

RESOLUTION NO. 1261

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CITY OF CANBY PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) POLICY AND
GUIDELINES**

WHEREAS, the City of Canby's Stormwater Master Plan requires that the City adopt an Integrated Pest Management Policy and Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of an Integrated Pest Management Policy and Guidelines is to control structural and landscape pests and minimize exposure of staff and citizens to pesticides; and

WHEREAS, the City of Canby Public Works Department Integrated Pest Management Policy and Guidelines is based on city planning and design, manual maintenance, ecological controls and as a last resort, use of chemical pesticides.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City of Canby as follows:

1. The City of Canby Public Works Department Integrated Pest Management Policy and Guidelines attached hereto as Exhibit "A" is hereby adopted.

This resolution will take effect on April 5, 2017.

ADOPTED this 5th day of April 2017 by the City of Canby City Council.



Brian Hodson
Mayor

ATTEST:



Kimberly Scheafer, MMC
City Recorder



Integrated Pest
Management Policy and Guidelines

City of Canby
Public Works Department

Adopted: April 5, 2017

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy and Guidelines for Pest Management

City of Canby Public Works Department Policy Statement

It is the policy of the City of Canby to implement Integrated Pest Management procedures to control structural and landscape pests and minimize exposure of staff and citizens to pesticides.

Introduction to Policy

The City of Canby Public Works Department follows an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy which was adopted by the Canby City Council in April of 2017.

According to Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943, an IPM is defined as follows:

“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 populations 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, decision making, management action, and monitoring of results. IPM uses effective, low-risk strategies and practices. Management actions include cultural, physical, mechanical, manual, biological and pesticidal. Licensed and trained Public Works Department professionals often select a combination of methods (pesticide applications being the method of last resort) to manage specific pest populations on a case-by-case basis, with a goal of reducing reliance on pesticides. Methods employed conform to recognized standards established and endorsed by state and federal regulation agencies, state educational institutions and organizations such as the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Examples of IPM with the Public Works Department include:

- Mulching of planting beds to reduce establishment of weeds.
- Utilizing plants with natural resistance to pests.
- Volunteer use for hand weeding, trimming, mulching and more.

- Design features to include concrete curbs, mow strips and landscape designs.
- Proper mowing, irrigation and fertilization of turf to increase vigor and reduce weed populations.
- Application of selected herbicides to control invasive weeds before seed formation to prevent future weed infestations.
- Release of natural biological controls to control non-natives such as plants and insects.

Integrated Pest Management Policy

Canby Public Works Department's Integrated Pest Management Policy is based on city planning and design, manual maintenance, ecological controls and as a last resort, use of chemical pesticides.

Pesticide Use

Any pesticide use will be part of an IPM approach. Risk will be minimized by careful product selection and application. When developing and updating the IPM program, Public Works staff will rely on current peer-review scientific opinion about potential materials and methods, including science-based information from regulatory agencies, state university departments, university extension scientists and other experts.

- The choices to use pesticides will be based on human and ecological health and the values to be gained or preserved. Budgetary and human resource factors will also be considered.
- Only the safest, lowest toxicity products available will be used. Pesticides use will comply with all local, state and federal regulations. No "restricted use" pesticides will be used.
- The area will be posted depending on the reentry time specified on the pesticide label or SDS sheets.

Oversight and Training

- A minimum of one of Public Works employee will be trained and licensed as an Oregon Licensed Pesticide Applicator and will be designated by the department director to be responsible for overseeing and authorizing all pesticide use by Public Works staff. No pesticides will be used without a Licensed Pesticide Applicator on staff.
- No employee will use or apply any pesticide without prior training.
- No employee will use or apply any pesticide mechanically or by hand without event-specific authorization.
- Public Works employees who apply pesticides will attend an annual review of policies, procedures and reduction strategies regarding the use and applications of pesticides.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

IPM procedures will determine when to control pests and whether to use physical, horticultural or biological means. Chemical controls should be used as a last resort. IPM practitioners should depend on current, comprehensive information on the pest and its environment and the best available pest control methods. Consideration of IPM principles should be based upon the most economical means and with the least possible hazard to people, property and the environment.

Typically, IPM programs will include the following components:

1. Monitoring and Action Thresholds – Checking for pests, damage or other evidence of infestation, which will enable selection of the most appropriate pest control procedures.
2. Safety – Incorporation of various pest control techniques to minimize the impact on occupants and other non-target organisms.
3. Education/Communication – Provide the necessary outreach and training to ensure that the staff has an understanding of the basic concepts of the IPM program and the role each plays.
4. Recordkeeping and Reporting – Provides essential information in determining the effectiveness of pest control procedures.
5. Non-Pesticidal Control – Incorporates all pest control procedures that prevent pest problems.
6. Pesticidal Control – Utilizes the judicious use of pesticides to control pest's problems.
7. Program Evaluation/Quality Assurance – Pest control programs will be reviewed periodically to determine effectiveness and to identify aspects requiring modifications.

It will be the policy of the City of Canby to utilize IPM principles to manage pest populations adequately. While the goal of this IPM program is to reduce the use of extremely toxic pesticides, use of pesticides may be necessary in certain situations.

When it is necessary to use a pesticide, than the least hazardous pesticide will be chosen. The application of such pesticides must be according to its label and is subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, the Rhode Island Pesticide Control Act and all pertinent state and federal rules and regulations and applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations.

GUIDELINES

PESTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND RINSES

Following are elements to consider before beginning an application. These elements will help determine the proper amount of pesticide to mix.

- Weather conditions and predications. Call National Weather Service, Portland at 503-261-9246.
- Acreage/square footage of the job site.
- Calendar: special events, mowing, irrigation and so on.
- Type and size of the equipment appropriate to do the job.

When applying a pesticide, use the following procedures to reduce and safely store the rinse solution. These are secondary to label information and state and federal regulations.

- Mix only enough pesticide solution to do the job that day.
- First add measured amount of water to tank, then put in correct amount of herbicide according to the label specifications.
- 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 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 and 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 for 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.

PESTICIDE SAFETY

- Containers will be triple-rinsed and then punctured to make sure they are not reused.
- Any spills will be cleaned up immediately and reported to a supervisor for proper handling of material.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) will be worn according to label on product and SDS sheets (e.g. rubber gloves, goggles, long-sleeved shirts).
- All pesticides will be stored in a safe and labeled secure environment.

PESTICIDE REDUCTION OPTIONS

Volunteers – to be used for:

- Weeding
- Mulching
- Trimming

Mulch – reduce weed growth and labor costs; minimal budget impact.

Annuals to Perennials – Better ground cover, minimal labor, minimal budget impact.

Ground Cover – labor to establish weeding; higher initial costs but less expensive once established.

Landscape Design – Less formal, non-native; lower initial cost but higher costs to maintain until plants are established.

Equipment Use where Possible – higher cost to purchase; efficient use of labor; able to treat large areas.

Lawn Height – help shade weeds.

Irrigation Changes – initial cost of labor and materials; long-term solution; more maintenance required for smaller heads.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

RESTRICTED AREAS

No applying pesticides near wetlands or streams areas against what a label allows.

Outside Contractors

Example: Field next to Shop Complex

Some agencies have no staff or limited staff to devote to pest management activities. Some do not have staff with expertise or appropriate licenses to carry out certain pest management activities. In these cases, agencies will want to hire outside contractors for pest management services.

Contractors differ in their skills and experience and it is important to hire a company that is reliable and knowledgeable about IPM practices and the goals of your IPM program. Performing appropriate preventive and monitoring activities may take extra time, so the lowest bidder may not always be the best company for your job. Be sure to specify needed IPM practices clearly in your contract and formalize a good communication system. Hire contractors who have appropriate pesticide application and pest control adviser licenses and training and who also have experience in IPM in situations such as yours. Ask them to provide you with their license number.

Reporting and Review

- Written record will be filled out after each application (see Attachment A).
- SDS sheets will be available to the public.

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