**More info about pesticides that must be reported on stormwater annual reports**

* Organophophates, such as diazinon, chlorpyrifos, and malathion
* Pyrethroids, such as bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, permethrin
* Carbamates, such as carbaryl
* Fipronil

The list above is sorted by groups of Active Ingredients, or AIs. These are different from product names or trade names.

* Any given active ingredient can be available in many different products, (i.e. [TEMPO 1% PROFESSIONAL INSECTICIDE](http://scorecard.goodguide.com/chemical-profiles/product.tcl?reg_nr=00043201373&prod_name=TEMPO%201%25%20PROFESSIONAL%20INSECTICIDE), [TEMPO 1% DUST](http://scorecard.goodguide.com/chemical-profiles/product.tcl?reg_nr=01155600136&prod_name=TEMPO%201%25%20DUST), [CYLENCE POUR-ON INSECTICIDE](http://scorecard.goodguide.com/chemical-profiles/product.tcl?reg_nr=01155600107&prod_name=CYLENCE%20POUR%2dON%20INSECTICIDE)). Any time the municipality uses a product containing any type of pyrethroid, it must be reported.
* Products can have different formulations (granules for broadcast, liquid concentrate for sprays, powders for dilution, etc.), and sometimes those have different names. Report each on a separate line in the pesticide use table for the annual report.
* Different products with the same AI can have different strengths – it could be 1% AI, 5% AI, 20%. So that the reporting is clear, put different-strength formulated products with the same AI on different lines – enter each as a different product.
* The product label will always contain the active ingredient (it’s the law). It’s important to check the label to ensure that the active ingredient is not a toxic one. Manufacturers often reformulate products – change the AI – without changing the trade name. Even if you bought Pounce (for example) last year with an acceptable active ingredient, that doesn’t mean that it’s necessarily still made with that same safe ingredient this year. Keep checking labels.

Some trade names (these are not a complete list).

When in doubt, google the product name, such as “what is active ingredient in \_\_\_\_\_” or look up whether active ingredient is a pyrethroid, i.e. “is \_\_\_\_\_ a pyrethroid?” or “what kind of pesticide is \_\_\_\_\_?”)

* Organophophates include individual pesticides such as diazinon (sold under product names including Basudin, Knox Out, Spectracide), chlorpyrifos (Dursban and other names), and malathion (sold as Celthion, Cythion)
* Pyrethroids are a class of pesticides – there are 20+ different individual pyrethroids. Key ones are bifenthrin (some common trade names are Talstar, Bifenthrine, Brigade, Capture), cyfluthrin (cykick, cylence, tempo, in some Raid and Bug-B-Gon products), permethrin (ambush, cellutec, dragnet).
	+ Any name ending in “thrin” is a pyrethroid (i.e. deltamethrin, cypermethrin, allethrin, beta-cyfluthrin)
	+ Commonly used for ants and a range of insects
* Carbamates, such as carbaryl (Sevin, Tercyl, Adios)
* Fipronil (Combat, Frontline, Maxforce and Termidor)
	+ Common for termite and ant use.

Organophosphates are an older class of pesticide – your grandparents’ pesticides, if you will. EPA action banned diazinon in urban uses in 1999, and we’ve seen a clear reduction in diazinon showing up in our streams. That was good for water quality.

Unfortunately, new pesticides come onto the market that are more toxic than the ones they replaced. In this case, pyrethroids became the new insecticide of choice once diazinon was banned. They are less toxic to people, but more toxic to aquatic life. There is some regulatory action now at California Department of Pesticide Regulations to limit how much pyrethroid can be sprayed outdoors, and these new Surface Water Protection Regulations may take effect in 2012.

Unfortunately, the cycle of market replacements for pesticides is continuing – fipronil may be the next-generation of even-more-toxic replacement pesticides. Fipronil is commonly used for termites and increasingly for ant control.