



Recognizing Green List Pesticides for Use in Texas Schools

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In 1991, the Texas Legislature amended the Structural Pest Control Act (SPCA) to require public school districts to have an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. Since 1995, all public school districts in Texas must have a written pest management policy, designate and train a district IPM Coordinator, and ensure that all pesticide applications be made only by licensed applicators. The IPM Coordinator is required to keep detailed records of all pesticide applications and to ensure that the district, or its designated pest control provider, uses the least hazardous methods to control pests.

According to Texas school pesticide regulations, all pesticides are classified as either Green, Yellow or Red List products. Green List products are those pesticides which are considered to carry the least potential hazard to people and the environment. Red List pesticides carry EPA signal words (WARNING and DANGER) which indicate the highest potential risks to applicators or the environment.

Although school IPM Coordinators may use any pesticide, Structural Pest Control Board regulations require that when a Yellow or Red List pesticide is used, written approval must first be obtained and kept on file for at least three years. Also, certain Green List products may have less restrictive reentry requirements than other pesticides. These requirements are designed to encourage schools to use least hazardous materials necessary to effectively do the job.

It is important that IPM Coordinators and all pesticide applicators working on school facilities be able to identify Green List products. According to Section 595.11 (h) of the Texas Structural Pest Control Regulations, Green List products must be from at least one of the following categories:

1. *Inorganic pesticides containing boric acid, disodium octoborate tetrahydrate, silica gel or diatomaceous earth.*
2. *Insect growth regulators*
3. *Insect and rodent baits in tamper-resistant containers, or for crack-and-crevice use only*
4. *Microbe-based insecticides*
5. *Botanical insecticides (not including synthetic pyrethroids) containing no more than 5% synergists*
6. *Biological (living) control agents*

Identifying Green List Products

Distinguishing Green List products is not always easy. There is no packaging designation to show which pesticides are Green List under Texas law. Even pesticide distributors and sales personnel are often unfamiliar with which products fall under Texas Green List designation.

For this reason we have developed the following list of common pesticides that fall into the Green List. The listing here does not include all Green List products, but is intended as a guide to the most commonly used active ingredients, and some current trade names associated with these active ingredients. **Trade names change frequently. For this reason, schools and pest management professionals should focus on learning the qualifying criteria for Green List products, rather than depending on a listing of trade names.**

List of Common Green List Products

Category ¹	Qualifying active ingredient	Product Name(s) ²
Low-toxicity inorganics		
I	boric acid (Orthoboric acid)	Borid [®] , Mopup [®] , Advance [™] Liquid Ant Bait, Drax [®] Liquidator [™] Ant Bait, Drax [®] Ant Kil Gel, Nibor-D [®] , Roach-Prufe [®] , Eaton's Answer [®] Boric Acid Insecticidal Dust
I, F	disodium octoborate tetrahydrate	Timbor [™] , Bora-Care [®] ,
I	diatomaceous earth	Organic Solutions, Pyatomaceous Insecticide Dust
I	silica aerogel	PT [®] Tri-Die [®]
I	sodium tetraborate decahydrate (Borax)	Terro [™] Ant Bait
Insect Growth Regulators		
I	fenoxycarb	Logic [®] and Award [®] Fire Ant Baits, Precision [™]
I	halofenozide	Mach-2 [™] Granular Turf Insecticide
I	hydroprene	Gentrol [®] IGR Concentrate, Gentrol [®] Point Source
I	methoprene	Precor [®] IGR Concentrate, Altosid [®] Mosquito Briquets
I	pyriproxifen	Distance [®] , Nylar [®] , Archer [®]
I	tebufenozide	Confirm [®]
Baits ³		
I	ivermectin	PT [®] Avert [®] Cockroach Bait Stations
I	boric acid	Advance [™] Liquid Ant Bait, Niban [®] Granular Bait, Drax, Uncle Albert's Ant Gel,
I	chlorpyrifos	Affront [™] Ant, Roach and Cricket Bait Gel
I	fipronil	Maxforce [®] FC Roach Killer Bait Gel, Maxforce [®] FC Ant and Roach Bait Stations, Maxforce [®] Carpenter Ant Bait Gel
I	hexaflumeron	Recruit [®] Termite Bait
I	hydramethylnon	Amdro [®] Pro Fire Ant Bait, Siege [®] Pro Fire Ant Bait, Siege [®] Gel Insecticide, Eclipse [®] Professional Insect Bait, ProBait [™] Professional Fire Ant Bait, Maxforce [®] Granular Insect Bait
I	imidacloprid	Pre-Empt [™] Professional Cockroach Gel Bait
I	methoprene	Pharorid [®] Ant Growth Regulator, Extinguish Fire Ant Bait
I	pyriproxifen	Distance [®] Fire Ant Bait

Category ¹	Qualifying active ingredient	Product Name(s) ²
I	sulfluramid	Firstline™ Termite Bait Stations, Raid® Ant and Roach Controller II, Advance® Dual-Choice™ Ant Bait Stations, FluorGuard™ Ant Control Baits
R	brodifacoum	Final Blox, WeatherBlock XT,
R	bromadiolone	Conrac® All-Weather Blocks, Maki® Paraffin Blocks
R	bromethalin	Top Gun™ All-Weather Bait Block, Fastrac™ Blox
R	chlorophacinone	Rozol® Paraffin Blocks
R	diphacinone	Ditrac® Blox, Liqua-Tox®, JT Eaton® Bait Block® Rodenticide
Microbe-based ⁴		
I, B	<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	Naturalis®-O
I	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Dipel®, Bactimos® Briquets
I	spinosad	Conserve™ SC
I	avermectin-B, abamectin	PT® Avert®, PT® Ascend™
Botanicals		
I	pyrethrins (pyrethrum)	CB-38 Extra™, PT® Inspector®, PT® Microcare®,
I	eugenol, 2 phenylethyl propionate	Eco PCO® AC
I	d-limonene	Demize
I,F	azadirachtin	Azatin®, Neemix™, Triact™
Biological insecticides		
I, B	<i>Steinernema</i> nematodes	Biovector®, Millenium®

For More Information

For more information about integrated pest management and how it can be accomplished in schools and childcare facilities, visit the Southwest Technical Resource Center website at <http://schoolipm.tamu.edu> or call the toll-free hotline at 877-747-6872.

This is not an official publication by the Texas Structural Pest Control Board, although it has been reviewed by Structural Board staff. If in doubt about what constitutes a Green List product, where and when they may be used, and how to gain approval for Yellow and Red List products in schools, contact the Texas Structural Pest Control Board directly. The Board headquarters is being relocated. Through August 31, 2002, Board staff members can be reached at: Texas Structural Pest Control Board, 1106 Clayton Lane, Suite 100 LW, Austin, TX 78723-1066, (512) 451-7200 - Office, (512) 451-9400 - FAX, www.spcb.state.tx.us

1. I=Insecticide, R=Rodenticide, F=Fungicide, B=Biological (living) pesticide

2. Trade names and active ingredients associated with trade names change frequently. You should check with your local pest control distributor and with the pesticide label to confirm that the active ingredients match up with an approved Green List category. Mention of trade names does not imply endorsement of a products, but is included for educational purposes only.

3. *Note:* Baits are considered Green List products *only* if contained in a tamper-resistant container, or if placed in an inaccessible location, such as a crack or crevice. Baits are not considered to belong to the Green List if they contain active ingredients that do not otherwise fall into a Green List category, and if applied in the open or to any site that is accessible to children or others. Rodent baits are considered Green List if they are confined to inaccessible or tamper-resistant bait stations, and cannot easily be dislodged from the station. Schools should avoid use of pellet or seed baits in accessible areas, as they may be easily shaken from stations or transported by rodents to open areas.

4. The most common microbial insecticides derive their killing power from proteins or other toxins produced by microorganisms. The microbe-based pesticides listed here include those that consist not just of living or dead microbes, but also natural compounds derived from microorganisms. Spinosad, for example, consists of an insecticide produced naturally by the Actinomycete, *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*. These pesticide active ingredients generally display a high degree of selectivity for insects.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied. Additional, or updated copies of this fact sheet may be obtained by contacting the author(s) at the Texas Agricultural Extension Svc., 17360 Coit Road, Dallas, Texas 75252-6599. Extension programs serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

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