

# ATTACHMENT 2

City of Mountain View

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Purpose:

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests and their damage through a combination of techniques, such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used after monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms and the environment (Flint, University of California, 2001).

On September 10, 2002, the Mountain View City Council adopted the following policy requiring the incorporation of IPM concepts and philosophies into pest management operations at City of Mountain View facilities:

“City of Mountain View employees and City contractors will perform pest management operations at City-maintained facilities in a manner that reduces or eliminates chemical pesticide use to the maximum extent feasible and practical. Chemical pesticides will only be used in the following situations: (1) the use of chemical pesticides is needed to prevent unacceptable health risks or economic loss; (2) the use of chemical pesticides is needed to prevent the development of unsafe conditions; or (3) where nonchemical IPM techniques have proven to be ineffective at controlling the target pest. In these cases, the City will employ a reduced-risk chemical pesticide strategy, which means lower-toxicity pesticides will be used first followed by more potent pesticides, if needed. This Policy applies to pesticide use on property that is maintained by the City of Mountain View and the City’s contractors.”

The purpose of this document is to describe a program for implementing the IPM Policy. This IPM Plan will provide guidance for City staff and City contractors about the process for selecting methods to control pests, and the process for selecting chemical pesticides, if needed. This plan will also provide guidance about safe use and storage of pesticides, water quality protection practices, and methods for tracking and reporting pesticide use. This plan does not supersede existing laws regulating pesticide labeling, use, storage, and disposal.

The goal of this Plan is to be used as guidance and reference for all pest control operations at City facilities. Since IPM is an evolving field, and much of the

success of IPM practices comes from experience with applying the IPM techniques, this Plan will be continually revised and updated. The City is committed to implementing a successful IPM program.

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## Section 1 – Introduction and Background

The City of Mountain View is implementing this IPM Plan not only to comply with State of California water quality regulations, but also to reduce toxicity in the environment and thereby protect citizens and employees.

The City of Mountain View, along with the 12 other cities in Santa Clara County, the County of Santa Clara, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District, participates in a consortium known as the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP). The SCVURPPP was formed to collectively address municipal storm water pollution regulations. All of the member agencies, including Mountain View, are listed as “Co-permittees” on the Municipal Storm Water National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS029718, which was reissued by the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board on February 6, 2001. Provision C.9 of the NPDES Permit requires the City to develop and implement a policy that compels the City to minimize pesticide use and incorporate integrated pest management techniques into City operations.

### 1.1 Benefits of Integrated Pest Management

Though the IPM Plan is a recent mandate by the State, IPM is not new a concept. In fact, the City has implemented IPM techniques for years. IPM makes sense for the following reasons:

- IPM techniques reduce employee and community exposure to potentially harmful chemical pesticides.
- IPM techniques improve water quality in local creeks and the San Francisco Bay by reducing the quantity of pesticides which run off during watering or rain events.
- In many cases, IPM can be cost-effective due to reduced chemical purchases.
- IPM minimizes the onset of pesticide resistance among pest populations. Repeated pesticide application can result in increased tolerance among the pest population. Increased tolerance results in the need to progressively increase pesticide applications and ultimate desensitization to the pesticide being applied.
- IPM can help minimize a resurgence of pest populations by maintaining populations of beneficial organisms. Pesticides can destroy beneficial

non-target organisms, which can lead to the resurgence of the pest or an outbreak of a secondary pest.

When considering the potential human health impacts, environmental impacts, and diminishing and counterproductive impacts of pesticides, it becomes clear that a pest control strategy that does not solely rely on pesticides is wise and economical. The best strategy is to incorporate a broad range of techniques to control pests, which is a cornerstone of Integrated Pest Management.

### 1.2 IPM Techniques:

Examples of the types of IPM techniques that will be used are listed below:

- No controls (e.g., tolerating pest populations, use of pest-resistant plants, or allowing populations to die naturally);
- Maintenance of healthy landscapes through proper fertilization, watering, pruning, and aeration;
- Physical controls, such as hand or mechanical removal, traps, and barriers;
- Biological controls, such as the use of predator species, parasites or grazing;
- Cultural controls, such as reduction in the favored food source, or removal of cover, mulching, and mowing; and
- Less toxic controls, such as soaps and oils.

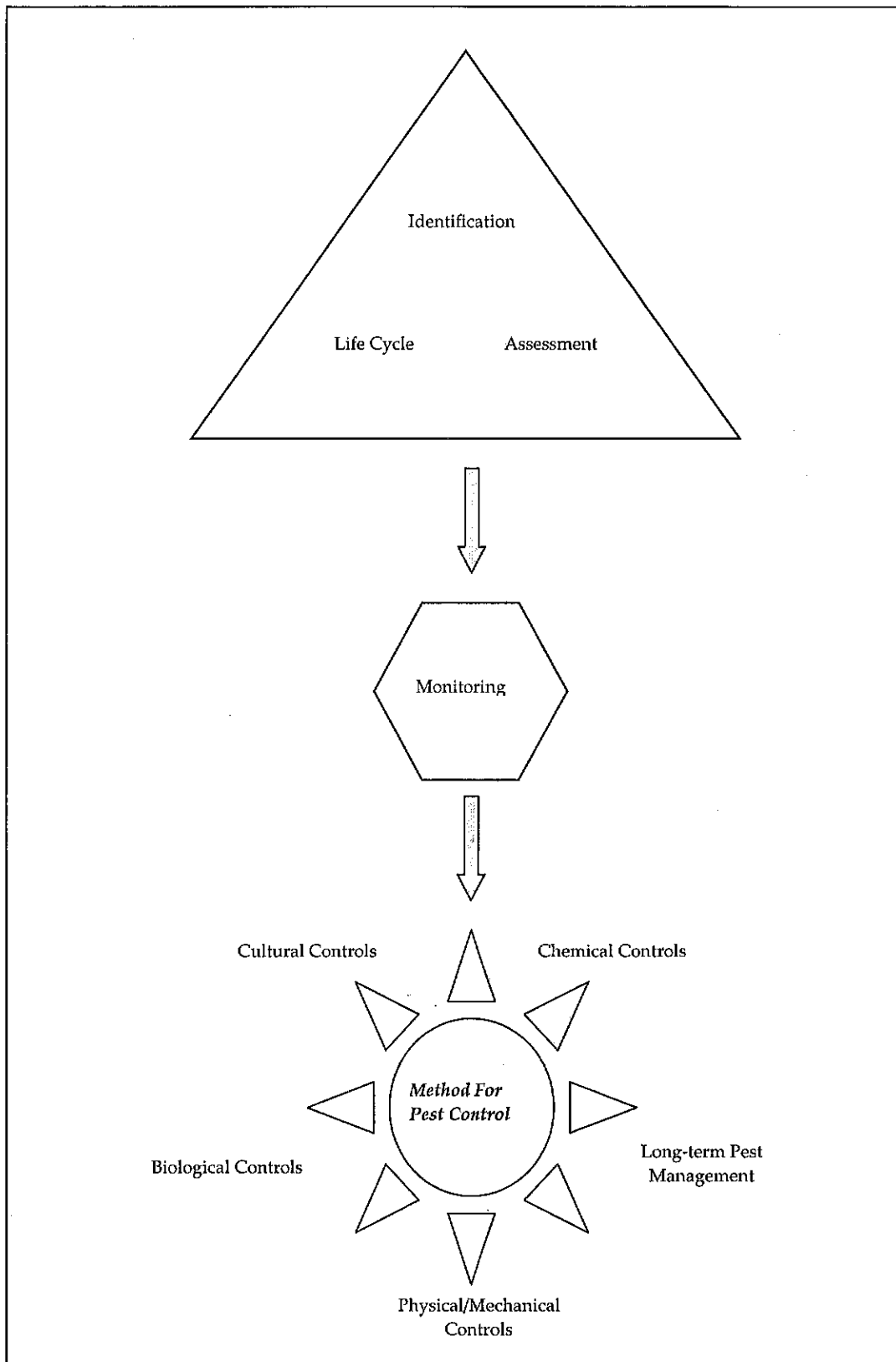
It is important to note that IPM strategies do not prohibit the use of pesticides but provide a framework for minimizing pesticide use. This involves implementing common-sense, science-based techniques for managing pests without pesticides. If the non-pesticide methods are ineffective, then pesticides can be used, starting with the least toxic pesticide alternatives. In some cases, where a pest infestation poses a threat of an unacceptable health risk or significant economic loss, pesticides may be used as the first option. Pesticides may also be the first option in cases where extensive experience has demonstrated that less toxic IPM methods are ineffective.

### 1.3 IPM Decision-Making Process

Figure 1 illustrates the decision-making process that is generally employed when using IPM methods. The initial phase involves pest identification, including the pests' life cycle stage, and population and damage assessment. Unless immediate pest control is necessary, the next phase in the process is monitoring

of the pest population and damage. When monitoring shows that pests have surpassed tolerance levels, pest controls are employed. Ideally, non-chemical pest control methods are used first, followed by chemical methods, if needed.

Figure 1 – IPM Decision-Making Flow Chart





## Section 2 – IPM Plan Goals and Objectives

### 2.1 Goals and Objectives

This section of the IPM Plan will begin the process of applying IPM theory to practical pest control operations at City facilities. The City's IPM Plan goals and their associated objectives are outlined below:

Goal 1: Develop a practical IPM Plan that provides specific guidance for using IPM techniques to control pests, and establishes methods for tracking and reporting pesticide use.

Objective 1.a: Develop the IPM Plan with input from all City operational units that perform pest control activities.

Goal 2: List practical, pest-specific IPM practices that can be used to control pest populations without using pesticides, thereby reducing pesticide use at City facilities.

Objective 2.a: Provide pest monitoring guidance, and over time establish tolerance levels for determining when to switch from non-chemical pest controls to chemical pest controls.

Objective 2.b: Provide a variety of non-chemical IPM control techniques for managing pests, including physical, biological, and cultural controls.

Goal 3: Establish a reduced-risk chemical pesticide strategy, whereby lower toxicity pesticides will be used before resorting to the use of more toxic pesticides, if chemical pesticides are needed.

Objective 3.a: Evaluate the City's chemical inventory and list the preference for selection of chemical pesticides, based on toxicity, if needed. This includes developing a process for approving the use of Category II pesticides in situations when their use is recommended by a Pest Control Advisor.

Objective 3.b: Establish a process for determining when exemptions to the ban on use of Category I pesticides will be granted.

Goal 4: Establish a process for tracking and reporting pesticide use at City facilities.

Objective 4.a: Utilize the City's pesticide use database, which is used to record and track the quantity of pesticides used at all City facilities.

Goal 5: Outline and describe water pollution prevention practices that will be used to prevent pesticide runoff into local creeks and the Bay.

Objective 5.a: Annually train City employees that perform pest control operations regarding water pollution prevention practices.

Objective 5.b: Comply with NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit requirement to eliminate use of pesticides that cause impairment of surface water. Pesticides that are currently listed as causing impairment in local urban streams include diazinon, chlorpyrifos, chlordane, dieldrin, and DDT.

Goal 6: Outline and describe procedures for the safe use, storage, and disposal of pesticides.

Objective 6.a: Annually train City employees that perform pest control operations regarding safe use, storage, and disposal of pesticides.

Goal 7: Conduct training, education, and outreach programs regarding the City's IPM Plan and IPM practices.

Objective 7.a: City employees who apply pesticides or supervise and advise pest control operations will be trained annually regarding recommended IPM strategies and techniques, as well as tracking and reporting procedures, pesticide selection procedures, pollution prevention practices, and safety procedures.

Objective 7.b: Provide information about IPM techniques and reduced-risk pesticide selection to the public. IPM information is promoted through participation in the "Our Water, Our World" program, which educates hardware and nursery store employees about IPM methods and products. IPM information is also provided at public events and in City publications.

## Section 3 – IPM Procedures and Practices

### 3.1 IPM Plan Target Pests and IPM Guidance

The first step for developing an effective IPM plan is to identify the pests that may be encountered at City facilities. Initially, the IPM Plan will address only the most common or most potentially damaging pests encountered at City facilities. As the IPM Plan continues to develop, additional information will be included in the IPM Plan. Information about specific pests will be included in Appendix 1. The information listed in Appendix 1 has been collected from various sources, including the University of California Statewide IPM Program, and the City of Palo Alto. Appendix 1 is a resource that is designed to provide a quick reference for employees conducting pest control operations. Appendix 1 should not be considered to be the only source of information regarding IPM methods that employees can use to obtain suggested IPM solutions. The information provided in Appendix 1 does not override a Pest Control Advisor's recommendations.

Appendix 1 presents a variety of information for each pest, including identification, life cycle information, monitoring guidelines, action levels, and management options for each pest. The monitoring guidelines are used to identify pest locations and establish the potential for situations where pests may become intolerable. Recommended injury levels or action thresholds may also be included. These established levels may be used to determine when pest controls are needed. These thresholds may change as more information becomes available or experiences dictate such changes. Lastly, information about various pest treatments is provided, including pesticide use options.

### 3.2 Implementing the IPM Plan

Employees will implement the IPM program by following seven basic steps:

1. Pest identification, including life cycle and population/damage assessment.
2. Monitoring.
3. Consider pest control methods listed in the IPM guidance (Appendix 1).
4. Implement pest control options using least toxic methods first.
5. Follow-up monitoring of pest control effectiveness and follow-up treatment, if necessary.

6. Evaluate pest prevention measures for long-term management of the pest.
7. Reporting.

A pest problem is identified when monitoring indicates that pest levels exceed acceptable population or damage thresholds. When acceptable levels are exceeded, IPM control measures will be considered and implemented, if appropriate. Follow-up monitoring will assess the pest control effectiveness and evaluate the need for further treatment controls. If chemical controls are needed, a reduced-risk chemical decision-making process will be employed. Pesticide application data will be maintained and reported.

Specific IPM practices that are implemented at City facilities are listed below.

### *3.2.1 IPM Practices at Parks and Roadway Medians*

1. Cultural practices are used to maintain healthy turf in parks. Strong stands of turfgrasses are better able to resist establishment of weed pests. Cultural practices include fertilization, application of water using the rate of evapotranspiration (E.T.) to determine the grasses' water requirements, regular aeration to improve penetration of oxygen and water into the turfgrass root zone and dethatching to remove thatch buildup.
2. Irrigation practices include less frequent deep watering as opposed to frequent shallow irrigation. This encourages deeper rooting of grasses, which results in a healthier stand of turf.
3. Turf mowing heights are adjusted seasonally to allow the turf to thrive in hot and cool seasons.
4. All mowers mulch the clippings and leave them on the turf. This reduces green waste and introduces nutrients back into the turf, improving turf health.
5. Soil samples are taken at each athletic field once a year and analyzed to determine the nutrient needs of the turf for each field.
6. Tree basins and shrub beds are mulched, as is practical, to inhibit weed growth in bare dirt areas.
7. Athletic turf fields can be painted with non-toxic water-base turf paint instead of burning in permanent field marker lines with pesticides.
8. Care is given in plant selection for medians and parks so that the landscaping is more suitable to the immediate environment. This can improve the overall health of the plant and reduce pest problems.
9. Whenever practical, park asphalt pathways with header boards are replaced with concrete. Asphalt and header boards are more vulnerable

to weed invasion when abutting turf areas. Elimination of this kind of pathway finish edge can help reduce pesticide use.

10. Roadway median turf and groundcovers are fertilized and irrigated to maintain maximum health to reduce weed intrusion.
11. Where practical, bare areas in medians are mulched to reduce weed growth. Mulch can also be used in smaller vacant City parcels and overpass abutments to inhibit weed growth.
12. Larger parcels, such as City property along Stevens Creek and Shoreline at Mountain View Park, are left in a natural state. Annual grasses and weeds on these properties are flail mown annually to reduce fire hazard per the County Fire Marshal.
13. Insect populations are monitored in "high-use pedestrian areas" and treatment occurs only if pest populations exceed threshold limits.
14. Biological controls are implemented, such as using *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) to control tussock moth larva, as an alternative to insecticides.
15. Trapping is used to control gophers in landscaped areas rather than poison baits.
16. When pesticides are used as part of the IPM control program, the least toxic alternative is selected and targeted application reduces pesticide use.

### 3.2.2 IPM Practices at Shoreline Golf Links

1. Maintain healthy, disease-resistant turfgrass throughout the golf course, which reduces the need for pest control practices.
2. Improved turf health reduces the need for large-scale pesticide applications.
3. Comprehensive aeration of the entire golf course (greens, tees, fairways, roughs, and surrounding area).
4. Enhanced fertilizer applications to improve turf health.
5. Upgraded irrigation system, installed in 1999-2000, improves water distribution and turf health.
6. Upgraded subsurface drainage system to improve turf health and eliminate black layer, which is an impermeable layer in the soil profile that impedes drainage, and creates a water-saturated zone with anaerobic conditions.
7. Performing necessary soil amendments (balancing soil, sand, and organic component of the root zone) has improved turf health.
8. Spiking, verticutting, and topdressing are on a regular program to decrease black layer in soil and eliminate excessive amounts of thatch. These practices prevent increased disease, insect activity, potential

hydrophobic restrictions in water penetration, and scalping by greens mowers, among other problems.

9. Control measures for rodents and other pests.
10. Lower mowing heights reduce weeds.
11. Targeted pesticide application limits pesticide use by using only the specific pesticide that is needed to control the pest or disease.

### *3.2.3 IPM Practices at City Facilities*

1. Monitoring pest populations using glue traps and other devices.
2. Inspecting City facilities to identify conditions which could lead to a pest problem.
3. Track pests to their source to minimize pesticide use.
4. Consider the pests' biological characteristics, including life span, life cycle, eating habits, and mating habits, to select the most effective method for pest control.
5. Use of bait for various pests, which minimizes the use of pesticides.
6. Use of traps for various pests.
7. Identifying and eliminating sources of pest attraction (i.e. food, water).
8. Identifying and eliminating pathways for pest entry into buildings.

### 3.3 Process for Using EPA Toxicity Category I and II Pesticides

Though the purpose of the IPM Plan is to reduce pesticide use at City facilities, some pest infestations may occur where potentially harmful pesticides are necessary to control the pest population.

#### *3.3.1 Use of Category I Pesticides*

The City's IPM Policy bans the use of EPA Toxicity Category I pesticides. Exemptions to the ban of Category I pesticides may be granted in emergency cases where a pest outbreak poses an immediate threat to public health or significant economic loss will result if the banned pesticide is not applied.

Category I pesticides will only be applied after their use is recommended by a Pest Control Advisor and is approved by the Community Services Director or the Director's designee. City staff that may be considered "Director's designee" include, but are not limited to the Golf Course Superintendent, the Forestry and Roadway Landscape Supervisor, and the Parks Supervisor. Documentation of the rationale for using Category I pesticides must be included with the IPM

tracking records. Documentation of the decision to use Category I pesticides can be in the form of a report or letter explaining the situation, including any supporting documentation. The Pest Control Advisor and the Community Services Director or the Director's designee must sign the documentation.

### *3.3.2 Use of Category II Pesticides*

The City's IPM Policy also limits the use of EPA Toxicity Category II pesticides. Category II pesticides may be used in situations where a Pest Control Advisor recommends their use after non-chemical IPM methods and Category III pesticides have proven ineffective. Category II pesticides may also be used in situations where a Pest Control Advisor recommends their use to prevent or control a pest outbreak that poses an immediate threat to public health or significant economic loss.

Documentation of the rationale for using Category II pesticides must be included in pesticide application records. Any supporting documentation that explains why a Category II pesticide was used should be attached to the pesticide use records and submitted for record-keeping purposes.

## Section 4 – BMPs for Safe Pesticide Storage, Use, and Disposal

Though the goal of this IPM Plan is to minimize pesticide use, IPM philosophy recognizes that pesticides may be needed in some cases. When pesticides are used, it is important for employees to follow safety procedures. The purpose of this section is to provide Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the safe storage, use, and disposal of pesticides.

### 4.1 Pesticide Storage BMPs

Safe pesticide storage BMPs are listed below:

1. Minimize storage quantities by purchasing only what is needed for short-term use.
2. All pesticides must be stored in accordance with Chapter 24 of the Mountain View City Code.
3. Pesticides must be stored in locked containers or storage units at designated storage areas. The primary storage areas are the containers located at the MOC, near the Fleet Services Building. There is also a designated storage area at the Shoreline Golf Links' maintenance yard.
4. Pesticides must be stored in compatible secondary containment that will not react with leaked chemicals.
5. Ensure that pesticides are stored with compatible chemicals.
6. Ensure lids are securely fastened to pesticide containers.
7. Do not store pesticides in areas exposed to rain or irrigation water.
8. Pesticide storage areas must be posted with appropriate warning signs and hazard placards.
9. All pesticides must be stored in properly labeled containers.
10. Provide spill kit in pesticide storage area, and ensure employees are trained regarding spill kit usage.



#### 4.2 Pesticide Use BMPs

Safe pesticide use BMPs are listed below:

1. Seek out the least toxic pesticide for the situation.
2. Read and follow instructions listed on the product label. Apply pesticide as directed on the label. Become familiar with potential health hazards and instructions for medical response if exposure occurs.
3. Use only the legal label rate for all pesticide applications to ensure that the plant material takes up the chemical and reduces or eliminates excess or residue.
4. Wear personal protective equipment, including gloves, eye protection, respirators, and full body protective suits, as needed.
5. To minimize waste generation, only apply amount of pesticide needed for the treatment.
6. Apply spot treatments whenever possible.
7. Calibrate spray equipment to control amount of pesticide that will be applied.
8. Minimize drift and overspray by applying pesticides only on days when the wind speed is low.

#### 4.3 Pesticide Disposal BMPs

Safe pesticide disposal BMPs are listed below:

1. Never dispose of pesticides in storm drains, sinks, trash cans, or on the ground.
2. Follow label instructions for disposal of empty pesticide containers.
3. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable regulations.
4. Keep hazardous waste disposal manifest records for a minimum of three years.

## Section 5 – BMPs for Water Quality Protection

Naturally, the best way to prevent pesticide contamination in waterways is to avoid using pesticides. In some cases, however, pesticides will be needed. When pesticides are used, Best Management Practices to protect water quality must be implemented to prevent water contamination.

### 5.1 BMPs for Water Quality Protection

1. Never dump pesticides into storm drains, sinks, trash cans, or in the ground.
2. When rinsing pesticide application equipment, never allow rinse water to flow into a storm drain or sanitary sewer drain. Sprayer rinse water should be applied to the treated area.
3. Apply pesticides when weather conditions are favorable. Never apply pesticides when rain is expected or when it is windy.
4. Avoid applying pesticides on paved areas or near storm drains or waterways.
5. Prevent overwatering after applying pesticides.

## Section 6 – Pesticide Use Tracking and Reporting

### 6.1 Pesticide Use and IPM Tracking

An important aspect of the IPM Plan is to establish a mechanism for tracking and reporting pesticide use at City facilities. Tracking pesticide use will provide information that can be used to evaluate compliance with NPDES permit requirements and to investigate pesticide usages that may be evaluated for alternative, less toxic solutions.

City divisions that apply pesticides are required to track pesticide use and submit monthly pesticide use reports to the State of California's Department of Pesticide Regulations. These reports will be used to track pesticide use at City facilities. Pesticide application by the City's pest control contractor will also be tracked using invoices, which indicate types and quantities of pesticides used.

Information from the monthly pesticide use reports and from the City's pest control contractor will be entered into a pesticide use database. The City's Fire and Environmental Protection Division will maintain the pesticide use database. The database will allow the City to track and report the types of pesticides used, their active ingredients, and quantities used. Pesticide use summaries and IPM Tracking Forms will be included with the City's Annual Report for the Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, which is submitted to the State of California's Regional Water Quality Control Board.

## Section 7 – Outreach and Education

Another important aspect of the IPM Plan is outreach and education. Outreach and education involves two elements. The first element is training City employees about the IPM Plan requirements. The second element is educating the public about integrated pest management and pesticide pollution prevention.

### 7.1 City Employee Training

The level of City employee training depends upon the employees' involvement with pest control operations. Relatively few employees use pesticides as part of their jobs, but all employees must be trained about the policy prohibiting the purchase of over-the-counter pesticides for use at City facilities. Community Services Department (CSD) personnel maintain parks, landscaping, and the golf course and should have an understanding of IPM philosophies. CSD personnel that perform maintenance activities but do not apply pesticides should have a basic understanding of the IPM Plan and the decision-making process involved with controlling pests. Pest identification skills and early detection of potential pest outbreaks may help control pest populations without pesticides since the IPM methods can be used before an infestation occurs.

Pest Control Applicators and Pest Control Advisors receive regular training regarding pesticide related issues, including IPM. All Pest Control Applicators and Pest Control Advisors must complete training required to maintain those certifications. Typically, the training includes information about pesticide application and safety. Pest Control Applicators and Pest Control Advisors will continue to complete training needed to maintain professional certifications. Furthermore, CSD employees will attend regionally sponsored IPM training courses, when available and applicable.

### 7.2 Public Education

Public outreach and education efforts are conducted as part of the City's Urban Runoff Management Plan. The goal of public outreach and education is to inform residents about ways they can prevent storm water pollution. One area of the City's overall storm water education and outreach effort is pesticide education. The goals of pesticide education are to inform residents about IPM practices and pesticide pollution prevention practices.

The City conveys pesticide education information by implementing the following activities:

1. Distribution of IPM brochures and fact sheets at public events, such as the Art and Wine Festival, Arbor Day, and A La Carte and Art Festival.
2. Articles and advertisements in local publications, such as the Resource Newsletter, and the Chamber of Commerce Newsletter.
3. Participation in the regional "Our Water, Our World" program, which targets consumers by educating nursery and hardware store employees about IPM techniques, and how to promote less-toxic products. Promotional materials are provided to participating stores. The three Mountain View stores listed below participate in this program.
  - Blossom True Value Hardware – 141 El Camino Real East
  - Orchard Supply Hardware – 2555 Charleston Road
  - Summer Winds Nursery – 805 Yuba Drive

### 7.3 Household Hazardous Waste Collection

Another important aspect of public education related to pesticide management and pollution prevention is the availability of Household Hazardous Waste Disposal facilities. Mountain View residents can dispose of waste pesticides and other household hazardous wastes through the County of Santa Clara's Household Hazardous Waste Program. Residents can call the County at (408) 299-7300, or visit the website at [www.hhw.org](http://www.hhw.org) for further information or a list of scheduled events.

### 7.4 IPM at New Development Sites

As part of compliance with the NPDES Permit, the City will also require IPM-related conditions at new development sites. The conditions will be developed by the County-wide storm water program and will be implemented into the City's Site Plan and Architectural Review process upon completion. Examples of the types of IPM conditions will be to require landscaping with pest-tolerant plants and designing landscaping to prevent pests from entering buildings.

## Section 8 – Definitions

Whenever used in this Plan, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

- a) “Contractor” means a person, firm, corporation, or other entity, including a governmental entity that enters into a contract with the City to provide landscape maintenance or related activities.
- b) “Integrated Pest Management” is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests and their damage through a combination of techniques, such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used after monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms and the environment (Flint, University of California, 2001).
- c) “NPDES permit” is a regulatory document issued by the State of California to control the discharge of pollutants into waterways. NPDES is an acronym for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
- d) “Pests” are organisms that interfere with the availability, quality, or value of a managed resource. Examples of pests include, but are not limited to, insects, rodents, weeds, and other animals.
- e) “Pest Control Advisor” means someone who is licensed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulations in accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 3, Article 5. Only a licensed Pest Control Advisor, who is registered with the County Agricultural Commissioner, may provide written pest control recommendations for areas such as parks, golf courses, and public rights-of-way.
- f) “Pesticide” means pesticide as defined in Section 12753 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, including, but not limited to, herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.
- g) “Toxicity Category I Pesticide” means any pesticide product that meets United States Environmental Protection Agency criteria for Toxicity Category I under Section 156.10 of Part 156 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- h) “Toxicity Category II Pesticide” means any pesticide product that meets United States Environmental Protection Agency criteria for Toxicity Category II under Section 156.10 of Part 156 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

- i) "Toxicity Category III Pesticide" means any pesticide product that meets United States Environmental Protection Agency criteria for Toxicity Category III under Section 156.10 of Part 156 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.