



**PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION**

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland



# **Integrated Pest Management Program**

**Includes some updates to April 2, 2007**

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## General Information

The purpose of this document is to provide Portland Parks and Recreation employees with an overview of integrated pest management principles and specific policy-based direction for implementing those principles.

### Mission Statement

The mission of the Parks and Recreation Pest Management Program is to manage pests that are harmful to the health, function or aesthetic value of park landscapes in a manner that is efficient, effective, environmentally responsible, and with careful attention to public and employee safety. To accomplish this, the principles of Integrated Pest Management are endorsed. This approach uses multi-faceted strategies that minimize economic, health, and environmental risks.

### Asset

Portland Parks & Recreation is part of the City of Portland and is the steward of over 10,000 acres of land at more than 250 locations including hundreds of community and neighborhood parks, natural areas, recreational facilities, gardens, and trails. These parks contain over 2.2 million square feet of developed shrub beds, 6 botanic gardens including 3 specialty rose gardens with over 20,000 roses, 1,360 acres of turf including 250 athletic fields, 30 community garden sites, and five 18-hole golf courses. It also offers a wide array of recreation and enrichment opportunities for people of all ages.

Portland Parks and Recreation is charged with maintaining these diverse park landscapes in a safe, attractive, healthy, and useful condition. Portland Park properties represent a major component of the city's capital assets. PP&R recognizes its responsibility to protect and preserve this economic investment to the best of its abilities. PP&R also recognizes its responsibilities to its employees, park users, and the general public, and employs the highest professional standards in the performance of its duties. In managing pests in park lands, PP&R personnel utilize the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

### Integrated Pest Management

On March 2, 1988, Portland City Council passed a resolution that directs Portland Parks and Recreation to "adopt and begin implementation of a grounds maintenance policy embodying the principles of Integrated Pest Management."

Integrated Pest Management is one of the major strategies used by PP&R in the maintenance of park lands. Although there are numerous definitions of IPM, the following description is from the Pacific Northwest Insect Management Handbook:

"Integrated pest management (IPM) attempts to lower pest populations below levels that cause economic damage by using a balance of biological, cultural, chemical, genetic, or other management methods. Management may be aimed at one or more pests depending upon the scope and complexity of the management system. IPM takes into account interactions among pests, environment, and commodity. **IPM differs from traditional control approaches, in which each pest was considered and controlled individually.** Emphasis was often placed on a single measure."

And this definition is from the Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943:

"Integrated pest management' means a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically

sound manner to meet pest management objectives. The elements of integrated pest management include: (a) preventing pest problems; (b) monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage; (c) establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public safety, economic or aesthetic threshold; (d) treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural, mechanical and pesticidal control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and (e) evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments."

The IPM process first determines if a pest needs to be managed, and if so, how best to do it. Key elements are information gathering, well-informed decision making and monitoring of results. The IPM process promotes effective, low-risk management strategies to manage pests.

The controls used in this program include cultural, physical, mechanical, manual, biological and pesticidal methods and materials. Often a combination of methods is used. Methods selected to manage specific pest populations are evaluated by licensed and trained PP&R professionals on a case-by-case basis. The methods employed conform to recognized standards established and endorsed by state and federal regulatory agencies, state educational institutions and professional organizations such as the International Society of Arborists and the Oregon Association of Nurserymen.

A few examples of IPM activities within the PP&R program:

- Mulching of planting beds to reduce establishment of weeds.
- Utilizing plants with natural resistance to pests.
- Proper mowing and irrigation of park turf to increase vigor and reduce weed populations.
- Combining turf aeration and overseeding with applications of broadleaf weed controls to encourage turf establishment and reduce the need for repeat applications.
- Application of selected herbicides to control weeds before seed formation to prevent future weed infestations.

Key elements of an IPM program are information gathering and informed decision-making. Horticulturists, botanic specialists, park technicians, and tree inspectors are skilled in identifying and evaluating pest problems. When pest problems occur that are unusual or beyond the scope of in-house experts, advice is obtained from other qualified sources such as state universities, state departments of agriculture, or Oregon State Extension Service experts. Oregon Public Pesticide Applicators License recertification courses reinforce employee skills and provide the latest information concerning laws, safety, pests, and IPM methods.

PP&R employees monitor levels of pests carefully in order to arrive at the best solution for managing a pest problem. When a combination of pest management methods is implemented by trained IPM personnel, the results are solutions that are economically and environmentally responsible. This provides the public with safe, healthy, and aesthetically pleasing park areas.

## Pesticide Use

Pesticide is a general term for any substance intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Park pests consist primarily of unwanted vegetation and invasive weeds, but can also include insects, disease organisms, rodents, and other organisms. To manage these pests, PP&R personnel select the best methods available. When it is necessary to use pesticides as part of an IPM approach, PP&R minimizes risk by careful product selection and application. When developing and updating our program we rely on the best expert scientific opinion to inform us about the IPM materials and methods we use. Assessments from regulatory agencies, state university departments in Oregon and Washington, university extension scientists and other experts in the field provide much useful specific information. We turn to these recognized experts for credible science-based information. We also stay current with the latest pertinent studies as part of our process. By basing our decisions on these authoritative sources, we can arrive at the best solutions within our IPM framework.

PP&R pesticide applicators are required to comply with all pesticide label directions, federal, state, and local pesticide regulations, applicable safety laws, and PP&R policies. Misuse of pesticides will not be tolerated. DOCUMENTED ABUSE OF LAWS OR RULES SET OUT IN THIS POLICY IS CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Portland Parks and Recreation has found that as part of a complete IPM approach, judicious use of carefully selected pesticides can be an important tool in ensuring quality landscapes and healthy and diverse natural areas. The demonstrated benefits of these balanced management practices have made PP&R a model of responsible park management throughout the region.

## Safety

Portland Parks and Recreation has an excellent safety record with respect to the use of pesticides. This record is made possible through appropriate training, careful processes for approving pesticides, and adherence to label directives and safety procedures when employees work with or apply pesticides.

When pesticides are being applied in park areas by PP&R personnel, notification signs are posted at points of entry to the treated areas. These signs include information about the pesticides being applied as well as a phone numbers where additional information can be obtained.

When pest management equipment is being used and materials are being applied by PP&R employees, all appropriate worker personal protective equipment is provided for use. Use of such equipment is an important part of safely applying pesticides as well as using mechanical equipment.

Portland Parks and Recreation works with the Portland Water Bureau to protect the city water supply from all types of contamination. Park employees do not apply pesticides within Water Bureau Reservoir compounds. Procedures regarding the specific details of park maintenance of areas bordering reservoir property are found in the Pesticide Use Around Water Bureau Property Policy.

## Laws and Regulations

Several Federal and State agencies regulate the use of pesticides. Portland Parks and Recreation conforms to all pesticide laws and regulations. PP&R allows only Oregon State licensed Pesticide Applicators to apply pesticides of any kind on park land. In this way PP&R exceeds the standards established within Oregon state law. To obtain a Public Pesticide Applicator's License,

applicators must pass a series of tests given by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Subjects tested include: Laws and Regulations; Safety and Storage; Use and Disposal of Pesticides; Reading and Understanding Pesticide Labels; Pest Management Methods and Materials, Integrated Pest Management and others. Licensed applicators are legally liable if they apply pesticides contrary to state and federal laws and label directions.

Oregon State Department of Agriculture certified continuing education is provided by PP&R to satisfy state requirements for renewal of employees' applicator licenses. Once licensed, applicators must accumulate forty credit hours of state approved recertification training over a five-year period to maintain their license. PP&R makes sufficient recertification training hours available to its employees each year. Class sessions are tailored to provide instruction in diverse aspects of pest management and safety that are relevant to park and natural area integrated pest management.

Applicators are required by law to record specific information when applying pesticides. PP&R has designated forms for this purpose, which are included in this document. Examples of the information recorded are: date of application, time of application, conditions, locations, and formulations and amount applied. Examples of these forms are found in appendices 2 and 3.

### **Agricultural Worker Protection Standard**

The Worker Protection Standard is a federal regulation designed to protect agricultural workers (people involved in the production of agricultural crops) and agricultural pesticide handlers (agricultural workers mixing, loading, or applying pesticides or tasks involving direct contact with pesticides). These rules apply only to agricultural settings, not park use. However, elements of Portland Parks and Recreation nursery and greenhouse operations may fall under the scope of these rules. Applications of pesticides in these two areas are governed by both the PP&R policy and the additional rules of the WPS.

These rules require worker training regarding pesticide exposure, protection, and mitigation. They also require specific notification and worker re-entry intervals for pesticide applications in plant production areas. All employees in the nursery and greenhouse operation receive training to satisfy the Worker Protection Standards. All operations carried out in the nursery and greenhouse comply with WPS requirements.

# **Integrated Pest Management Methodology**

## **Approved Pest Management Strategies**

This is a short list of examples of possible management strategies among the many methods available.

Prevention of pest problems through good policy and planning are assessed first. Next to be assessed are cultural practices, avoidance measures, and physical means to manage pest problems. Next to be assessed are mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and use of natural and synthetic pesticides. All of these IPM measures are evaluated and considered together so that the best overall pest problem solutions are chosen and implemented.

### **PEST PREVENTION**

#### **Through policy**

Management of pests through adoption of policy can be highly effective and low in cost. Such policies can often eliminate problems before they begin.

Where it has been determined to be appropriate for a given park site, the landscape can sometimes receive a reduced level of care. This can serve the dual purpose of reducing pest control measures as well as reducing maintenance costs. Care must be exercised when considering managing park lands in this fashion, as issues such as increased vandalism, establishment of invasive plants and loss of public use may arise. These factors may actually increase the need for pest management in the long run.

Prioritization of parks for control measures may be considered. Different park areas may have varying standards of acceptable care and appearance. Determining whether a particular park area requires control of pests and the level of that control must take these differences into account. Careful attention to public desires and public needs must be part of this prioritization process.

Establishment of thresholds for action and the tolerance level for different pests are part of the IPM process. These thresholds vary according to plant, pest, and site. Determinations of action thresholds are made on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Through design and plant selection**

Proper park design and plant selection is a major way that pests problems can be avoided. While no landscape can be designed to be free of pest management needs, such considerations need to be part of the planning process. Examples are:

- Use of disease or pest resistant or tolerant plant species or varieties.
- Removal of pest-susceptible plants, or replacement with pest resistant plants or varieties.
- Elimination or modification of problematical areas.
- Proper and adequate spacing of plant material to reduce the incidence of pest problems.
- Maintenance of species diversity and elimination of monocultures in plantings where possible.
- Elimination of alternate hosts for diseases.

- Establishment of overstory, groundcovers and other design techniques benefiting both the establishment of plants and the reduction of weed problems.

## **PEST MANAGEMENT**

### **Through cultural practices**

Proper cultural practices are essential in establishing healthy landscapes and can often help to maintain their resistance to pest problems. Examples are:

- Knowledge of the cultural requirements of plants to provide the proper conditions for optimum plant health and resistance to pests.
- Adequate site preparation before and after landscape installation. This can include soil improvements, pruning of surrounding vegetation, grade adjustments, drainage improvements, and installation of irrigation systems.
- Use of grafted disease-resistant rootstock upon susceptible scion wood and vice versa.
- Proper timing and use of water. Elimination of drought and flood stress.
- Proper timing and use of fertilization to eliminate over and under-fertilization.
- Use of cover crops to improve soil structure and reduce soil erosion.
- Rotation of plant species in a growing area to reduce the buildup or effect of pest organisms.
- Aeration, over-seeding, and top-dressing to improve turf health and suppress weeds.
- Raking and debris removal to remove possible pest organisms.
- Use of biostimulants and soil conditioners to improve overall plant health and pest resistance.
- Pruning and plant removal to promote air circulation and light penetration for plant health.
- Removal of diseased, infested, damaged, or dead wood.
- Mulching for weed reduction, water retention, winter protection and root zone improvement.
- Fan placement for improved greenhouse air circulation.

### **Through mechanical and physical controls**

Mechanical and physical methods are often employed to manage pests. Examples are:

- Mechanical edging of turf.
- Hand clearing of weeds in rough areas.
- Hand weeding in shrub beds.
- Tilling to remove large areas of weeds in nursery areas.
- Mowing of rough areas for vegetation control.
- Traps such as yellow sticky boards for greenhouse insects and traps for mammalian pests.
- String trimming to control unwanted vegetation.

### **Through biological controls**

Where applicable, biological control of pests is useful to manage pests. What is usually most important is minimizing disruption of natural pest controls that may be present. Examples are:

- Introducing insect or disease parasitoids, predators, and microbial products to control pests.
- Minimizing the use of disruptive techniques and materials in landscapes that may destroy natural pest control organisms.

### **Through naturally derived and synthetically derived pesticides**

Pesticides are derived from many sources. They vary widely in their characteristics and must be examined individually to determine their suitability within the IPM approach. Examples are:

- Placement of pheromone traps.
- Disinfecting materials to prevent spread of pests.
- Application of naturally and synthetically derived pesticides.

### **Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method**

When choosing a pest management method or pesticide material from the approved lists located in appendix 1, all personnel should consider the following factors, and any additional factors relevant to the selection.

#### **Nature of the site**

- Erosion susceptibility and potential movement of soil through runoff.
- The intended use of the landscape, and the relative importance of the plantings and trees.
- The feasibility of the method given the area and scope of the problem.
- The intended function of an area and the nature of any activities taking place.
- Site conditions such as soil type, grade, drainage patterns, and presence of surface water.

#### **Possible health and safety effects**

- Consider both short and long term toxicological properties and any other related potential health effects of the materials or methods, both to the applicator and the public.
- Equipment operation safety issues for both the operator and the public.
- Worker safety and worker injury issues involved with carrying out the method.

### **Possible environmental effects**

- Consider both acute and chronic toxicity and any other related potential effects of the material or method to non target organisms including mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, invertebrates and soil and aquatic organisms.
- System-wide environmental effects from potential bioaccumulation.
- Potential impacts to non-target plants and other organisms from materials or methods.
- Potential impacts to federally listed threatened or endangered species.
- Possible introduction or establishment of invasive plants.

### **Costs**

Both short and long term costs as they relate to:

- Costs of the material or method.
- Application and labor costs.
- Length and quality of pest control.
- Feasibility of using a particular method or product.

### **Characteristics of the product**

- Target pests and target sites of the product being used.
- Possible residual effect, decomposition pathways, rates and products.
- Volatility and flammability.
- Product formulation and package size
- Leachability, solubility, and surface and soil bonding capability of the product.
- Ease of cleaning equipment after use.
- Positive and negative synergistic effects of pesticide combinations.

### **Special considerations**

- Application equipment availability.
- Method of delivery.
- Current and anticipated weather conditions.
- Previous pesticide applications to the site and the interval between treatments.
- Possible development of pest resistance to a particular management method or material.

## **Outline of Policies**

### **Licensing and Training**

1. LICENSING, CERTIFICATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL- Defines the required State of Oregon licensing requirements and recertification obligations and training for PP&R applicator personnel.

### **Pest Management Procedures**

2. MANAGEMENT METHODS FOR PEST PROBLEMS- Establishes the IPM methodology and approved strategies.

3. PESTICIDES APPROVED FOR USE IN PARKS- Describes the approval process for pesticides. Approved product lists for each unit are located in appendices.

4. NOTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE USE AT THE SITE- Outlines the on-site notification procedures to be used before, during and after applications.

5. PESTICIDE APPLICATION ON PARK PROPERTY AND STREET RIGHTS OF WAY- Establishes procedures on how to apply pesticides on all park lands.

6. PESTICIDE APPLICATION RECORD KEEPING- Outlines record-keeping standards for parks applications. Recording form samples are located in appendices.

### **Pesticide Material Management**

7. USE OF REMAINING PESTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND RINSES- Outlines how residual pesticides and rinsates are handled.

8. STORAGE OF PESTICIDES- Defines methods and procedures for storage of pesticides.

9. DISPOSAL OF EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS AND UNUSABLE PESTICIDES- Establishes the fate of surplus or contaminated pesticides and empty containers.

### **Safety Measures and Emergency Response**

10. USE OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT- Describes appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment for use by Parks personnel when handling or applying pesticides.

11. EMERGENCY INFORMATION CONCERNING ACCIDENTAL PESTICIDE EXPOSURE- Defines the procedures followed in responding to inquiries from PP&R employees and the public regarding pesticide exposure.

12. PESTICIDE SPILL RESPONSE- A comprehensive policy dealing with any unintended release of pesticides on or off Parks properties. Outlines responsibilities, training, reporting, methods, and materials involved.

13. WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD- Outlines the background of the WPS and how it relates to the nursery and greenhouse operations of Parks and Recreation. Establishes training duties and defines those required to receive training.

## **Special Situations**

14. PESTICIDE APPLICATION BY NON-PP&R EMPLOYEES- Establishes the framework for review of all pesticide applications proposed by outside contractors upon Parks and Recreation property.

15. RODENT AND OTHER VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT- Describes methods and limitations of rodent management by Parks personnel.

16. TURF BROADLEAF WEED MANAGEMENT- Describes procedures and rationale for management of broadleaf weeds in maintained turf areas.

17. PESTICIDE USE AROUND WATER BUREAU PROPERTY- Explains the joint policy between Parks and Recreation and the Water Bureau to ensure a safe water delivery system.

18. PESTICIDE USE AROUND COMMUNITY GARDENS- Outlines procedures and limitations of pesticide applications adjacent to PP&R Community Gardens.

19. WATERWAYS PEST MANAGEMENT- This policy defines specific practices, methods and materials approved for use alongside, and within aquatic sites. This policy, as well as all of the preceding policies, have been specifically referred to in the National Marine Fisheries Service Federal Endangered Species Listing 4(d) rule.

## Policy 1:

### **Licensing, Certification, and Continuing Education of Pest Management Personnel**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy defines the education, training, licensing, and certification requirements for applicators who are applying pesticides, or supervising others applying pesticides.

#### **BACKGROUND**

State pesticide applicator licensing assures a level of expertise and familiarity with pest management practices and pesticide materials. While Oregon state law does not require this level of licensing for the majority of the kinds of applications carried out on park lands, PP&R is committed to maintaining a high level of expertise in our workforce and chooses to exceed the minimum standards. Therefore PP&R requires that all personnel applying pesticides on park land be licensed by the state. The continuing education requirements of state licensing also help to keep personnel up-to-date on pest management theory and practice.

#### **POLICY**

All Parks and Recreation personnel applying pesticides on park lands shall be certified as state public pesticide applicators by passing the appropriate State Department of Agriculture examination. In order to maintain a valid license the applicator currently must acquire a minimum of 40 hours of state accredited supplementary education over a five-year period, with no more than 15 hours accumulated in any given year. To maximize the value and relevance of the recertification training, PP&R will recruit qualified speakers and present its own state-certified classes twice yearly. Recertification class hours from other accredited sources may also be used to supplement PP&R classes.

Ultimate responsibility for maintaining a valid license lies with the applicator. PP&R will keep pesticide applicators informed of approved supplemental education to meet continuing certification and licensing requirements.

Unless special arrangements and approvals have been made, all PP&R applicators must be permanent status employees. Regardless of licensing status, no seasonally employed staff members shall apply pesticides on park land without special arrangement. This arrangement shall consist of the consent of the Pest Management Coordinator, and specific approval of a City Nature or Zone manager or program coordinator following a request from the supervisor of the seasonal employee.

## Policy 2:

### Management Methods for Pest Problems

#### PURPOSE

This policy establishes the principles governing PP&R's approach to pest management for all of its lands.

#### BACKGROUND

Portland Parks and Recreation utilizes the principles of Integrated Pest Management in managing land under its care. IPM is a coordinated decision making process that uses the most appropriate management strategy on a site specific basis. The IPM process first determines if a pest needs to be managed, and if so, how best to do it. Key elements of an IPM program are information gathering, well-informed decision making and monitoring of results. Through this proper decision making, the IPM process promotes effective, low-risk management strategies to manage pests.

The management techniques used in this program include cultural, physical, mechanical, manual, biological and pesticidal. Often a combination of methods is used. The following terms are used as defined.

*Threshold* is used to describe a level of pest presence above which unacceptable amounts of negative plant health impacts, negative environmental impacts, negative effects on infrastructure and assets, intolerable aesthetic impacts, or undue safety risks are likely to occur. *Action level* is the point at which control measures are necessary to prevent a pest population or its impact from exceeding the threshold.

#### POLICY

PP&R shall employ integrated pest management principles in managing pest problems. Managers, Supervisors, Superintendents, Botanic Specialists, Horticulturists, Park Technicians, Tree Inspectors and other licensed applicators shall monitor plant health status, landscape conditions, and the presence of unwanted vegetation. They will assess appropriate thresholds, and determine action levels on a site-by-site basis. All licensed applicators shall use the list of "Approved Management Strategies" to determine an effective, feasible, and economically sound pest management method that does not create undue risk to the public or the environment.

If a pesticide is chosen as the best method for pest management, licensed applicators shall choose appropriate materials only from the list of Approved Pesticides specific to their work unit found in Appendix 1. The suitability of the material, nature of the site, potential health and safety effects, potential environmental effects, overall costs, characteristics of the product and any other special considerations related to the situation shall be taken into account in this process. After control measures have been made, the site should be monitored to assess any impact and the efficacy of the measures taken.

## Policy 3:

### **Pesticides Approved for Use by Portland Parks and Recreation Personnel**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes oversight procedures over all pesticide materials available for use on park land by PP&R personnel. It defines the process of selection of pesticides that are approved for use on PP&R property.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Pesticides vary widely in their characteristics and not every legally registered pesticide may be appropriate for use on park land. Pesticides must be carefully evaluated for their suitability for PP&R IPM use before they are included on a work unit approved list. Only properly evaluated pesticides are placed on approved lists specific to individual work units.

Parks and Recreation experience and IPM precepts show that it is more desirable to have a specialized selection of products that target specific pests, rather than a smaller number of general-purpose pesticides. This acts to limit the effects of the control on the target pest only. It aids in reducing the number of resistant pests that may arise from continued use of a small number of controls. It also leads to an overall reduction of pesticide usage required.

#### **POLICY**

The PP&R pest management program coordinator shall maintain a list of pesticides approved for use by PP&R personnel on park property. Once approved, the list "Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method," pages 9-10, shall be used in choosing the proper pesticide for a given purpose. Pesticides shall be chosen after assessing toxicological impacts, environmental impacts, efficacy, feasibility, cost, and all other pertinent aspects of their use within an IPM approach. Only pesticides from the approved lists shall be chosen. The lists shall be reviewed on an ongoing basis so that they are as up-to-date as possible. Any pesticides that are proposed for addition or deletion from the list shall be approved by a pesticide review committee consisting of at least three of the following persons: City Nature Zone Manager, Golf Course Supervisor, Service Zone Manager, and the City Nature Program Coordinator responsible for the Pest Management Program.

The pesticide review committee shall be coordinated by the Pest Management Program Coordinator. The committee will be provided by the Coordinator with adequate science-based research and regulatory material to allow for informed decision-making. The review committee shall have authority to approve requests for new pesticide additions, deletions, and pesticide approvals for special and unusual pest problems. The Coordinator will remain current with EPA registration and review activities. A pesticide deleted from the general approved list but placed on the "Use Up Do Not Restock List" is approved for use until current supplies are exhausted or unless otherwise noted. All Federal and State laws having to do with use of pesticides will be upheld. Deletion of a pesticide due to loss of federal or state registration will be upheld without committee approval as per the schedule set by law.

**Use of unauthorized pesticides or use of pesticides for non-approved or illegal applications will be cause for disciplinary action. Parks and Recreation policy adheres strictly to all of the label requirements concerning safe and effective use of pesticides.**

Applicators must ensure that any pesticides utilized conform to the appropriate approved list. Special consideration is to be taken when applications covered under the Waterways Policy take place. Pesticides allowed for those purposes are clearly defined within that policy.

## Policy 4:

### **Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes procedures for notification of applications for all pesticide materials being applied by PP&R personnel.

#### **BACKGROUND**

PP&R understands that park users may want to be informed of treatments. Label requirements for pesticide applications may also mandate that entry to treated areas be avoided for a specific interval. Park users may also wish to find out further information about pest management activities occurring at a park site. To satisfy these needs, all pesticide applications will be accompanied by on-site notification signage so that park users are made aware of the treatment.

#### **POLICY**

It is the policy of the City of Portland to notify park visitors of pesticide application sites through the use of notification signs. These signs are posted before an application begins in clearly visible locations, at conspicuous entries, at trail heads, and/or application sites, with a maximum interval of 200 feet between each sign in open areas. The intent of the placement of the signs is that park users will encounter them before they have had an opportunity to enter the treated area. Street rights-of-way are posted 24-48 hours prior to the application of pesticides to tree canopies. This notification signage will include some basic information about the application, and appropriate contact information for those desiring more information. PP&R will supply callers with additional information about the pest problem and the approach being used.

Re-entry specifications will be listed if required by the label. Signs shall be removed after the re-entry specification has been met. This is usually after the liquid application is dry or after any dust has settled from a dry or granular application, unless otherwise indicated.

Community Centers and schools should be notified in writing before an application is made to adjacent properties. School or Community Center personnel can then schedule the activities of their users accordingly. The notification letter shall be delivered to the school or Community Center no less than 24 hours before any applications of pesticides are planned to take place. A form letter for this purpose is provided on appendix 4. In addition to this letter, a follow-up call will be made to supply the specific or range of dates and locations of any applications, and to answer any questions raised.

Applications to Portland Public School property must adhere to the PPS notification requirements. PP&R will work in cooperation with PPS to ensure notification that satisfies established school policy. Any work unit that intends to apply pesticides to PPS property will coordinate with the PPS Manager of Environmental Health and Safety before any application takes place.

## Policy 5:

### **Pesticide Application on Park Property and Street Rights-of-Way**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes procedures for applications for all pesticide materials being applied by PP&R personnel.

#### **BACKGROUND**

It is the policy of Portland Parks and Recreation for their employees to apply pesticides in a legal manner and to adhere strictly to all precautionary requirements for their use. This policy outlines procedures for pesticide application in parks and street rights-of-way that are maintained by PP&R employees. All registered pesticides are accompanied by a legal label specific to each product that defines all legal uses. Pesticides must be used according to these label directions.

#### **POLICY**

The pesticide must be used only on sites and targets specified in the label. Higher dosages, higher concentrations, or more frequent applications than the label allows for are not permitted. Directions for use, safety, mixing, diluting, storage, and disposal, as well as any restrictions on re-entry must be met.

The following criteria shall be met when applying pesticides. Some of these are addressed more specifically in other policies.

- The label is the law.
- Personal Protective Equipment shall be used wherever indicated and maintained in a workable and safe condition.
- Spray equipment shall be maintained in a safe and useful condition. Where applicable, spray equipment shall be calibrated regularly.
- Anti-siphoning devices shall be used when filling spray tanks.
- "Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method", as outlined on pages 9-10, shall be considered in making choices.
- Pesticides used shall be chosen from the approved lists as provided for the appropriate work units.
- Pesticides shall be applied only when appropriate weather conditions exist.
- Notification signs shall be posted in areas where pesticides are being applied.
- All applications shall be recorded on approved application record forms.

The law does allow an applicator to:

- Apply a pesticide at any dosage, concentration, or frequency less than that listed on the labeling,
- Apply a pesticide on any target pest not listed on the labeling if the application is to a crop, animal, or site that is listed on the label,
- Use any equipment or method of application not prohibited by the labeling,
- Mix a pesticide or pesticides with a fertilizer if the mixture is not prohibited by the labeling,
- Mix two or more pesticides, if all the dosages are at or below the recommended rates and such combinations are not contraindicated on the label.

#### Utilizing Pesticides on Park Property or Street Rights-of-Way

1. A park employee or citizen identifies a pest problem.
2. Thresholds and action levels are determined by a licensed applicator or supervisor for the specific pest problem in question.
3. Management strategies are determined by a licensed applicator. Special situations may require expertise from outside PP&R such as University diagnostic laboratories.

If pesticides are to be used:

4. Choose the pesticide using the "Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method, and "Approved List of Pesticides" for the appropriate work unit.
5. Check application equipment for safety and mechanical problems, calibrate if necessary.
6. Check weather conditions. Applications should be done when calm wind conditions exist to minimize drift. Adjustments should be made for spray droplet size and pressure if when conditions warrant. No application should take place where there is unacceptable drift.
7. Post notification signs before use to inform the public of the application. For specific rules, see Notification Policy on page 16.
8. List re-entry specifications on the signs if required by the label.
9. Apply material according to the label and in accordance with state and federal regulations.
10. Record applications of pesticides on the approved forms. See appendices.
11. Remove signs after the label designated re-entry requirements have been met. This is usually when the liquid pesticide has dried, unless indicated otherwise on the label.
12. Evaluate the results of management measures.

## Policy 6:

### **Pesticide Application Record Keeping**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes recording and reporting procedures for all pesticide applications taking place on park land by PP&R personnel, or any other agency, bureau, company or individual whether they are acting as a contractor or acting in a voluntary manner.

#### **BACKGROUND**

PP&R finds that detailed record keeping is an essential part of IPM implementation, and is vital in communicating, reporting, and analysis of pest management activities. State law requires that written records be kept for pesticide applications. The law requires that licensed applicators record the details of pesticide applications and keep these records for three years. These records must be stored in a central location and be available for review. The state also requires that information regarding all PP&R applications be reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) as part of their Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS).

#### **POLICY**

It is the policy of Portland Parks and Recreation to record and retain records of all pesticide applications performed on park land. Appropriate forms for this use will be provided by PP&R. Each application event will require an application form to be completed. Copies of completed application records must be sent to the Pest Management Program Coordinator on a monthly basis. A master file of these records shall be kept at a central location and maintained by the Coordinator. Each operating unit shall keep a record file related to pesticide applications by their own personnel. These records shall be retained for no less than three years.

Information regarding application of pesticides to park lands by non-PP&R personnel shall also be recorded including all information fields required by the ODA. Copies of these records must be provided to the Coordinator.

The Coordinator shall be responsible for all PP&R application record submissions to the ODA PURS system. Individual PP&R applicators are not responsible for state reporting, and should not report their applications to the ODA PURS themselves.

The following information must be included on the recording forms for each pesticide application by a PP&R employee: Date of application, name of applicator, state license number, work unit, application start and end time, temperature, wind conditions, equipment used, park or site, specific area treated, target pest, total area treated if applicable, names and EPA numbers of all products applied, total amount of dilute pesticide applied, coverage rate where applicable, mix ratio or percentage of dilute mixture, and aquatic buffer designation where applicable.

Applications on different dates or at different locations must have their own application record. They cannot be combined on one record.

(See the appendices for examples of record keeping forms.)

## Policy 7:

# USE OF REMAINING PESTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND RINSES

## PURPOSE

This policy establishes procedures for the use and disposal of any pesticide remains generated by PP&R applicators. It outlines methods for use of remaining pesticide solutions and rinses in a legal and safe manner.

## BACKGROUND

Applicable laws require that all pesticide solutions and rinses be applied to target areas according to label directions. These solutions and rinses may also be disposed of at an authorized pesticide disposal site. It is the goal of PP&R to conduct our pesticide operations so that disposal of remaining material is not necessary.

## POLICY

Pesticide solutions and rinses should be applied according to the label directions, and to legal target sites so there are no pesticides remaining. This shall be accomplished by accurately gauging the amount of pesticide needed for the job. PP&R promotes the use of advance planning to minimize the number of times it is necessary to switch pesticides in spray equipment. In order to reduce the amount of excess rinsate, it is the policy of PP&R to rinse equipment only at the end of the spray cycle, or when changing to pesticides that are incompatible with those in the tank. It is a legal requirement to fully and legally label all tanks and sprayers containing leftover pesticides at the end of each day.

## PROCEDURES

Following are some considerations to make before beginning an application to assure the proper amount of pesticide is mixed.

Advance considerations

- Weather conditions and predictions.
- Acreage/square footage of the job site.
- Calendar: special events, mowing, irrigation, etc.
- Type and size of the equipment appropriate to do the job.

When applying the pesticide use the following procedures to reduce and safely store the rinse solution. These are secondary to label information and State and Federal regulation.

- Mix only enough pesticide solution to do the job that day.
- Use up all pesticide, applying until the tank is empty, or no more solution is coming through the nozzle.

- If pesticide mix remains, completely label the tank or sprayer with legal labels for the products used. Also mark the current concentration for each product, the date, and the name of the applicator.
- When resuming spray applications the next time, either use the leftover material, or add dilution water and circulate the mix thoroughly before adding new concentrate.
- If spray tank rinsate is created, store the rinsate as make-up water for the next day. The next day's pesticide should be compatible or the same. The same labeling requirements pertain to the rinsate mix.

Rinse the sprayer if the following conditions apply:

- It is necessary to use a pesticide incompatible with that previously used.
- It is the end of a spraying cycle.

Use the following rinse process:

1. Read the pesticide label. The following should not conflict with label information or State or Federal regulations. Contact your supervisor if you see a conflict or have questions.
2. Wear protective clothing, as listed on the label when handling pesticides, pesticide containers, or pesticide equipment.
3. Fill the spray equipment approximately 1/4 full with clean water. Shake or agitate so that all inside surfaces are washed. If possible use the spray hose to rinse the inside surface of the tank. These procedures should coincide with all labels.
4. Spray the rinse water out of the spray equipment onto an approved target area. Rinse water should be run through all hoses, booms, etc. Filters should be cleaned. Because of the dilute nature of the pesticide in the rinse water, a coarse spray can be used and is recommended to save time. Do not "pond" or saturate the soil.
5. If the tank is to be stored, repeat step 3 and 4 above until the tank is clean.

## Policy 8:

### **STORAGE OF PESTICIDES**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy defines the method and procedure for storage of pesticide materials for all PP&R locations and personnel.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Attention to the proper storage is vital to assure public and employee safety, as well as to protect the investment in their purchase. Several agencies are involved in regulating aspects of pesticide storage. No single agency has comprehensive authority. Agencies involved include State of Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Oregon State Fire Marshall, and the Portland Fire Bureau. Pesticides will be stored and transported in a manner that reduces the risk of spills, exposure, theft, degradation, contamination, or loss.

#### **POLICY**

Pesticides or pesticide containers shall be kept in secure and safe locations in accordance with existing laws. They shall be kept in a secure location and, if possible, in a temperature controlled, well-ventilated area. Areas used for storage shall be labeled and approved as such by work unit supervisors.

Pesticides shall be safeguarded from environmental damage such as freezing, vaporizing, photo-decomposition or moisture. All pesticides in storage shall be inspected regularly and, if necessary, rotated on the shelf to assure that the oldest dated items are used first.

Central warehousing of pesticides shall take place at the Mt. Tabor Yard facility. In the fall of each year, satellite pesticide storage areas for individual zones and work units shall return unused quantities of pesticides to the central warehouse for winter storage unless there is an anticipated need for near term use.

Pesticides being transported shall be appropriately and safely secured in the vehicle. Only licensed applicators shall transport pesticides. Appropriate spill response supplies must be immediately available.

Pesticides shall not be transported in passenger cabs of vehicles where alternatives exist, such as truck beds, truck boxes or vehicle trunks.

## Policy 9:

# **DISPOSAL OF EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS AND UNUSABLE PESTICIDES**

## **PURPOSE**

This policy defines the method and procedures for the disposal of pesticide containers and unusable pesticides or those pesticides whose registrations have been totally or partially suspended.

## **BACKGROUND**

Portland Parks and Recreation considers proper disposal of unusable pesticides and pesticide containers of the utmost importance to the safety of employees, the public, and the environment. Several governmental agencies regulate pesticide disposal. No one agency has comprehensive authority. Agencies involved include the Oregon State Department of Agriculture, Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration. PP&R will comply with all relevant laws governing the proper disposal of these materials.

## **POLICY**

PP&R shall dispose of pesticides and empty pesticide containers in accordance with all State and Federal regulations and label recommendations. Disposal of pesticide containers and unusable pesticides not in accordance with this policy will be cause for disciplinary action.

## **PROCEDURES**

Read the pesticide label. The following steps should not conflict with label information or state and federal regulations. Contact your supervisor if you determine a conflict or have other questions. Always wear protective clothing when handling pesticides or pesticide containers, as directed on the label.

### **For non-rigid containers including bags, sacks, and boxes**

1. Pesticide material must be emptied into application equipment to the extent made possible by physical agitation of the container.
2. Visually verify that residues have been removed.
3. Multiple-rinse non-rigid containers such as paper lined with plastic or foil.
4. Place in a plastic bag and mark as to contents.

### **For rigid containers such as plastic, glass, or metal**

1. Pesticide material must be emptied into application equipment to the extent possible by pouring, then visually verifying that the residues have been removed.

2. The container must be rinsed with clean water until clean; the rinse water being poured into the spray equipment. Empty the pesticide and all rinsates into the sprayer before the full amount of diluting water is added to the spray equipment.
3. Place in a plastic bag and mark as to contents.

### **Storage of Containers**

1. Containers must be stored in plastic bags in a secure area until they can be taken to a secure collection site. Mt. Tabor Yard is a designated secure collection site.
2. Containers must be transported to, and placed in the designated secure container box at Mt. Tabor Yard storage area. Each container product name and size must be recorded by a licensed applicator on the designated form at that time.
3. For each container, record the date, name of the pesticide, quantity and size of the container, park area used, and the applicator signature. These records shall be maintained at the site, and copies forwarded to the Pest Management Policy Coordinator on a twice yearly basis.

### **Disposal of Unusable Pesticides**

Unusable pesticides are ones that: 1) are damaged through vaporization, freezing, infiltration of moisture to containers or photo decomposition; 2) have exceeded their shelf life; or 3) have visually changed their composition or structure in some manner.

1. The Pest Management Program Coordinator should be informed of plans to dispose of pesticides and of results of the disposition.
2. The Coordinator will contact the ODA, the manufacturer or dealer and/or a licensed consultant and find out if the product is still usable.
3. If the pesticide has less activity due to long storage, moisture, or freeze damage, follow the recommendations of the dealer, manufacturer, or licensed consultant and use procedures in this policy as they apply. One option could be to apply the material realizing that full control is not achievable using the damaged pesticide.
4. If this option cannot be followed legally, follow recommendations of the dealer or manufacturer or licensed consultant. It is not legal to transfer damaged or altered pesticides to another party for use. It may be necessary to arrange for disposal of the pesticide in a manner recommended by DEQ.
5. The Pest Management Coordinator is responsible for disposing of pesticides. A record of these disposals should be kept on file for three years.

### **Disposal of Pesticides with Totally or Partially Canceled Registrations (or those which have been removed from approved use by PP&R.)**

1. The coordinator shall keep up-to-date on the pesticide regulatory news and respond to pending actions appropriately to minimize or eliminate stocks of unusable pesticides.
2. If unusable pesticides remain in stock, PP&R will follow recommendations of the regulatory agencies, manufacturer or dealer in finding a legal user for the pesticide. If the pesticide is unopened and/or still retains its integrity it may be possible to transfer the pesticide to a legally registered bureau, agency, or group to use.
3. It may be necessary to dispose of the pesticide in a manner recommended by Oregon DEQ.

Policy 10:

## **USE OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT**

### **PURPOSE**

This policy outlines the requirements for the use of protective clothing and equipment by PP&R personnel when undertaking pest management activities.

### **BACKGROUND**

Use of pest management tools, equipment, and materials may require the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Use of such equipment is necessary to provide an adequate measure of safety for the applicator. This protective equipment may be clearly defined as in legal pesticide label directions or directives in equipment manuals. When such directives exist they must be adhered to. Use of appropriate protective equipment may not be so clearly defined for all pest management methods, and in such cases it is the responsibility of the applicator to determine and employ adequate safety equipment.

### **POLICY**

Personnel engaged in the use of pest management tools, equipment, or materials shall follow all clothing and equipment requirements required to ensure their safety. When using pesticides, the label directives for use of PPE must be adhered to. Use of power and mechanical equipment must be accompanied by appropriate PPE as determined by equipment manuals or supervisor's directives.

Personal protective equipment shall be provided by PP&R to employees for use where required. This includes, but is not limited to: respiratory protection, eye protection, coveralls, rain gear, mixing aprons, appropriately chemically resistant boots, appropriate gloves, head protection, hearing protection. PPE appropriate to satisfy specific pesticide label requirements will be provided to applicators and must be worn. Time will be made available to wash up before lunch and at the end of the work shift. The applicator is responsible for cleaning, storing, and maintaining PPE and equipment in a safe and useful manner. Applicators may also provide their own additional PPE if desired, if such equipment and its use has been previously approved by their supervisor.

If applicators apply organophosphate and carbamate insecticides in amounts and frequencies determined by health professionals to require cholinesterase blood tests, PP&R will provide for these tests. This testing monitors the potential depletion of the enzyme cholinesterase in the blood, an indicator of exposure to these materials.

## Policy 11:

# **EMERGENCY INFORMATION CONCERNING ACCIDENTAL PESTICIDE EXPOSURE**

## **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes procedures for the proper response to employee and citizen inquiries regarding accidental exposure to any pesticide material used by PP&R staff. It defines PP&R's response to inquiries concerning adverse health effects as a possible result of accidental exposure to pesticides.

## **BACKGROUND**

PP&R's handling of public inquiries needs to be prompt, professional, and well supported. While PP&R can answer general questions, PP&R does not have medical professionals on staff to address specific medical questions relevant to accidental exposure. This expertise is readily available in the health care community. Therefore, concerns of this nature will be referred to qualified medical personnel for resolution.

## **POLICY**

Parks and Recreation will inform applicators of proper procedures to be taken in case of pesticide exposure. Anyone inquiring about pesticide exposure will be referred to his or her own personal physician, the Oregon Poison Center (OPC), and the Pesticide and Analytical Response Center (PARC). A list of these authorities and their phone numbers are listed in the appendices.

Material Safety Data Sheet information about all hazardous substances in the workplace is available to all personnel for their own use. This information includes symptoms of exposure, and procedures for handling overexposure to individual pesticides. If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after applying pesticides, the OPC should be contacted or the individual should receive medical attention immediately.

Non-emergency questions received by PP&R shall be referred to the Pest Management Program Coordinator. The Coordinator will provide information to the questioner or refer them to qualified appropriate individuals or sources for further information.

## **PROCEDURES**

- Use planning to avoid emergencies and to expedite aid should an accident occur.
- Be informed of the symptoms of exposure and the decontamination steps necessary in case of accidental exposure.
- Use all safety procedures and protective gear as recommended on the label.
- Have a copy of the appropriate label available when applying or transporting pesticides (concentrated and dilute.)

**In case of a medical emergency related to suspected pesticide exposure**

- Handle any emergency situation as per First Aid instructions, or label and MSDS.
- Call for emergency backup if necessary.
- Refer to Oregon Poison Center.
- Take a label for reference for medical personnel if it is necessary to leave the site.
- Inform your supervisor as soon as possible.
- Inform the Pest Management Program Coordinator as soon as possible.

**In response to a non-emergency inquiry**

- Respond to simple direct questions.
- Refer detailed or technical questions to the Pest Management Program Coordinator.
- Inform your supervisor.

## Policy 12:

### **PESTICIDE SPILL RESPONSE**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy outlines the objectives, training requirements and procedures Portland Parks and Recreation personnel should follow in response to an emergency release of pesticides. This applies to all PP&R staff involved in applications of pesticides, handling of pesticides, or acting in a communications response role during a spill incident.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Several state and federal regulations apply to an emergency release of hazardous materials. The Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regulate the transport of hazardous waste resulting from a spill and the release of chemicals if it occurs when they are being transported. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) protect the environment through regulation concerning prevention of and response to the contamination of water, land, and air resulting from an emergency release of a hazardous material. They are also concerned with proper disposal of waste generated from a spill. The Coast Guard has jurisdiction over the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and if a spill should enter either of them or a tributary they should be contacted. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is concerned with the proper training and protection of workers handling hazardous materials. These regulations are incorporated into the procedures outlined here. Through its Pesticide Spill Response policy, PP&R strives to take a leadership role as a steward of public land and of the environment.

#### **POLICY**

The primary method by which Portland Parks and Recreation reduces pesticide spills is through prevention. Through planning, preparation, adherence to good work practices, and increased awareness of the potential results of a spill, the possibility of a spill occurring is minimized.

Should an emergency release of a pesticide occur, Parks and Recreation personnel will respond in accordance with all governmental regulations, including those of DOT, EPA, DEQ, OSHA, and this policy. In performing emergency activities following a spill, protection of both employees and the public, is of great concern, as is protection of property and the environment.

Anyone liable for a spill shall immediately clean up the spill or release. The cleanup must use the best available methods to achieve the lowest practicable level of contamination.

OSHA, which is concerned with worker protection, has two regulations governing spills. One, Hazard Communication, applies to incidental spills that present a low potential of hazard to the worker, the public and the environment. Included are small spills of dilute pesticides, spills of material with granular formulations, and lower toxicity materials. The other regulation, Emergency Response, applies to incidents with a high degree of hazard such as large spills of dilute material, pesticides with higher toxicity, and concentrates in a confined space.

An incidental spill becomes an Emergency Response when:

1. The release or spill significantly impacts another agency's functions;
2. The incidental spill precipitates evacuation or curtailing of work;
3. The event causes a negative impact on neighboring facilities or the community;
4. The spill involves a coordinated effort by local first responders.

Only licensed pesticide applicators can transport or apply pesticides. They will receive training and equipment that will allow them to respond to incidental spills. Spills that require an Emergency Response will be handled by a local HAZMAT team.

DEQ enforces several regulations pertaining to spill reporting and clean up, and hazardous waste storage and disposal. If a serious emergency occurs and the local fire department has been called in, or if there has been a spill that extends outside Parks facilities or could reach surface water, the National Response Center and the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) must be called. If the amount of pesticide spilled exceeds one pound in any 24 hour period the release must be reported to OERS. If it exceeds the amount listed in the Code of Federal Regulations List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities, the spill must be reported to the National Response Center.

The spill need not be reported immediately if it occurs on a surface impervious to the hazardous material and is fully contained, and if it is completely cleaned up without further incident, including repairing the cause of the spill. The Pest Management Coordinator will determine whether these agencies should be contacted.

Particular attention should be paid to ensure that a pesticide does not pollute the water supply. A primary aim in following the procedures outlined here is to recover and reuse as much of the spilled pesticide as possible. Any absorbent or other contaminated material from which the spilled pesticide cannot be recovered is hazardous waste and must be labeled, stored and disposed of properly.

## **Responsibility and Training**

Parks and Recreation has identified three levels of spill response. The levels and their training requirements are described below.

### **Level Description and Training**

**Level I** is for individuals who come into indirect contact with pesticides and their use. They must be able to recognize and respond to an emergency situation by obtaining and passing on information, and by making the appropriate notifications. They will not take an active role in containment and clean up procedures. People at this level will have sufficient training to acquire competency in the following areas:

1. Familiarity with the Pesticide Spill Response Program, and an understanding of their own role in an emergency.
2. An understanding of pesticides as hazardous substances, and the risks associated with them in a spill.
3. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous material in an emergency.

4. The ability to recognize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications.

People in this category include those assigned to the Communication Center at Horticultural Services. These individuals will receive additional training to familiarize them with their role in case of an emergency.

**Level II** is for licensed applicators that apply or transport small volumes of low to moderately toxic pesticides. This level includes response to incidental spills and is covered by OSHA's Hazard Communication regulation. Individuals at this level are trained to prevent spills from occurring. Should one occur, they are trained to stop the release, keep it from spreading, and do cleanup. Most of PP&R's licensed pesticide applicators are in this category.

Individuals at this level will receive training in addition to pesticide applicators, along with hazard communication and respiratory protection training. They must exhibit competency in the following areas as well as those listed in the base level.

1. Familiarity with activities which promote spill prevention.
2. Familiarity with the Spill Response Program and their own role in an emergency.
3. Knowledge of safety and health hazards of hazardous materials in a spill.
4. An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
5. Knowledge of work practices that employees can use to minimize risks from hazards.
6. Selection and use of proper personal protective equipment.
7. Identification of symptoms that may indicate overexposure to hazards.
8. Implementation of basic decontamination procedures.
9. Performance of basic control, containment, and clean-up techniques.
10. Skill in determining when a spill is fully cleaned up.

**Level III** training includes individuals who apply or transport over 50 gallons of dilute pesticides, or more than 1 gallon or 10 pounds of concentrate with a danger label. They are trained to stop the release, keep it from spreading and do cleanup. They will receive 9 hours of training additional to that for the second level to develop competency in the following areas:

1. Knowledge and use of spill prevention techniques for larger equipment.
2. Knowledge of hazard and risk assessment techniques.
3. An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
4. An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
5. Selection and use of proper personal protective equipment appropriate for more toxic pesticides.
6. Implementation of decontamination procedures.
7. Performance of control, containment and clean up techniques.

This level includes the Pest Management Program Coordinator who will be responsible for notifying regulatory agencies, documenting incidents, ensuring that the cleanup is complete, and for making arrangements for disposal of hazardous waste.

## **Spill Prevention**

PP&R personnel will employ a variety of practices to reduce the potential of a pesticide spill. These will include the following:

### **Purchasing**

When procuring chemicals, a factor in determining which chemical formulation to purchase will be the ease with which it can be cleaned up in the event of a spill. Types of packaging and formulations that may help to prevent a spill from occurring will be factors as well. Characteristics of the pesticide, such as toxicity and reactivity that may affect the seriousness of a spill, will also be considered.

### **Preparation**

Planning, training of personnel, and acquisition and maintenance of equipment and supplies will be done to reduce the risk of a spill occurring, and to minimize damage should one occur. For example, regular preventative maintenance will be done on sprayers, replacing hoses and valves before they wear out.

### **Work Practices**

PP&R personnel will use practices to minimize the potential for a spill to occur, and to ease clean up should one occur. For example, pesticides should be placed in a leak-proof container while being transported.

## **PROCEDURES**

Should a release of a pesticide occur, the following guidelines should be followed. Do not clean up the spill if you are not properly trained, if you don't have proper protective equipment or if doing so would endanger your health or safety.

### **I Assess the Situation**

#### **A. If the release is out of control:**

1. Tell bystanders to remain at a safe distance.
2. Call 911. Ask for fire, describe the situation as a hazardous materials spill. If there are injured people, ask for an ambulance. If chemical injury is involved, be certain that a copy of the label accompanies the victim.
3. Assist injured people. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.
4. Determine whether there is an imminently hazardous situation that you can take steps to correct. (For example it may be appropriate to move the truck away from a waterway or heat source.)

5. Call the Communications Center at Horticultural Services, 823-1636; request any needed resources or assistance. The Communications Center will notify your supervisor and the Pest Management Program Coordinator.
6. If the spill is on a roadway, set up DOT reflectors upwind of spilled materials and divert traffic if possible.
7. Remain on site and update the Communications Center every 15 minutes.

B. If the **release is controllable** and there are no injuries, tell bystanders to remain at a safe distance and initiate control and clean up procedures outlined in **II**.

## **II Control the Spill**

1. Put on protective equipment.
2. Do not allow the material to enter a drain. Survey the area to see if there is a need to place a dam to protect a sewer drain or other waterway. If the pesticide does enter a drain, reduce the flow as much as possible, and call DEQ's Northwest Regional Office 503-229-4263, immediately.

3. Stop the flow of the chemical.

If the spill is from a leaky container, position the container to prevent additional spillage.

If the spill is from a leaky valve, isolate the valve and depressurize the tank.

If the spill is from a broken hose shut off valve or pump it may help to loop the hose back into the tank.

If there is a rupture, use duct tape or any other material (such as rags or a patch) to stop the flow of a chemical.

4. Contain the spill using absorbent material. Call the Communications Center to request additional supplies, resources, and assistance if needed.
5. Change or add to your protective equipment as necessary. Put contaminated protective equipment in a plastic bag to transport to your work unit for cleaning. Follow proper decontamination procedures for protective equipment.

## **III Clean Up the Spill**

1. For dry material sweep up the pesticide.
2. For a liquid spill remove material using a wet vacuum where possible. Other useful materials include absorbent dikes, pillows, and towels.
3. For concentrate spills on pavement, after picking up as much as possible, contain the area and wash the pavement with a small amount of water. Absorb or vacuum this diluted pesticide and reclaim it.
4. If the soil has been contaminated, contact the Communications Center. The Pest Management Coordinator, your supervisor, and you will determine to what degree cleanup should proceed using park staff. You may be asked to remove the contaminated soil. If so, scoop up enough soil

to completely remove the pesticide. Place unusable material in a container labeled "Hazardous Waste". Up to 220 pounds, about half a barrel, of hazardous waste resulting from a spill can be transported by the applicator or transporter to their unit base. The Pest Management Coordinator may sample the soil on site to determine if it has been sufficiently cleaned up.

5. Contact the Communications Center if it has not been done already. Have the Spill Incident Report ready so that your supervisor and the Pest Management Program Coordinator can evaluate the situation.

#### **IV Reclaim the Pesticides**

1. Reclaim the chemical on site if possible. Sift dried material to remove debris and return it to its proper packaging. Reclaim liquid material that has been absorbed through rinsing the absorbent material. Use the rinsate on a target site, or properly label and store it for future application.

2. Any pesticide recovered but not reclaimed on site will be processed at the work unit base. The absorbent material will be dried and reused.

3. Hazardous waste must be stored in a labeled container at the work unit headquarters. It will be transported to a waste management facility for disposal, arranged for by the Pest Management Coordinator.

#### **V Document the Incident**

1. Complete a Pesticide Spill Incident Report.

2. File one copy of the report with the Pest Management Program Coordinator, one copy with your unit headquarters, and keep one copy for your personal records.

3. All Pesticide Spill Incident Reports will be reviewed by the Loss Control Committee.

#### **VI Restock the Spill Kit**

The Pest Management Program Coordinator will go to all problem spill sites, supplying materials requested by the crew. He/she will assist in cleanup, if it has not yet been completed, ensure that the site has been cleaned up completely, help recover the pesticide and arrange for disposal. He/she will document the scene, talk to homeowners and emergency response crews, and photograph the site.

#### **Communication Center Procedures**

Should a crew member call the Communication Center at City Nature-Forestry or City Nature-Horticultural Services to report an emergency release of a pesticide, it is a priority call. Use the top part of the Pesticide Spill Incident Report to gather information on the release.

A. If the incident is **under control**:

1. Ask the caller what assistance he or she needs.
2. Contact the Pest Management Program Coordinator and supervisor of the applicator or transporter and relay the information.

B. If the incident is **out of control**:

1. Ask the caller to call back every 15 minutes to update the situation.
2. Ask the caller what assistance he or she needs.
3. Immediately contact the Pest Management Program Coordinator, then the supervisor of the applicator or transporter and relay the information.
4. You may be asked to call other emergency response services. To ensure continuity, the person who took the original call must remain available until the incident is concluded.

### **Pesticide Spill Kit Response Equipment**

The following items must be immediately available to all persons applying or transporting pesticides:

1. A binder that includes:
  - Chemical labels for materials being transported
  - MSDS for chemicals being transported clipped to front of binder
  - Shipping papers when necessary
  - Pesticide Spill Response Procedures and Incident Report
  - A DOT Emergency Response Guidebook
  - Emergency phone numbers
2. A cellular phone, if there is the potential of a spill occurring that would require assistance.
3. Personal protective equipment appropriate for handling the pesticides being applied or transported in the event of a spill.
4. An eyewash either on the truck or on site and immediately available in the case of an emergency.
5. Tools and supplies to make repairs to the application equipment and to stop leaks.
6. A means of picking up spilled material. Depending on the formulation this may include absorbent material, broom and dustpan, or shovel.
7. Plastic recovery bags and ties for the material and for contaminated personal protective equipment.
8. A jug of water and detergent.

Following is a list of equipment and supplies that may be necessary to carry depending on the type of pesticide and its volume:

- An extra protective suit
- Extra gloves
- An extra set of clothing
- Waterless soap
- Absorbent dikes, pillows and towels
- Squeegee
- Whisk broom
- Dust pan
- Hard bristle brush to loosen material
- Duct tape for temporary repair
- Patching material
- Quill and hose
- 2 freestanding signs warning of danger
- Warning tape
- DOT reflectors or flares
- Strainers
- Bucket
- Flat and pointed shovels

It is the responsibility of the applicator or transporter to ensure that he/she is carrying the items necessary should there be a spill.

**Materials for the Communication Center**

- Binders that include:
  - Spill Incident Reports
  - MSDS for all materials used
  - Labels for all materials used
  - Emergency phone numbers
  - Communication Center Procedure sheet
  - Current phone numbers of supervisors

# PESTICIDE SPILL INCIDENT REPORT

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

Location of incident \_\_\_\_\_

Time release occurred \_\_\_\_\_ Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ Weather \_\_\_\_\_

Chemical(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Dilute \_\_\_\_\_ Concentrate \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate amount released \_\_\_\_\_

What caused the release? \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any injuries or chemical exposures? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_ Has 911 been called? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any emergency response personnel on the scene? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_

Who? Fire \_\_\_\_\_ Police \_\_\_\_\_ Ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ HAZMAT \_\_\_\_\_

Is the pesticide near a drain or other waterway? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_ Is the drain protected? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_

Surface spilled on (soil, asphalt etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any special problems? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other applicators/transporters on site? \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate amount recovered \_\_\_\_\_

## Witnesses

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

## Injuries or exposures

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Has an accident report been filled out? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_ Type \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person filing this report \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Policy 13:

### **WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy covers appropriate standards for Federal Agricultural Worker Protection Standard compliance for the nursery and greenhouse facilities and their associated personnel within PP&R only, and does not apply to pesticide applications outside of these areas.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticide application and notification issues for agricultural and commercial nursery operations. To reduce the risk of pesticide related illness and injury in nursery and greenhouse workers standards for training, protection, and mitigation were adopted. As they are currently operated, the nursery and greenhouse operations of the PP&R may fall under the scope of these standards. PP&R employs seasonal workers as well as licensed pesticide applicators. All of these workers may work in and around the greenhouse and nursery areas where pesticides may be applied. In the scope of this policy, the WPS term “Employer” refers to PP&R, the term “Handlers” refers to state licensed pesticide applicators, and “Workers” refer to seasonal maintenance workers without an applicator license.

#### **POLICY**

The WPS require that steps are taken to reduce the potential risk of pesticide-related illness and injury to handlers and workers with possible exposure to pesticides. It is therefore essential that all WPS requirements be satisfied for all City Nature-Horticultural Services and City Nature-Urban Forestry employees involved with entry into nursery and greenhouse areas where pesticides may be applied.

This is accomplished by the following:

##### **Training**

- Pesticide safety training.
- Display of WPS safety poster.
- Access to labeling information.
- Access to application records.

##### **Practices**

- Proper pesticide applications.
- Exclusion of workers from areas being treated.
- Adherence to the Restricted-entry Interval (REI).

- Notification of treatments.
- Provision and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

### **Mitigation**

- Provision of decontamination sites for handlers and workers.
- Emergency medical and transportation assistance availability.

### **Training and Resources**

All City Nature-Horticultural Services and City Nature-Urban Forestry employees that work in or around a nursery or greenhouse area where pesticides are applied must receive the following:

- Employees without pesticide applicator licenses will receive approved WPS training within the time prescribed by WPS regulations. They will be afforded all the WPS worker protections.
- Employees with pesticide applicator licenses need not receive the entire special WPS training. However they should be familiarized with all special WPS requirements and be aware of locations of all the elements required to satisfy the standards. They must also to be afforded all the WPS handler protections.
- The Pest Management Program Coordinator will maintain complete WPS records and keep them up to date. The Coordinator will also conduct WPS training for City Nature-Horticultural Services personnel. City Nature-Urban Forestry personnel will be trained by a designee determined by the Urban Forest Manager.
- Resource material regarding the WPS standards shall be maintained by the Pest Management Program Coordinator. This material will be available for reference at the City Nature-Horticultural Services Unit.

## Policy 14:

# **PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS BY NON-PARKS AND RECREATION EMPLOYEES**

## **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes oversight procedures over all pesticide applications taking place on park land done by any agency, bureau, company or individual whether they are acting as a contractor or acting in a voluntary basis. All pesticide applications carried out by personnel other than PP&R employees must undergo a special approval process before the work begins. This kind of oversight and control is essential to ensure that all pest management activities occurring on park lands adhere to established IPM based goals and principles.

## **BACKGROUND**

Without proper oversight, pest management activities undertaken by non-PP&R personnel can lead to problems. Park infrastructure, landscapes, and the public may be put at risk. IPM principles may not be adhered to. The approval process within this policy is not intended to be a hindrance to appropriate work being carried out, rather it is to ensure that the best practices are used and problems avoided.

## **POLICY**

Any contractor, company or individual anticipating pesticide use shall submit a completed copy of the *Application for Pesticide Use on Park Land* form (appendix 5) to the Pest Management Program Coordinator for evaluation before any pesticide application takes place. This form is located online at <http://www.portlandparks.org/hort> or can be obtained by contacting the Pest Management Program coordinator at 503-823-1636. Contractors shall provide both commercial operator and applicator license numbers. Other information supplied includes materials chosen, methods used, equipment used, the purpose of the application, and a description of all on-site notification procedures. The reporting records of the application must also be supplied to the coordinator after job completion.

In addition they must satisfy all of the standard city contractual language pertaining to pesticide applications. These subjects may include safety precautions, liability issues, and other responsibilities. These issues are dealt with in the contract language agreed to before the project commences by both city representatives and the contractor.

After receiving the *Application for Pesticide Use on Park Land*, the Pest Management Program Coordinator shall review the proposal and approve or deny the request based on the principles of the program. The same criteria for determining the best method of pest management for PP&R applications shall be applied to the evaluation of contractor proposals. Integrated pest management techniques and methodologies shall be encouraged and employed.

## Policy 15:

# **RODENT AND OTHER VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT**

## **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes management procedures for rodents and other vertebrate pests such as moles, mice, and gophers. Management of these pests differs greatly from typical landscape pest management and brings with it a specific set of issues that must be addressed.

## **BACKGROUND**

The presence of rats and mice in park structures and landscapes is considered a health and safety problem, due to the fact that these rodents can vector diseases to humans. Moles and gophers can create turf and landscape problems. Rodent tunneling and hilling can be tolerated in many park areas, however in some sites the damage from rodent activities cannot be tolerated. Such soil disturbance can also present safety hazards for park users, particularly in turf areas.

## **BACKGROUND**

Mechanical control of moles and gophers is allowed with an Ornamentals and Turf category endorsement of the Public Pesticide Applicators license currently held by our applicators. Where a need exists, gophers and moles may be mechanically trapped in tunnels by licensed PP&R personnel. Permission from the Services Zone Manager or Golf Course Superintendent must be obtained before any mechanical traps are put in place. Care shall be taken to assure that set traps are hidden from view and are not a safety hazard to park visitors.

Rodenticides and other vertebrate pesticides used to manage pests may have potential for secondary toxicity to non-target organisms and may pose a potential threat to park users with access to baited areas. Any need for rodenticide controls shall first be referred to the primary regional vector response agency which is Multnomah County Vector and Nuisance Control (MCVNC). Any further control methods employed by PP&R personnel must be arranged through the Services Zone Manager. Use of pesticides for rodents and other vertebrate pests must occur within an IPM framework with careful attention to assuring park user safety through the use of locked bait boxes and other means. Only PP&R employees with a valid Public Health pesticide license certification endorsement may use rodenticides.

## Policy 16:

### **TURF BROADLEAF WEED MANAGEMENT**

#### **PURPOSE**

This policy defines the management of weeds in the managed turf areas in Portland Parks and the use of any selective turf herbicides by any applicator.

#### **BACKGROUND**

For turf to function in the manner it was intended, appropriate maintenance standards may require management of weeds within these sites. While the subject of overall turf health is a topic too complex to cover in detail within this policy, the management of weeds within managed turf areas shall be regulated by this policy.

The establishment and maintenance of quality turf requires a proper site, good root zone conditions, optimum fertility levels, adequate irrigation, correct mowing practices, and other factors. PP&R relies primarily on attention to these siting and cultural factors in maintaining turf and minimizing the density of weeds. Adherence to good cultural practices aids in development of healthy stands of turf which resist establishment of weeds. Selective herbicides can also be used as effective tools to reduce or eliminate populations of weeds in turf as part of an overall program of turf health maintenance.

Examples of turf health practices currently employed by PP&R:

- Proper siting
- Site and soil preparation
- Drainage improvements
- Pruning of adjacent plants for increased sunlight penetration
- Proper selection of grass seed varieties
- Core aeration
- Overseeding
- Mulch mowing to leave clippings on site
- Mowing at the proper height and frequency
- Proper irrigation practices
- Proper fertilization
- Application of selective broadleaf herbicides

#### **POLICY**

Turf plays various important functions in our parks. When an area has been determined to be maintained as turf, it is the policy of PP&R to do so primarily through the implementation of

proper planning, cultural, and mechanical practices. These practices are generally adequate to keep the population of turf broadleaf weeds at acceptable levels. At certain sites these practices alone may not be adequate to keep broadleaf weeds at acceptable levels. An acceptable level of turf quality and tolerance of weed infestation varies with the site. The threshold at which controls may be necessary shall be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration such factors as location, public expectation, what manner of activities take place on the turf, the history of previous control attempts, and stresses placed upon the site. Before applications of broadleaf herbicides take place at a given site, authorization must first be obtained from the appropriate manager or supervisor listed in the procedures section of this policy. All related turf maintenance issues must be considered during this approval process. When it has been determined that broadleaf control is required as part of this plan, only turf labeled herbicides on the approved list for a given unit may be utilized.

This management effort must consider and employ all applicable cultural and mechanical methods as components of a plan to return the turf to an acceptable level of quality. Goals of these methods include reducing soil compaction, improving soil structure, assuring adequate and appropriate seeding, increasing drainage capability, and encouraging healthy and vigorous turf growth through proper fertilization and other methods.

## **PROCEDURES**

For proper IPM, it is essential that there be proper coordination between all the components of turf health management. To ensure this coordination, all applicators must first obtain authorization from the appropriate supervisor listed below before broadleaf herbicides are used. In addition, the Services Zone Manager must be notified of all planned turf broadleaf applications before they occur.

Zones and Services Zone applicators: Zones and Services Zone Manager  
City Nature-Horticultural Services applicators: City Nature Zone Manager  
Delta Sports Complex applicators: Supervisor  
City Nature applicators: City Nature Zone Manager  
Golf course applicators: Course Superintendent  
Portland International Raceway: Facilities and Maintenance Supervisor

## **Special Considerations**

By its nature, the use of broadleaf herbicides in turf requires their application to sites that have varied and direct public uses, often involving children and pets. These applications must be carefully planned to allow for careful adherence to the pesticide label directives, and to minimize any potential impacts on these users.

## **Time of Day**

Applications should be made during the best time of day to avoid public use, high temperatures, and wind. For most situations this requires applications to be made as early in the day as possible. Applicators should consider off schedule timing, such as shifting work hours to begin several hours early so that spraying can be completed before conditions and park use makes applications problematical. Applications may also need to take place over several days to avoid spraying too late in the day. Minimizing public inconvenience and public concern should be of paramount importance and should supercede other considerations.

## **Scheduling Conflicts**

Any proposed applications should take into account the expected use of the area for that date and time, such as nearby school activities, recreation activities, athletic field scheduling, and all other anticipated uses. Applicators must contact these schools and departments when scheduling treatments.

## **Signage**

Notification signage is of utmost importance in turf applications. The nature of a typical turf site is open and with easy public access. This may necessitate the placement of many notification signs around the perimeter. As stated in the Pest Management Program *Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site* policy, signage should be adequate to inform any park user approaching the area. Applications of herbicides to our park turf sites are uncommon and may not be anticipated by park users. They should receive adequate notice that an application is taking place before they reach the site. Signs must remain in place and the public must be kept out of treated areas until the sprayed surfaces are completely dry. This may take a considerable amount of time but this effort must be made by the applicators to inform and keep people and their pets out of these treated areas until these reentry requirements have been met.

## **Seasonal Timing**

Wherever possible, applications should be timed to coincide with the ideal time for turf weed control. This is typically during the spring and fall months, where weed growth is active and conditions leading to turf stress, such as dry and hot weather, are not present.

## **Drift**

Minimizing drift is critical in turf broadleaf weed applications. Use of boom sprayers instead of backpack sprayers may increase the potential for drift. Great care should be taken to minimize any possible drift. Applications should cease if any drift inducing condition becomes apparent. Use of appropriate pressure, correct nozzles and other techniques should be employed to minimize creation of small spray particles that may drift.

## **Targeted applications**

Where warranted, spot spraying for turf weeds should be employed. While there are sites that will require an overall broadcast application, there are sites where only certain areas will require treatment. Applications should be focused on the target weed as much as practicable.

Policy 17:

## **PESTICIDE USE AROUND WATER BUREAU PROPERTY AND OPEN RESERVOIRS**

### **PURPOSE**

This policy establishes procedures for use of any pesticide materials being applied by PP&R personnel adjacent to, or upon Water Bureau Property.

### **BACKGROUND**

This policy was written in conjunction with Water Bureau personnel. It is the intent of PP&R to cooperate with the Water Bureau to ensure a safe drinking water supply. This policy is written to help explain and more fully establish procedures for the "Joint Water Bureau - Parks and Recreation Pesticide Use Policy."

### **POLICY**

It is the policy of PP&R to use all measures to protect the city water supply from contamination through pesticides. PP&R employees will provide any information needed by the Water Bureau to test the water for the presence of pesticides. Park employees will follow all the regulations and policies set out in the "Joint Water Bureau -Parks and Recreation Pesticide Use Policy". Some of the regulations in the policy deal with the following:

- No pesticide applications will be made in the "No Pesticide Use Zone" as listed in the spray maps of Washington and Mount Tabor Parks.
- Applications of pesticides will not be made if there is unacceptable drift.
- The Water Bureau will be notified if there is a spill or accident that causes unplanned release of pesticides into the environment in Mount Tabor or Washington Parks. Refer to the Parks and Recreation Spill Policy for appropriate response actions.
- Spray Program plans will be sent to the Water Bureau Water Quality Department for known pesticide applications made to areas in the Pesticide Use Notification Zone or the Special Precautions Zone. These plans will describe the pesticides expected to be used, the locations of use, and the frequencies of application.
- Any emergency or unplanned pesticide application needs to have prior approval from the Water Bureau Water Quality Department. These notifications must be made at least 48 hours before the planned application.

Policy 18:

## **PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS AROUND COMMUNITY GARDENS**

### **PURPOSE**

This policy defines acceptable and unacceptable use of pesticides within and near park areas designated as community gardens.

### **BACKGROUND**

Pest management in or near park areas designated as community gardens necessitates special considerations. Community Gardens program participants have varying levels of knowledge about pest management methods, and have differing views about the use of pest management materials. Community Gardens plots are in close proximity to one another and may change ownership from year to year. Community gardens also produce edible crops which dictates special constraints in managing pests. For these reasons a special policy defines acceptable use of pesticides within Community Gardens.

### **POLICY**

- Garden guidelines state that no herbicides can be used on Community Garden sites. This specifically refers to garden plots, pathways, fence lines, and any areas within the garden boundary. Spraying perimeters of the gardens from outside the fence is not permitted
- Park employees are asked to keep applications of all pesticides at least 50 feet from the outside perimeter of Community Garden sites.
- Mechanical means, such as cutting, hoeing and mulching, can be used to remove or control weeds in the Community Garden sites and perimeters.
- Any pesticide applications, public or private, that may affect the gardens will be of concern to the Community Gardens Director, staff, and participants of the program.
- The Community Gardens Director shall establish internal guidelines regarding pesticide use by participants of the program.

## Policy 19:

# WATERWAYS PEST MANAGEMENT

## GENERAL GOALS AND PHILOSOPHY

Portland Parks and Recreation recognizes the special importance of the rivers, streams, ponds, water quality facilities and wetlands that fall under our stewardship. The sensitive nature of such habitats, their plant and animal communities, and their direct link with other waterways require that we establish specific policies to ensure their health. This addition to the PP&R Pest Management Program outlines this special treatment. It establishes clear guidelines and limitations regarding maintenance methods and materials for both these waterways and the park lands adjacent to them.

As in the rest of the Pest Management Program, Integrated Pest Management principles will be employed in all landscape management decision making. Management of unwanted vegetation, diseases, and pests will follow the IPM decision making rationale.

- Proper planning and management decisions begin the IPM process.
- Cultural methods of vegetation and pest management are preferred and will next be employed.
- Mechanical means of vegetation and pest management are next in line of preference, and will be utilized where feasible.
- Biological methods of vegetation and pest management are to be considered before chemical means, where they are feasible.
- Botanical and synthetic pesticides will be used only when no other feasible methods exist.

## MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, MATERIALS AND LIMITATIONS FOR PARKS WATERWAYS AND BUFFERS

### Definitions

The *buffer zone* referred to in this policy is defined as a corridor of land that is 25 feet in width on the sides of a stream or other body of water. Measurement of this buffer zone begins at the edge of the water line at the time of application. Anticipated seasonal or weather related changes affecting water level will be included in the decision making process when dealing with buffer zones. The *high water line* as defined in this policy refers to the highest possible water level that would be expected in a given body of water during a 5-year period.

### Application Equipment Used

Pesticide delivery for all listed areas in this policy will be carried out by hand with directed, low volume, single wand sprayers, wiping, daubing and painting equipment, injections systems, or drop spreaders. Typically this is done by backpack sprayers, but may also include sprayers with larger fill tanks as long as the same kind of hand application methods are used. These methods of

delivery result in low volume applications and low pressure spraying. This minimizes the formation of fine mists that might be carried off target. These practices ensure that applied materials will reach targeted plants or targeted soil surfaces.

### **Pesticide Drift**

When applications of pesticides are being made within the buffer zone, great care will be exercised in the process. Managing drift is of particular importance when surface waters are nearby. Equipment used in the application shall employ all necessary methods to limit drift. Nozzle size, pressure regulation, droplet size, and height of spray wand, are all techniques that can be modified to reduce unwanted drift of pesticides.

Spray applications will not be allowed in the buffer area when:

Wind speed is above 5 mph

Wind direction or activity would carry pesticides toward, or deposit them upon open water

### **Pesticides Available**

To more clearly regulate any possible aquatic impacts, the pesticides available for use in buffers and aquatic sites will be reduced in scope from the general park list. Only the pesticides specifically listed within this policy may be used within buffer zones or waterways. Choice of pesticides utilized take into account any possible effects on aquatic life as well as tendencies to move in the environment.

### **Materials allowed in certain circumstances (see matrix) in buffer zones:**

#### Post emergent herbicides:

Glyphosate products: Roundup Pro, Rodeo

Triclopyr products: Garlon 3A, Brush-B- Gone, or other amine formulations only, (not Garlon 4 or other ester forms)

Surfactant (i.e. LI 700)

#### Pre-emergent herbicides:

Devrinol WP (napropamide)

### **Materials allowed in certain circumstances in aquatic sites, aquatic labeled only:**

Glyphosate (Rodeo)

Approved surfactant (R-11 or equivalent)

Copper (Cutrine Plus)

Aquashade (acid blue 9, acid yellow 23)

### **Materials available for tree injections in buffer zones:**

In the event a pest or disease threatens the health of important and valuable trees within a buffer zone, there may be a need to treat them. Instances of this occurring are rare. However, in these special cases, the use of injectable pesticides may be employed when necessary, with the following limitations. The pesticide applied must be delivered by methods that inject or otherwise distribute the material entirely within interior tree tissues. Pesticides will not be injected into the soil surrounding the tree. Tree surfaces will not be sprayed or treated with pesticides. The insecticides and fungicides used in these injection systems shall be approved by the PP&R Pesticide Approval Committee. The intent and limit of this exception to the approved buffer zone pesticide list is to allow only the insecticides or fungicides necessary to combat direct threats to the health of valuable trees.

### **Materials for all other areas:**

PP&R general Pest Management Policy approved pesticides may be used outside the waterway and buffer zones, where not otherwise prohibited by this policy.

### **Record Keeping Requirements**

All regular application record keeping requirements will be adhered to for all pesticide applications. This includes date and the time intervals of the application, temperature and wind conditions, location of application, materials used, concentrations used, amount applied, coverage rate, equipment used, applicator information and license number.

Additionally, record keeping requirements will be amended for applications within the buffer zone or for aquatic situations. Standard application record forms will have space added to denote these special treatments. These special treatments will then be separately tracked and monitored by the Pest Management Program Coordinator. An annual report will be made summarizing all applications to these special areas. This report will be made available to agencies such as National Marine Fisheries Service and Bureau of Environmental Services.

### **Personnel Requirements**

All those applying pesticides to PP&R lands must be Oregon Department of Agriculture licensed applicators. Application of pesticides to aquatic sites will only be done by licensed personnel who have received an additional aquatics license certification.

### **Changes to the Policy**

A need may arise for modifications or additions to the PP&R Waterways Policy. There are several methods available to accomplish this.

### **Formal review process**

A review process will be conducted one year from the initial adoption of this policy. This review process will involve PP&R and National Marine Fisheries Service representatives. Subsequent reviews will take place every two years. Adjustments and changes to the policy can be made during this process.

### **Emergency/Short term process**

There may be situations where PP&R cannot wait for the formal review process to take place. An example is the unlikely, but possible introduction of a new and destructive pest that needs to be treated within a short time frame. In such a case, PP&R representatives will develop an IPM strategy to deal with the threat. If this strategy involves the need for any pesticide applications within buffer zones or waterways that are not already outlined in the current policy, PP&R will contact NMFS representatives for approval before implementing the plan.

A similar need for short time frame changes would occur when a new product might appear on the market that is demonstrably safer and more efficacious. It would therefore make sense to add this new material to the list of approved Waterways Policy pesticides. PP&R representatives will contact NMFS representatives for approval before addition of new pesticides to the buffer zone/waterways approved list.

## **PP&R Buffer Zone Landscape Classification and Practices**

### **Classification of Buffer Zone Landscapes Near Waterways, Lakes and Ponds**

Park landscapes near waterways, lakes and ponds are divided into four classifications (A,B,C,D) that describe their current features, as well as define the differing objectives and maintenance rationales of their care.

#### **A. Highly Managed Areas**

Examples: Cathedral, Waterfront.

#### *Features of Highly Managed Areas:*

Ornamental landscape

Public access and activity

High public use

Mowing of turf, sometimes to edge of waterway

May have facilities adjacent to water

May have highly modified stream banks

Often limited plantings in buffer

*Objectives for Highly Managed Areas:*

Healthy plants and turf  
Maintain ability to handle high use  
Minimize need for chemical intervention  
Control invasive plants  
Safe access  
No bare soil areas  
Low tolerance for weeds  
May have high expectation for aesthetics in general

**B. Intermediate Managed Areas**

Examples: Gabriel Park, Johnson Creek, Arboretum Sellwood Riverfront Pond.

*Features of Intermediate Areas:*

Stream banks have some buffering with predominately native plants  
Some impacts from use and park development apparent  
Managed landscapes may be nearby  
Stream bank erosion may be occurring due to use

*Objectives for Intermediate Areas:*

Maintain healthy plant buffers  
Minimize need for chemical intervention  
Control invasive plants where feasible  
Minimize impact on buffer  
No bare soil areas  
Tolerance for natural appearance and weeds

**C. Impacted Natural Areas**

Examples: Powell Butte, Macleay, Tideman Johnson, Foley Balmer, Woods, Taylor Woods, Johnson Lake, Force lake, Whitaker Ponds, Mays Lake, Powell Butte Pond, Errol Heights Pond.

*Features of Impacted Areas:*

Very limited impact to these areas.  
Stream banks have buffering with predominately native plants  
Limited impacts from use and park development apparent

Managed landscapes are not nearby

*Objectives for Impacted Areas:*

Maintain healthy plant buffers

Minimize need for chemical intervention

Lower tolerance of invasive plants, non- natives

Minimize any impacts on buffer

No bare soil areas

#### **D. Intact Natural Areas**

Examples: Miller Creek

*Features of Intact Natural Areas:*

Very limited visitor impact

Native plant communities exist

No nearby developed park areas

*Objectives for Intact Natural Areas:*

Maintain healthy plant buffers

No tolerance of invasive plants, non-natives

Minimize any impacts from activities

#### **Management Practices for Buffer Zones of Waterways, Lakes and Ponds**

The following matrix gives specific guidelines for use of pesticides and fertilizers in the buffer zones of waterways that have varying levels of management Use of pesticides and fertilizers also vary depending on whether they are being used for routine maintenance or for restoration and construction projects.

Chemical used	Activity	D Areas	C Areas	B Areas	A Areas
Pre-emergent herbicide use possible?	Routine Maintenance	No	No	No	Only in shrub beds above high water line
	During Construction/Restoration	No	No	No	Only in shrub beds above high water line
Glyphosate use possible?	Routine Maintenance	<i>Spot spray for target list weeds only*</i>	Spot spray and broadcast spray	Spot spray and broadcast spray	Spot spray and broadcast spray
	During Construction/Restoration	<i>Spot spray and broadcast spray for non-natives*</i>	Spot spray and broadcast spray	Spot spray and broadcast spray	Spot spray and broadcast spray
Triclopyr use possible?	Routine Maintenance	No	Cut and treat stems.	Cut and treat stems.	Cut and treat stems. Spot spray
	During Construction/Restoration	No	<i>Spot spray to establish monocots*</i> Cut and treat stems. <i>Spot spray/broadcast to establish monocots*</i>	Spot spray  Cut and treat stems.  <i>Broadcast spray*</i>	Cut and treat stems. <i>Broadcast spray*</i>
Fertilizer Used					
Slow release fertilizer use possible?	Routine Maintenance	No	No	No	Directed applications to shrub beds if no flooding possible
	During Construction/Restoration	Directed applications if no flooding possible	Directed applications if no flooding possible	Directed applications if no flooding possible	Directed applications if no flooding possible

\* requires approval of City Nature Zone Manager

## Use of Mulches

Mulches and other ground coverings are often employed during the installation and restoration of landscapes as well as their ongoing maintenance. They are utilized for a variety of reasons. Mulches suppress weeds, help to retain moisture around plants, reduce possible erosion, and provide visual enhancement.

Use of landscape mulches in buffer areas should take into account any possible impacts to the buffer as well as nearby waterways. These impacts may include:

- Inadvertent introduction of non-native weeds to the site.
- Leaching of substances such as tannins from the mulch into nearby waterways.
- Migration of mulch material into waterways.
- Nutrient leaching into waterways.

Choices of mulches should take these concerns into account. Routine maintenance in A, B, and C class area buffers should minimize the use of mulches. Class D area buffers should use mulches only as a part of restoration activity. Mulching in areas that are below typical high water lines is discouraged in any buffer areas. Seeding of cover crops for erosion control is allowed in buffer zones. Use of cover crops in class D areas should never introduce any persistent non-native plant species.

## Management Practices Within Bodies of Water, Biofilters and Wetlands

**The following describes specific practices that may be used within the actual bodies of water.**

### Within Streams

In the rare need for control of noxious weeds and invasive non-native plants within a stream itself, mechanical and biological means will be utilized where possible. When these methods are not feasible, emergent weeds only may be controlled with Rodeo and an approved surfactant if needed. Although rare, control of noxious and invasive weeds such as Japanese knotweed, yellow iris, and purple loosestrife may be needed to maintain a healthy environment. These treatments will take place at mid-summer. Frequency of these treatments shall not exceed once a year even in the worst of infestations. Applicable permits from appropriate outside agencies will be obtained before this kind of treatment takes place. Submerged weeds will not be controlled by chemical means in streams and rivers or other moving waters.

### Within Pond and Lake Areas

Within the pond or lake itself, herbicides will be used only for the control of noxious weeds and non-natives that threaten the health of the habitat. A list of these potential target weed species shall be developed by the City Nature Zone Managers, or be qualified as circumstances warrant. When chemical methods are necessary within the pond itself, only Rodeo (glyphosate) and an approved aquatically labeled surfactant shall be employed.

In the event an emergency situation arises where habitat is endangered by non-native invasive submerged weeds in ponds and lakes, City Nature Zone Managers and the PMProgram

Coordinator may approve the use of an appropriate herbicide for control as a last resort. This will only be allowed where there is no direct outflow of the treated water to fish bearing streams or waterways. The herbicide utilized shall be of very low toxicity to aquatic organisms, and be applied in such a way that there are no appreciable negative effects on the health of the aquatic environment.

#### **Within Wetland Areas**

Examples: Oaks Bottom, small wetlands at numerous sites.

Within the wetland itself, herbicides will be used only for the control of noxious weeds, and non-natives that threaten the health of the habitat. A list of these potential target weed species shall be developed by the City Nature Zone Managers, or be qualified as circumstances warrant. When chemical methods are necessary within the wetland itself, only Rodeo (glyphosate) and an approved aquatic surfactant (such as R-11) shall be employed.

#### **Within Biofilters and Pollution Reduction Facilities (PRFs)**

Examples: Delta Sports Complex, Gabriel.

Biofilters and PRFs intercept storm water run-off of surfaces before it reaches the waste water system or other drainages. Pre-emergent herbicides will be allowed where necessary only in shrub beds above the high water line. For post emergent applications, PRF buffers will be treated as a class B streamside buffer.

#### **Within Bioswales**

Bioswales are planted areas consisting primarily of grasses that act as a filter for run off water moving towards a body of water or drainage system. If bioswales lie within the buffer area of any of the above listed waterways, they will have the same maintenance restrictions upon them as any other buffer zone. If the bioswale has an outlet to any surface water, its treatment will follow the same restrictions as a B class streamside buffer. If there is no outlet to surface water, the buffer may receive the same treatment as general park lands.

### **Special Exception Areas**

Special exception areas not covered under the preceding descriptions are: Waterfront Park seawall area, Westmoreland Casting Pond, Laurelhurst Pond, and the four municipal golf courses.

#### **Waterfront Park Seawall Area**

This area, being very different than other water frontage areas, will have special options available to it. The distance and nature of the river interface is such that the buffer as defined elsewhere in the policy is not applicable to this area. Fertigation delivery systems are used in this area. Plant nutrients are monitored and sampled to maintain an optimum level for turf vigor and to reduce waste. Broadleaf weed control may be used within the IPM guidelines for maintaining turf health in this zone.

#### **Westmoreland Casting Pond**

Algae control in this body of water shall be allowed when necessary to maintain its usability for public events. Application of labeled elemental copper products such as Cutrine Plus will be allowed with the following limitations. Concentrations of copper shall not exceed 0.4 ppm in the retained pond water during treatment. No water undergoing copper treatment will be released to Crystal Springs. After the treatment period, copper levels will be ascertained before any water is allowed to flow into Crystal Springs. Water must contain less than 0.007 ppm of copper before it will be allowed to overflow into Crystal Springs. Treatments to precipitate copper out of the

effluent water prior to release may be carried out to ensure this level is not exceeded. Outflow of water from the casting pond shall not exceed 100 gallons per minute. Any accumulated pond sludge will be removed mechanically or drained only to the sewer system during pond cleanings or drainings. Use of Aquashade dye is also allowed to prevent algal bloom.

**Laurelhurst Pond (drains to sewer system), Golf Course Ponds (no direct outflow to streams)**

Algae control in these bodies of water will be allowed when necessary to maintain usability. Application of labeled elemental copper products such as Cutrine Plus will be allowed. Concentrations of copper shall not exceed 0.4 ppm in pond water. Use of Aquashade dye is also allowed to prevent algal bloom.

**Golf Course Streams, Lakes and Their Buffers**

The nature of the current layout of the golf courses places golf greens and other finely manicured areas near to waterways in some limited instances. In these specific areas, the buffers are variable in width, and may be smaller than 25 feet. In limited areas, buffers may be reduced to as little as 10 feet due to proximity of golf greens to waterways. Special golf course buffer widths shall never be less than 10 feet. Locations of these variances will be mapped and recorded. These variance areas are few in number and amount to a very small percentage of overall water frontage. In new construction and design of golf courses, placement of greens to allow establishment of standard width buffers is encouraged where feasible. Incorporation of intercepting buffers will also be encouraged where feasible. These intercepting buffers can be situated so that any possible runoff flowing towards open water is diverted into planted drainage systems and biofilters.

**Golf Course Waterways Testing**

Waters adjacent to treated areas within the golf courses shall be tested on a regular basis for both fertilizer and pesticide levels. Frequency of the testing will depend upon the scheduling of applications, but shall occur no less than twice per year. This testing shall follow applications, irrigation or rain events, and/or be timed to best to detect any potential leaching or run-off problems. The Bureau of Environmental Services will recommend an adequate regimen of testing that is sufficient to monitor levels of potential concern. PP&R and BES will work in conjunction in this testing process.

**Routine Golf Buffer Maintenance Practices**

There will be no fertilizer application to turf in buffer. Only directed, slow release fertilizer may be applied to shrub beds in buffer areas.

There will be no application of broadleaf herbicides to turf in buffer. Use of pre-emergent herbicides is acceptable in shrub beds above high water line. Use of glyphosate and triclopyr will follow the same limits as "C" areas in the matrix.

**Golf Buffer Construction/Establishment Practices**

Pre-emergents are allowed only in shrub beds above high water line. Use of glyphosate and triclopyr will follow the same limits as "C" areas in the matrix. Only slow release fertilizer using a directed application method can be used.

Policy 20:

## **VEGETATION MANAGEMENT IN WOOD CHIPPED CHILD PLAYGROUND AREAS**

### **PURPOSE**

This policy defines acceptable practices for managing vegetation in specially designated child play areas in developed parks. Consisting of play structures underlaid by deep wood chip surfaces, these playground areas function in special roles that heighten sensitivity to our pest management practices and materials. This policy addresses approved vegetation management methods and materials in these specific areas.

### **BACKGROUND**

In all of our IPM activities, PP&R seeks to minimize any potential impacts to our park users while still providing responsible, effective, and efficient care for our facilities. Chipped playground areas in particular focus attention on our activities and require a special set of best management practices to benefit both PP&R and park users.

### **POLICY**

All PP&R personnel are required to adhere to this policy when they are undertaking weed management activities in chipped playground areas and their immediate borders or margins.

The deep chip layers that serve as a safety cushion for falls also act as an effective weed control mulch and reduce the need for other active weed control measures. **Herbicides will not be used to control vegetation in chipped play areas or their margins. Weed control in these play areas will be accomplished primarily through the use of the wood chip mulch itself.** To function as both a safe surface for play and as an effective weed barrier, this chip layer should be kept at the established minimum depth. If the mulch layer is not adequate for weed control it should be amended as soon as is practicable. Mulch layers that have broken down over time and provide a medium for good weed growth should be replaced or amended with fresh chips.

Manual weeding is usually adequate to keep weeds from establishing within the chipped areas. Effort shall be made to respond quickly to weed presence so that this kind of control will be feasible and efficacious.

Use of powered weed control equipment, such as line trimmers and tillers, may be used in chipped areas to control weeds, but careful attention to the dangers they present must be taken. This kind of equipment should not be used when nearby park users may be put at risk.

Playground/turf interface borders will be maintained by hand or mechanical means. Establishment of a structured border is preferred and encouraged for installation where possible as it provides a lower maintenance interface between play areas and turf. These structures also reduce weed and turf infiltration.

The only pests that will be regularly controlled in wood chipped play areas are weeds and other unwanted vegetation. The need to control other pests, such as insects or diseases, is not expected. One exception would be the presence of venomous stinging insects such as yellowjackets in the play area. In these circumstances the use of a targeted insecticide to eliminate the immediate safety hazard may be required. All other applicable PP&R Pest Management Program policies and approved pesticide lists apply in this case.

## REFERENCES and RESOURCES

1. American Phytopathological Society. Compendiums: Flowering Potted Plant Diseases, Ornamental Foliage Plant Diseases, Rhododendron and Azaleas Diseases, Rose Diseases. APS Press, 1983-1995.
2. Dreistadt, S. H., Pests of Landscape Trees and Shrubs, an Integrated Pest Management Guide, University of California, 1994.
3. Bragg, Dave, et al. Pacific Northwest Insect Control Handbook, revised annually. Extension Services of Oregon State University, Washington State University, and University of Idaho.
4. Johnson, W. T., Lyon, H. H., Insects That Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, 1988.
5. Pscheidt, Jay W. et al. Pacific Northwest Plant Disease Control Handbook, revised annually. Extension Services of Oregon State University, Washington State University, and University of Idaho.
6. McDonald, Sally A., Applying Pesticides Correctly. North Carolina State University, US Department of Agriculture, and US Environmental Protection Agency.
7. Pirone, Pascal P., Diseases and Pests of Ornamental Plants. John Wiley & Sons, 1978.
9. Sinclair, W. A., Lyon, H. H., and Johnson, W. T. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs, 1987. Cornell University Press.
10. Williams Ray D. et al, Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook, revised annually, Extension Services of Oregon State University, Washington State University, and University of Idaho.
11. Bobbitt, Van M. et al. Pacific Northwest Landscape Integrated Pest Management Manual. Washington State University, 1999.
12. Byther, Ralph S. et al. Landscape Plant Problems Washington State University, 2000.

## Internet Links

### Pesticide Information

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov>

CDMS Label and MSDS site

<http://www.cdms.net/manuf/manuf.asp>

EPA Pesticides Program

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>

EPA Pesticide registration documents

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm>

EPA Inerts Program

<http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/>

EXTOXNET, an Internet based pesticide informational site maintained by O.S.U.  
<http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/>

National Pesticide Information Center  
<http://npic.orst.edu/index.html>

Oregon Dept. of Agriculture Pesticides Division  
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/>

USDA Pesticide Fact Sheets  
<http://www.infoventures.com/e-hlth/pesticide/pest-fac.html>

### **Integrated Pest Management Information**

Integrated Plant Protection Center (IPPC) Oregon State University:  
<http://ippc.orst.edu/dir/>

IPM & Related Sites in Oregon and Pacific Northwest  
<http://ippc.orst.edu/oregonIPM.html>

IPPC- PNW Handbooks, weather data, IPM links  
<http://pnwpest.org/>

National Integrated Pest Management Network  
<http://www.ree.usda.gov/nipmn/>

OSU Pacific Northwest Nursery IPM website  
<http://oregonstate.edu/Dept/nurspest/index.htm>

PP&R IPM Program website  
<http://www.parks.ci.portland.or.us/IPM/ipm.htm>

TNC Invasive Species Initiative  
<http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/handbook.html>

Washington State Pest Management Resource Service  
<http://wsprs.wsu>

### **DISCLAIMER**

The use of pesticide trade names in this document does not constitute an endorsement by the City of Portland. Descriptions of pesticide use and management practices are provided in this program for PP&R employee use, and are not intended as public recommendations.

## Appendix 1

### Approved Pesticide Lists

Following are lists of pesticides that are approved for use in specific work units in parks. A good IPM approach allows for the choice of ideal materials for specific needs. IPM also anticipates the need to managing pest resistance with rotations of products with differing modes of action rather than relying on a "one material fits all" approach. Despite the lengthy appearance of these approved lists, most of these pesticides are not used in a typical year, or are used in a very minor way.

It is also important to understand that pesticide applications are used after many other IPM strategies have first been either employed, or considered. The vast majority of PP&R pest management practices never involve the use of pesticides. Similarly, the vast majority of park acreage never receives any kind of pesticide application. Other IPM strategies PP&R employs include prevention of pests through policy, design and selection, and management of pests through cultural practices, physical means, and mechanical methods.

All pesticides available for use within parks must first be placed upon an approved list after undergoing a review process that carefully examines the individual characteristics of the product and whether it would be an appropriate addition within our program. Issues of efficacy, public health and safety, potential environmental impacts, overall plant health requirements, land management needs, and other concerns are taken into account during this process. Applicators within a specific work unit must then make their choices of materials from their own approved list. Individual work units have different responsibilities and pest management requirements for the lands under their care. The individually tailored approved lists reflect these differences. Occasionally, subsets of work units may receive approval for certain materials that are not on their general approved list. For example, trial uses of products may be focused on a single golf course for demonstration purposes.

All applicators in each work unit are limited to the pesticides appearing on their specific approved list. Pesticides not appearing on their particular list are not available for their use. Careful attention should be paid to the further limitations of pesticides available for use within waterway buffer zones and aquatic sites as outlined and defined in the Waterways Pest Management Policy.

Additions to the approved lists must follow the process as described in the "Pesticides Approved for Use in Parks" Policy.

Note: Pesticides affected by the Western Washington Court Ruling of January 22, 2004 are marked with two asterisks. Consult the following section regarding the impact of the court decision on use of these materials.

## Relating to Certain Pesticide Uses Near Certain Salmon Supporting Streams

March 1, 2005

This addition covers the impacts of the Western Washington District Court final order regarding EPA/NMFS/USFWS consultation requirements and establishment of additional waterside buffers when using certain pesticides in certain areas. It will outline how it impacts PP&R pesticide use, how Portland Parks and Recreation's Pest Management program elements fit in, and how to access more information.

It is apparent that the order should have very minimal impact on PP&R pest management since we have long had in place many protective management practices. It is also gratifying to note that the court decision specifically singles out PP&R's Pest Management Program/Waterways Policy as exempt from the order. Our carefully developed IPM program, including our prior consultation with NMFS, clearly satisfied the court as to our providing sufficient protection of endangered salmonids. The limited impact of the court ruling on PP&R is detailed later in this document.

For a background of this issue, follow this link:

<http://egov.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/buffers.shtml>

Among other things, the order requires buffer widths for ground and aerial pesticide applications of 20 yards and 100 yards respectively, measured from the "ordinary high water mark" of the all streams, lakes, estuaries and other water bodies where salmon are ordinarily found at some time of the year. The StreamNet <http://map.streamnet.org/website/snetmapper/viewer.htm> database identifies these waters. StreamNet is maintained by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission.

The affected waterways include those in 26 "Evolutionary Significant Units" (ESUs), which are a set of salmon populations with a distinct evolutionary history and, in this case, are threatened or endangered. It is important to remember that these buffer zones are imposed for particular salmonid ESUs. A given pesticide may have these special buffer requirements for a particular salmonid ESU but require no special buffers in another ESU.

These buffer zones are to remain until the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Marine Fisheries Service review and establish permanent restrictions on pesticide uses near streams. Use of pesticides by PP&R will adhere to the mandates of the court decision. Future changes in the restrictions will be reflected in the program as well.

Remember that the court decision is only dealing with the specifically named pesticides in the lawsuit that either have not yet received their determination by EPA/NMFS or have received a determination of "likely to adversely affect" endangered salmonids when used in certain ways. These are the only affected pesticides. Use of most pesticides such as Roundup, Garlon amine, and other currently registered pesticides remain unaffected.

### Exceptions

The court also ruled that certain uses of these affected pesticides are exempt from the buffer zone requirement. They include:

1. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - authorized programs.

This refers to programs, most importantly the 4(d) exemption for PP&R's Pest Management Program and Waterways Policy. The uses of our Waterways Policy pesticides are exempt from this court decision.

2. Use of the affected pesticides for control of state-designated noxious weeds as administered by public entities, when such control implements certain safeguards that NMFS routinely requires for such programs:

These safeguards include:

No broadcast spraying of the affected pesticides within 20 yards of Salmon Supporting Waters (SSW) or when wind speeds are greater than 5 mph. Spraying of the affected pesticides cannot occur within 15 feet of SSW or when wind speeds are greater than 5 mph. Only those affected pesticides registered by EPA for aquatic use can be used within 15 feet of SSW. Affected pesticides cannot be used when precipitation is occurring or is forecast to occur within 24 hours.

The Oregon State Noxious Weed List can be found at:

[http://www.oda.state.or.us/Plant/weed\\_control/weedlistcommon.html](http://www.oda.state.or.us/Plant/weed_control/weedlistcommon.html)

**Exemptions:**

- Public Health Vector Control Programs that use affected pesticides.
- Tree injections of affected pesticides.
- Indoor uses of affected pesticides.
- Cut-stump style applications of affected pesticides to within one yard of SSW are allowed.
- Basal-bark style applications of affected pesticides to within one yard of SSW are allowed.

The ESUs in the decision that currently relate to PP&R sites are the “Lower Columbia” Steelhead, Chum and Chinook ESUs.

**Specific PP&R Pest Management Program Impacts to Approved Uses**

Of the pesticides that received limitations in the court decision, and that affect ESUs involving park properties, there are 3 that occur on PP&R approved lists in some form.

1. 2,4-D (Trimec etc. constituent)

PP&R Use: Only aquatic uses of 2,4-D are currently affected. Currently only PP&R approved use of 2,4-D is for golf course turf use. No impact from decision.

2. Triclopyr BEE (ester forms, e.g. Garlon 4)

PP&R Use: Use of this minor use product already precluded from PP&R Waterways Policy 25-foot buffers. The decision *will* allow for triclopyr BEE cut stump treatments between our 25-foot buffers to the 60 foot buffer, but not *spray* applications, so those spray applications are precluded between the 25-foot to 20-yard range. Minimal impact from decision.

3. \*\*Metolachlor (Pennant)

PP&R Use: Currently on PP&R “Use Up Do Not Restock” list. Small amount remaining in stock (< 2 lbs. active ingredient). *Use of remaining stock of metolachlor will require a 20-yard buffer on SSWs in all ESUs.* Minimal impact from court decision.

The directive for PP&R pest management activities at this point is as follows: When using up any remaining metolachlor (Pennant), adhere to the 20-yard buffer preclusion for all SSW. PP&R applicators will refrain from metolachlor or triclopyr ester spray applications within 20 yards of the high water line of any salmon supporting stream as defined in the court decision.

## PARK SERVICE ZONES APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management: general neighborhood, regional, and urban parks.

### HERBICIDES

#### *Pre-emergent:*

**Devrinol 50WP** (napropamide) Occasional use in park shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas to prevent weed seed germination. Useful on newly planted areas.

**Gallery 75 DF** (isoxaben) Used on shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas. Can be used in combination or rotation with oryzalin to broaden the spectrum of weeds prevented.

**Horsepower**(MCPA, triclopyr, dicamba) Selective weed control in turf. Used for renovation as part of overall IPM approach. *Turf broadleaf herbicide use must be pre-approved per Turf Broadleaf Weed policy.*

**Prepair** (napropamide+oxadiazon) Combination product increases the spectrum of weeds controlled. Useful in small shrub bed areas and newly planted sites.

**Surflan AS, WDG** (oryzalin) Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fencelines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form preemergent product.

**XL 2G** (benefin+oryzalin) Combination product for wider spectrum weed control. Useful in shrub beds and where liquid products are more difficult to apply. This is a primary granular preemergent product.

#### *Post-emergent:*

**Citrine Plus** (chelated elemental copper) Aquatic algae control. *Used only within approved framework for noxious invasive weeds and algae as part of weed management strategy specific to site as outlined in Waterways Policy.*

**DeMoss, Garden Safe Moss and Algae Killer, others** (fatty acids) Moss control desiccant. For structures and non-vegetated surfaces. Not typically used, but possible sporadic use.

**Garlon 3A, LM Blackberry and Brush** (triclopyr amine) Selective product for woody, difficult to control perennials. Used both in spray and cut-stem applications, also for invasives and habitat restoration.

**\*\*Garlon 4** (triclopyr ester) Ester form of triclopyr for specific applications needing the characteristics of this form (e.g. cut-stem treatments outside of buffer areas), but is not generally or typically used.

**Manage** (halosulfuron-methyl) Specialty systemic weed control for Equisetum and Cyperus species. Use is minor in scope and where control is essential.

**Roundup Pro, ProDry, Rodeo** (glyphosate) Primary vegetation control product used with other control methods in shrub beds, tree circles, other park areas, controlling invasives and in habitat restoration.

**Scythe** (pelargonic fatty acid) Minor use contact herbicide used for top-kill of early-stage, easily killed weeds.

**Spotlight** (fluroxypyr) Selective weed control in turf. Used for renovation as part of overall IPM approach. *Turf broadleaf herbicide use must be pre-approved per Turf Broadleaf Weed policy.*

### FUNGICIDES

**Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide** (propiconazole) Possible use for disease control for high value plants in special situations. Not commonly used in park zones.

**Microcop** (copper sulfate) Possible use for disease control for high value plants. Typically not used but retained on approved list for use where other materials are not appropriate or different mode of action is required. Not commonly used in park zones.

### INSECTICIDES

**Aerosol Wasp Sprays** (pyrethroids only) Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.

**Azatin XL** (azadirachtin) Neem tree extract used for control through growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Specialty use product. Not typically used in general parks. Not commonly used in park zones.

## **PARK SERVICE ZONES APPROVED LIST (cont.)**

**Bacillus thuringiensis** Primarily for lepidopterous insects, although subspecies can be used for other targets. Insect control not usually done in general parks.

**Beneficial nematodes** Predatory nematodes for insect control treatments for susceptible targets where needed. Insect control not usually done in general parks.

**M-Pede, Safer Insecticidal Soap, others** (soaps) General soft body insect control. Insect control not usually done in general parks; not typically used.

**Sunspray, others** (horticultural oils) General insect control both for dormant and growing season use. Insect control not usually done in general parks; not typically used.

**Merit** (imidacloprid) Systemic Contact product for special plantings and needs. Insect control not usually done in general parks; not typically used. Minor use material.

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

**Activator 90, R-11, LI 700, Hasten, others** (spray adjuvant) Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.

**Aquashade** (acid blue 9, acid yellow 23) Blue colorant used to suppress algae growth in certain ponds in developed parks. *Used only within approved framework for noxious invasive weeds and algae as part of weed management strategy specific to site as outlined in Waterways Policy.*

**Deer-Off** (putrescent egg and capsaicin) Deer foliage repellent.

**No Foam** (anti-foaming agent) Silicon based, reduces foaming, used in large agitated spray tanks.

**Slug baits, various** (metaldehyde) For specialty areas susceptible to unacceptable damage, such as in some annual flowerbeds. Not typically used, but retained on list for use if loss is unacceptable.

**Sluggo, Escargo** (iron phosphate) For specialty areas susceptible to unacceptable slug damage, such as in some annual flower beds. Not typically used, but retained on list for use if loss is unacceptable.

**Tanglefoot** (barrier product) Physical sticky barrier for crawling insect pests.

**Turf Trax, Signal, others** (marker colorant) Used in spray solutions to temporarily mark area of application.

**Wasp Traps** (pheromone trap) Yellowjacket trap for certain areas. Not typically used.

**SPECIAL USE PRODUCTS:** Requires Manager level approval prior to use.

**Sonar AS** (fluridone) For control of noxious invasive weeds that threaten the health of an aquatic system as part of approved overall IPM management plan specific to site; *potential sites and uses outlined in Waterways Policy.* Minor to zero use material retained on list for specific situations.

## SPECIALTY ROSE GARDEN APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management relating to this list: Three specialty rose gardens: International Rose Test Gardens, Peninsula Rose Gardens, Ladds Addition Rose Blocks. This list does not apply to general parks in service zones. (Specialty Rose Gardens sites are also approved for use of Service Zone listed pesticides.)

### FUNGICIDES

**Banner Maxx, Fertlome Liquid Systemic Fungicide** (propiconazole) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

**Bayleton** (triadimefon) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

**Carbamate 75 WDG** (ferbam) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

**Clearys 3336** (thiophanate) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

**Compass** (trifloxystrobin) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

**Daconil** (chlorothalonil) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily on golf greens, specialty rose gardens, and special situations. Not typically used in general parks.

**Lime sulfur** (calcium polysulfides) Unlikely, but potential use in cases of clear benefit from dormant season application in special needs situations.

**Microcop** (copper sulfate) Unlikely, but potential use in cases of clear benefit from dormant season application in special need situations in rose gardens.

**Norbac 84c** (*Agrobacterium radiobacter*) Beneficial bacteria for prevention of crown gall disease.

**Rubigan AS** (fenarimol) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

**Zyban WP** (thiophanate methyl+zinc and maneb) For disease control in rotation with other materials on specialty rose gardens.

### INSECTICIDES and MITICIDES

**Avid 1.5 EC** (abamectin) Miticide for use as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in specialty rose gardens.

**Azatin XL** (azadirachtin) Neem tree extract used for control through growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Specialty use product.

**Conserve** (spinosad) Material for specialty rose gardens. Minor use specialty product, not typically used.

**Floramite** (bifenazate) Miticide for use as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in specialty rose gardens.

**Hexygon** (hexythiozox) Miticide for use as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in specialty rose gardens.

**Merit** (imidacloprid) Systemic product for specialty rose gardens. Product for rose midge control.

## ATHLETIC FIELD SERVICES APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management: Athletic fields such as softball, baseball, football and soccer fields.

### HERBICIDES

**Horsepower**(MCPA, triclopyr, dicamba) Selective weed control in turf. Used for renovation as part of overall IPM approach. *Turf broadleaf herbicide use must be pre-approved per Turf Broadleaf Weed policy.*

**Roundup Pro, ProDry, Rodeo** (glyphosate) Primary vegetation control product used along with other control methods on infields, fence lines, field lines and other areas.

**Scythe** (pelargonic fatty acid) Minor use contact herbicide used for top-kill of easily controlled weeds.

**Spotlight** (fluroxypyr) Selective weed control in turf. Used for renovation as part of overall IPM approach. *Turf broadleaf herbicide use must be pre-approved per Turf Broadleaf Weed policy.*

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Activator 90, R-11, LI 700, Hasten, others** (spray adjuvant) Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.

**Turf Trax, Signal, others** (marker colorant) Used in spray solutions to temporarily mark area of application.

## CITY NATURE-URBAN FOREST APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management: street trees, trees in city parks, trees on other city property, and nursery operations.

### HERBICIDES

(Urban Forestry herbicide use mainly confined to nursery sites.)

**Garlon 3A, LM Blackberry and Brush** (triclopyr amine) Selective product for woody, difficult to control perennials. Used both in spray and cut-stem applications, also for invasives and habitat restoration.

**\*\*Garlon 4** (triclopyr ester) Ester form of triclopyr for specific applications needing the characteristics of this form (e.g. cut-stem treatments outside of buffer areas), but is not generally or typically used.

**Manage** (halosulfuron-methyl) Specialty systemic weed control for Equisetum and Cyperus species. Use is minor in scope such as in nursery growing areas and where control is essential.

**Roundup Pro, ProDry, Rodeo** (glyphosate) Primary vegetation control product used with other control methods in nursery, and other areas, controlling invasives and in habitat restoration.

**Scythe** (pelargonic fatty acid) Minor use contact herbicide for top-kill of easily killed weeds.

**Surflan AS, WDG** (oryzalin) Used in nursery, shrub beds, tree circles, fencelines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form preemergent product.

### FUNGICIDES

**Alamo** (propiconazole) Tree injection product for certain high value trees, primarily elms.

**Arbortec** (thiabendazole) Tree injection product for certain high value trees, primarily elms.

**Daconil** (chlorothalonil) Disease control on high value trees in special situations.

### INSECTICIDES and MITICIDES

(Street trees do not routinely receive scheduled insecticide or miticide treatments.)

**Aerosol Wasp Sprays** (pyrethroids only) Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.

**Azatin XL** (azadirachtin) Neem tree extract used for control through growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Specialty use product. Not typically used.

**Bacillus thuringiensis** Primarily for lepidopterous insects, although subspecies can be used for other targets. Not typically used.

**Beneficial nematodes** Predatory nematodes for insect control treatments for susceptible targets where needed. Not typically used.

**Conserve** (spinosad) Material for special situations. Not typically used.

**Floramite** (bifenazate) Miticide for use as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in special situations. Not typically used.

**M-Pede, Safer Insecticidal Soap, others** (soaps) General soft body insect control. Possible street tree use. Minor use material.

**Merit** (imidacloprid) Systemic product for specialty or high value plant material. Not typically used.

**Sunspray, others** (horticultural oils) General insect control both for dormant and growing season use. Not typically used in general parks. Possible street tree use. Minor use material.

**Tempo SC Ultra** (cyfluthrin) Contact product for special needs. Not typically used.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Activator 90, R-11, LI 700, Hasten, others** (spray adjuvant) Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.

**No Foam** (anti-foaming agent) Silicon based, reduces foaming, used in large agitated spray tanks.

**Turf Trax, Signal, others** (marker colorant) Used in spray solutions to temporarily mark area of application.

## CITY NATURE-HORTICULTURAL SERVICES APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management: greenhouse management, nursery management, specialty rose and botanic gardens, turf renovation, other specialized pest management needs in all park areas.

### HERBICIDES

#### *Pre-emergent:*

**Devrinol 50WP** (napropamide) Used in some nursery areas, and occasional use in park shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas to prevent weed seed germination. Useful on newly planted areas.

**Gallery 75 DF** (isoxaben) Used on shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas. Can be used in combination or rotation with oryzalin to broaden the spectrum of weeds prevented.

**PrePair** (napropamide+oxadiazon) Combination product increases the spectrum of weeds controlled. Useful in containers, small shrub bed areas and newly planted sites.

**Surflan AS, WDG** (oryzalin) Used in nursery, shrub beds, tree circles, fencelines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form preemergent product.

**XL 2G** (benefin+oryzalin) Combination product for wider spectrum weed control. Useful in shrub beds and where liquid products are more difficult to apply. This is a primary granular preemergent product.

#### *Post-emergent:*

**DeMoss, Garden Safe Moss and Algae Killer, others** (fatty acids) Moss control desiccant. For structures and non-vegetated surfaces. Not typically used, but possible sporadic use.

**Fusilade II** (fluazifop) Trial use. Selective postemergent for invasive grass species in natural areas only.

**Garlon 3A, LM Blackberry and Brush** (triclopyr amine) Selective product for woody, difficult to control perennials. Used both in spray and cut-stem applications, also for invasives and habitat restoration.

**\*\*Garlon 4** (triclopyr ester) Ester form of triclopyr for specific applications needing the characteristics of this form (e.g. cut-stem treatments outside of buffer areas), but is not generally or frequently used.

**Horsepower**(MCPA, triclopyr, dicamba) Selective weed control in turf. Used for renovation as part of overall IPM approach. *Turf broadleaf herbicide use must be pre-approved per Turf Broadleaf Weed policy.*

**Manage** (halosulfuron-methyl) Specialty systemic weed control for Equisetum and Cyperus species. Use is minor in scope such as in nursery growing areas and where control is essential.

**Roundup Pro, ProDry, Rodeo** (glyphosate) Primary vegetation control product used with other control methods in nursery, shrub beds, other park areas, controlling invasives and in habitat restoration.

**Scythe** (pelargonic fatty acid) Minor use desiccant used for top-kill of early-stage, easily killed weeds.

**Spotlight** (fluroxypyr) Selective weed control in turf. Used for renovation as part of overall IPM approach. *Turf broadleaf herbicide use must be pre-approved per Turf Broadleaf Weed policy.*

**Milestone** (aminopyralid) Invasive broadleaf weed and woody plant control for natural areas.

### FUNGICIDES

**Banner Maxx, Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide** (propiconazole) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens. Not typically used in general parks.

**Bayleton** (triadimefon) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens and special situations. Not typically used in general parks.

**Carbamate 75 WDG** (ferbam) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens. Not typically used in general parks.

**Clearys 3336** (thiophanate) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in greenhouse and specialty rose gardens. Not typically used in general parks.

**Compass** (trifloxystrobin) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens. Not typically used in general parks.

**Daconil** (chlorothalonil) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens, and special situations. Not typically used in general parks.

## CITY NATURE-HORTICULTURAL SERVICES APPROVED LIST cont.

**Lime sulfur** (calcium polysulfides) Unlikely, but potential use in cases of clear benefit from dormant season application in special need situations. Not typically used in general parks.

**Microcop** (copper sulfate) Possible use for high value plants. Typically not used but retained on approved list for use where other materials are not appropriate or different mode of action is required.

**Rubigan AS** (fenarimol) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens. Not typically used in general parks.

**Subdue Maxx** (metalaxyl) For control of diseases primarily in special situations. Not typically used.

**Sythane** (myclobutanil) For control of certain diseases, initial use for Rhod. powdery mildew control.

**Zyban WP** (thiophanate methyl, + zinc and maneb) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials primarily in specialty rose gardens. Not typically used in general parks.

## INSECTICIDES and MITICIDES

**Aerosol Wasp Sprays** (pyrethroids only) Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.

**Avid 1.5 EC** (abamectin) Miticide for use as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in specialty rose gardens, greenhouse. Not typically used in general parks.

**Azatin XL** (azadirachtin) Neem tree extract used for control through growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Greenhouse and specialty use product. Not typically used in general parks.

**Bacillus thuringiensis** Primarily for lepidopterous insects, although subspecies can be used for other targets. Insect control not usually done in general parks.

**Beneficial nematodes** Predatory nematodes for insect control treatments for susceptible targets where needed. Insect control not usually done in general parks.

**Conserve** (spinosad) Material derived from a bacterial fermentation, for specialty rose gardens. Minor use specialty product, typically not used.

**Floramite** (bifenazate) Miticide for use as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in specialty rose gardens and special areas. Not typically used in general parks.

**Hexygon** (hexythiozox) Miticide, with ovacidal and larvacidal action used as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mite levels at a non-injurious level in specialty rose gardens.

**M-Pede, Safer Insecticidal Soap, others** (soaps) General soft body insect control. Not typically used in general parks. Possible street tree use. Minor use material.

**Merit** (imidacloprid) Systemic product for specialty areas or for high value plant material. Not typically used in general parks.

**Orthene** (acephate) Systemic product for specialty areas or for high value plant material. Minor use material. Not typically used in general parks.

**Sunspray, others** (horticultural oils) General insect control both for dormant and growing season use. Not typically used in general parks. Possible street tree use. Minor use material.

**Tempo SC Ultra** (cyfluthrin) Contact product for specialty rose gardens or for special needs. Minor use material for potential rotational needs.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Activator 90, R-11, LI 700, Hasten, others** (spray adjuvant) Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.

**Aquashade** (acid blue 9, acid yellow 23) Blue colorant used to suppress algae growth in certain ponds in developed parks and golf courses.

**Deer-Off** (putrescent egg and capsaicin) Deer foliage repellent.

**Green Clean** (sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate) Algae control on surfaces in greenhouse and nursery.

**No Foam** (anti-foaming agent) Silicon based, reduces foaming, used in large agitated spray tanks.

**PT 2000** (quarternary ammonium chloride salts) Disinfectant for use in greenhouse and propagation.

## **CITY NATURE-HORTICULTURAL SERVICES APPROVED LIST cont.**

**Slug baits, various** (metaldehyde) For specialty areas susceptible to unacceptable damage, such as in some annual flowerbeds. Not typically used, but retained on list for use if loss is unacceptable.

**Sluggo, Escargo** (iron phosphate) For specialty areas susceptible to unacceptable damage, such as in some annual flower beds. Not typically used, but retained on list for use if loss is unacceptable.

**Tanglefoot** (barrier product) Physical sticky barrier for crawling insect pests.

**Turf Trax, Signal, others** (marker colorant) Used in spray solutions to temporarily mark area of application.

**Wasp Traps** (pheromone trap) Yellowjacket trap for certain areas. Not typically used.

**SPECIAL USE PRODUCTS:** Use requires Manager level approval prior to use.

**Arsenal** (imazapyr) Herbicide for evaluation purposes at Portland International Raceway in non-landscaped, non-park areas only as per labeled site directives.

**Sonar AS** (fluridone) For control of noxious invasive weeds threatening the health of an aquatic system. Used as part of approved overall weed management plan specific to site; potential sites and uses outlined in Waterways Policy. Minor to zero use material retained on list for specific situations.

**Cutrine Plus** (chelated elemental copper) Used only within approved framework for noxious invasive weeds and algae as part of weed management strategy specific to site as outlined in Waterways Policy.

### **For IPM Enhancement program trials:**

**EcoEXEMPT HC** (2-phenethyl propionate, eugenol) Postemergent herbicide for trial use.

**Natures Glory weed and grass killer** (acetic and citric acid) Postemergent herbicide for trial use.

**Blackberry and Brush Blocker** (acetic and citric acid) Postemergent herbicide for trial use.

**A-maiz-N** (corn gluten) Preemergent herbicide for trial use.

### **Greenhouse production use only:**

#### **INSECTICIDES**

**Distance** (pyriproxyfen) Insect growth regulator for greenhouse use only.

**Floramite SC** (bifenazate) Mite control for greenhouse use.

**Marathon and Marathon II** (imidacloprid) Systemic product for greenhouse use only.

**Margosan-O** (azadirachtin) Contact product for greenhouse use.

**PT 1200** (resmethrin) Contact product for greenhouse use only.

**PT 1300** (acephate) Systemic product for greenhouse use.

**PT 1800** (bifenthrin) Contact product for greenhouse use only.

**PT 2100** (fenoxycarb) Insect growth regulator for greenhouse use only.

**Resmethrin EC 26** (resmethrin) Contact product for greenhouse use only.

**Talstar** (bifenthrin) Contact product for greenhouse use only.

#### **FUNGICIDES**

**Chipco 26019** (iprodione) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials in greenhouse.

**Domain** (thiophanate) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials in greenhouse.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

**B-Nine** (daminozide) Growth regulator for greenhouse plant production only.

**Cycocel** (chlormequat) Growth regulator for greenhouse plant production only.

## GOLF COURSES APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management: Four municipal golf courses.

### FUNGICIDES

(All golf course fungicide use is focused on greens, not fairways or rough.)

**Banner Maxx** (propiconazole) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Bayleton, Andersons VII** (triadimefon) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Clearys 3336, Fungo Flo, Sc. Systemic, Systec 1998** (thiophanate methyl) For disease control in rotation.

**Compass** (trifloxystrobin) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Daconil** (chlorothalonil) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Dithane, Fore** (mancozeb) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Endorse** (polyoxin D zinc salt) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Heritage** (azoxystrobin) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Medallion** (fludioxonil) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Penstar Flo, Proscapes+PCNB, FFII, TeeTime** (PCNB) For disease control in rotation.

**Scotts Fluid Fung.** (thiophanate methyl+iprodone) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Scotts Fluid Fung. II** (triadimefon+metalaxyl) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Scotts V, Tersan** (chloroneb) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Scotts VIII, Subdue Maxx** (metalaxyl) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Scotts IX** (chloroneb+thiophanate methyl) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

**Scotts X, Chipco 26019** (iprodone) For disease control in rotation with other materials.

### INSECTICIDES

**Aerosol Wasp Sprays** (pyrethroids only) Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.

**Azatin XL** (azadirachtin) Neem tree extract product used for control through growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Specialty use product for unacceptable insect damage in turf.

### HERBICIDES

*Pre-emergent:*

**Devrinol 50WP** (napropamide) Occasional use in shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas to prevent weed seed germination. Useful on newly planted areas.

**Surflan AS, WDG** (oryzalin) Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fencelines and other areas for preemergent weed control.

*Post emergent:*

**Confront** (triclopyr+clopyralid) Broadleaf weed control in fairways as per Turf Weed Control policy.

**Garlon 3A, Blackberry and Brush** (triclopyr amine) Selective product for woody, difficult to control perennials. Used both in spray and cut-stem applications, also for invasives and habitat restoration.

**\*\*Garlon 4** (triclopyr ester) Ester form of triclopyr for specific applications needing the characteristics of this form (e.g. cut-stem treatments outside of buffer areas), but is not generally or typically used.

**Manage** (halosulfuron-methyl) Specialty systemic weed control for Equisetum and Cyperus species. Use is minor in scope and where control is essential.

**Roundup Pro, ProDry, Rodeo** (glyphosate) Primary vegetation control product used with other control methods in shrub beds, tree circles, other areas, controlling invasives and in habitat restoration.

**Scythe** (pelargonic fatty acid) Minor use contact herbicide used for top-kill of easily controlled weeds.

**Trimec, Teetime w Millenium** (2,4D, MCP, dicamba) Turf broadleaf weed control for fairways as per Turf Weed Control policy.

**XL 2G** (benfen+oryzalin) Combination product for wider spectrum weed control. Useful in shrub beds and where liquid products are more difficult to apply. This is a primary granular preemergent product.

## **GOLF COURSES APPROVED LIST (cont.)**

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

**Activator 90, R-11, LI 700, Hasten, others** (spray adjuvant) Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.

**Aquashade** (acid blue 9, acid yellow 23) Blue colorant used to suppress algae growth in certain ponds in developed parks and golf courses. *Use as allowed in Waterways Policy.*

**Deer-Off** (putrescent egg and capsaicin) Deer foliage repellent.

**Dragonfire CPP** (sesame oil) For nematode control.

**No Foam** (anti-foaming agent) Silicon based, reduces foaming, used in large agitated spray tanks.

**Primo Maxx** (trinexapac-ethyl) Trial use turf growth regulator at Heron Lakes.

**Sluggo, Escargo** (iron phosphate) For specialty areas susceptible to unacceptable damage, such as in some annual flower beds. Not typically used, but retained on list for use if loss is unacceptable.

**Turf Enhancer 2SC, Trimit 2SC, Teetime w/TGR** (paclobutrazol) Growth regulator for control of *Poa annua* on bentgrass greens. Red Tail course bentgrass green trial.

**Turf Trax, Signal, others** (marker colorant) Used in spray solutions to temporarily mark area of application.

**SPECIAL USE PRODUCTS:** Requires Golf Manager approval prior to use.

**Citrine Plus** (chelated elemental copper) Aquatic algae control. *Used only within approved framework for noxious invasive weeds and algae as part of weed management strategy specific to site as outlined in Waterways Policy.*

**Nemacur** (phenamiphos) Nematicide for use on golf greens when levels of nematodes exceed damage threshold as determined by laboratory testing of the target site. Use of this product is only allowed when loss of golf green is imminent and when all alternatives have failed. Use of this product is extremely rare.

## CITY NATURE-NATURAL AREAS APPROVED LIST

Areas of pest management: natural area parks, e.g. Powell Butte, and natural areas of “hybrid” parks; e.g. portions of Gabriel Park. Also includes Hoyt Arboretum; see subset list for this special site.

### INSECTICIDES

**Aerosol Wasp Sprays** (pyrethroids only) Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park or natural area users.

**Sunspray, others** (horticultural oils) General insect control both for dormant and growing season use. Not typically used in natural areas.

### HERBICIDES

**Fusilade II** (fluzifop) Trial use. Selective postemergent for invasive grass species in natural areas only.

**Garlon 3A, LM Blackberry and Brush** (triclopyr amine) Selective product for woody, difficult to control perennials. Used both in spray and cut-stem applications, also for invasives and habitat restoration.

**\*\*Garlon 4** (triclopyr ester) Ester form of triclopyr for specific applications needing the characteristics of this form (e.g. cut-stem treatments outside of buffer areas), but is not generally or typically used.

**Roundup Pro, ProDry, Rodeo** (glyphosate) Primary vegetation control product used with other control methods in shrub beds and other park areas, controlling invasives and in habitat restoration.

**Surflan AS, WDG** (oryzalin) Used in some shrub beds, tree circles, and potentially in restoration.

**Milestone** (aminopyralid) Invasive broadleaf weed and woody plant control for natural areas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Activator 90, R-11, LI 700, Hasten, others** (spray adjuvant) Surfactants used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.

**Deer-Off** (putrescent egg and capsaicin) Deer foliage repellent.

**No Foam** (anti-foaming agent) Silicon based, reduces foaming, used in large agitated spray tanks.

**Turf Trax, Signal, others** (marker colorant) Used in spray solutions to temporarily mark area of application.

**Wasp Traps** (pheromone trap) Yellowjacket trap for certain areas. Not typically used.

### Hoyt Arboretum Only:

(Hoyt Arboretum is approved for the list below in addition to regular City Nature-Natural Areas approved list.)

### FUNGICIDES

**Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide** (propiconazole) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials in special situations in high value plants or specialty plantings. Not typically used.

**Microcop** (copper sulfate) For control of diseases in rotation with other materials in special situations in high value plants or specialty plantings. Not typically used.

### HERBICIDES

**Devrinol 50WP** (napropamide) Occasional use in shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas to prevent weed seed germination. Useful on newly planted areas.

**PrePair** (napropamide + oxadiazon) Combination product increases the spectrum of weeds controlled. Useful in containers, small shrub bed areas and newly planted sites.

**XL 2G** (benfen + oryzalin) Combination product for wider spectrum weed control. Useful in shrub beds and where liquid products are more difficult to apply. This is a primary granular preemergent product.

## USE UP AND DO NOT RESTOCK (UUDNR) LIST

The listed materials are to be used until remaining stocks are gone and are not to be restocked.

### Material

Banrot 40WP < 1 lbs. remaining.  
Basamid (dazomet)  
Casoron 4G (dichlobenil)  
Orthene (acephate) (pertains to Zones use)  
\*\*Pennant 5G (metolachlor) <25 lbs.  
Terraclor (PCNB) < 2 lbs.  
Truban WP < 2 lbs.  
Ronstar 2G

### Unit approved for UUDNR

Hort. Services greenhouse use only.  
Hort. Services nursery use only.  
All listed units UUDNR.  
Park Zones only UUDNR.  
All listed units UUDNR.  
Hort. Services greenhouse use only.  
Hort. Services greenhouse use only.  
All listed units UUDNR.

**Appendix 2**

Portland Parks and Recreation / Urban Forestry Pest Management Program      Equipment \_\_\_\_\_  
 10910 ND Denver, Portland, Oregon 97217      503-823-4489

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Applicator \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ Material(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_

Helper \_\_\_\_\_ Manufacturer(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Helper \_\_\_\_\_ Mix \_\_\_\_\_

Helper \_\_\_\_\_ Weather \_\_\_\_\_ Pesticide \_\_\_\_\_

DATE POSTED	DATE SPRAYED	TIME IN/ TIME OUT	Gallons applied	LOCATION, PARK OR ADDRESS	SPECIFIC AREA/TREES TREATED	PEST CONTROLLED	AMOUNT APPLIED

Mussey Use Only : Re-entry interval \_\_\_\_\_ Do not enter until \_\_\_\_\_ Carrier is waterunless noted





# PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

To: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Of: \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of organization)

From : \_\_\_\_\_

Hello!

To keep public landscapes in your area useful and enjoyable, Portland Parks and Recreation will be applying approved herbicides or other products to control weeds in park land adjacent to your property. The materials to be used have been carefully selected on the basis of reduced public risk and environmental impact, and will be applied by a trained, licensed, state certified applicator.

You will receive a phone call prior to applications being made in your vicinity to make you aware of specific dates and locations. Please look for our notification signs to tell you that an application is taking place, or will be taking place soon. Please restrict activities in the area of application until the applied materials have dried and the signs have been removed.

If you have concerns or wish additional information please call \_\_\_\_\_,  
or John Reed Pest Management Program Coordinator at 503-823-1636.

**Horticultural Services**  
6437 S.E. Division St.  
Portland, OR 97206  
Tel: (503) 823-1603 Fax: (503) 823-2244

**Administration**  
1120 S.W. 5th Ave., Suite 1302  
Portland, OR 97204  
Tel: (503) 823-7529 Fax: (503) 823-6007



*Sustaining a healthy park and recreation system to make Portland a great place to live, work and play.*  
www.PortlandParks.org • Zari Santner, Director

## Appendix 4





## **Turf Broadleaf Weed Herbicide Application Approval Request**

Requester name: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ Park or site name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Specific area to be treated: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Management**

State reason for application. Include all applicable turf IPM methods that have and will be used on site:

Weeds to be controlled:

Estimated percentage of weed coverage in turf:

Herbicide(s) to be used: \_\_\_\_\_ Application rate: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Timing of application**

Expected date(s) of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Expected time interval needed for application: \_\_\_\_\_ hours

Expected start of application at: \_\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_ Complete application at \_\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Expected post application time interval until re-entry is allowed: \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

### **Site and scheduling considerations**

List nearby schools, community centers, dog OLAs, playgrounds and other considerations:

State any potential conflicts with this scheduling:

### **Notification**

List all contact persons needed for notification, such as community center, schools etc.:

Describe planned notification signage for site:

Describe on-site notification personnel and locations planned for application:

### **Drift**

What herbicide drift precautions will be taken?:

Approved by Supervisor for Work Unit (see Policy) \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS

### Emergency Phone Numbers

Fire, Ambulance, HAZMAT	911
For Medical Emergencies & Immediate Health Concerns:	
Oregon Poison Center- 24 hours Daily- Portland Area	503-494-8968
Outside Portland Area	1-800-222-1222
DEQ Northwest Regional Office	503-229-4263
Horticultural Services Communication Center	503-823-1636
Oregon Emergency Response System	1-800-452-0311
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
CHEMTREK: an industry emergency spill information service	1-800-424-9300
PP&R Program Coordinator pager: (emergencies only)	503-423-5436

### Informational Phone Numbers

PP&R Pest Management Program Coordinator	503-823-1636
The City Nature-Horticultural Services Unit of Portland Parks and Recreation maintains this program. Inquiries regarding this program and its policies can be directed to this number, or e-mailed to <a href="mailto:pkjohnr@ci.portland.or.us">pkjohnr@ci.portland.or.us</a>	
NPIC - National Pesticide Information Center	1-800-858-7378
Provides general information on pesticide products, including safety, health, environmental effects, clean up and disposal. 6:30 am - 4:30 PM PDT 7 days a week excluding holidays	
Oregon Department of Agriculture	503-986-4635
Provides information on pesticide products and registration, conducts pesticide use investigation, and applicator licensing and certification. Weekdays 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM.	
To Report Pesticide Exposures:	
Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)	503-731-4025
Provides confidential investigations, consults with health care providers and provides clean up and exposure prevention information. Weekdays 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM.	

### Appendix 7