

**ATTACHMENT C. Restrictions on “most hazardous” (Tier I) herbicides
for the 2016 San Francisco Reduced Risk Pesticide List
12/30/15**

Background

In light of the recategorization of glyphosate as a Class 2A “Probable (Human?) Carcinogen” by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a consortium of San Francisco Bay Area public agencies developed a general “Policy on the Safe Use of Herbicides” in 2015. The restrictions in this document are based on that policy, and apply only when herbicides categorized as “most hazardous” are used on City-owned properties. In some cases, the allowed uses listed below may be pre-empted by the US EPA label language for the product in question.

The Reduced Risk Pesticide List limitations for individual products may refer to this language, and in some cases the permitted uses for a specific product may be more restrictive. *All other uses require an exemption granted by the San Francisco Department of the Environment.*

Conditions of use for “most hazardous” herbicides

General requirements

1. All treated areas must be clearly noticed, marked and identifiable for four days after the treatment.
2. Contractors must be fully briefed and trained in the City’s IPM program ordinance, requirements and policies.

General prohibitions:

3. No use for purely cosmetic purposes, including turf areas as well as other managed landscapes.
4. No use within 15 feet of designated public paths.
5. No broadcast spraying is permitted, except for targeted treatments at Harding Park golf course in preparation for tournament play.
6. No use on the grounds of schools, preschools, children’s playgrounds, or other areas frequented by children.
7. No use within buffer zones (generally 60 feet) around water bodies designated as red-legged frog habitat.

Allowed uses (only as method of last resort):

8. Airport runways falling under FAA regulations.
9. Utility rights of way falling under state or federal vegetation management requirements.
10. Cases judged by City pest management professionals as posing a public safety, public health or fire hazard, for example, poison oak along popular trails or resprouting trees that constitute a fire hazard.
11. Landscape renovations, provided that weed prevention measures are put in place and the treated area is fenced off for four days after treatment.
12. Invasive species that pose a threat to local, native, rare, threatened or endangered species or ecosystems, and which cannot be controlled by other means.
13. Street median strips in situations where alternative control measures pose safety risks to applicators or the public