Kit	84565-3-49407	heptyl butyrate, acetic acid, 2- methyl-1-butanol
WHY Spray for Wasp, Hornet, & Yellow jacket Nests from Rescue	None - 25(b)	lemmongrass oil, clove oil (eugenol), rosemary oil, geranium oil
WHY Trap Refill	84565-3-49407	heptyl butyrate, acetic acid, 2- methyl-1-butanol

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Molluscicides		
Product Name	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Active Ingredient(s)**
Garden Safe Slug & Snail Bait	67702-3-39609	iron phosphate
Sluggo	67702-3-54705	iron phosphate

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Fungicides		
Product Name	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Active Ingredient(s)**
Headway (not Highway)	100-1216	azoxystrobin, propiconazole
Monterey Horticultural Oil	48813-1-54705	mineral oil