EXHIBIT C-1: POLICIES FOR USE OF BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS

1. MANAGEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES

(a) Contractor's Duties:

- Obtain written recommendations from a Qualified Applicator for use of pesticides
- Follow Town's IPM Policy and Procedures (See next section)
- Provide all proper postings and schedules prior to using fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides.
- Provide a list (MSDS Sheets) of all chemicals used for using fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides to the Director of Recreation Services.
- Complete and provide bi-monthly chemical and pesticide use reports to the Town (Form to be provided by Town)
- Provide all proper safety apparatus and equipment when spraying for herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides.
- Prior to application contractor will communicate the use of alternative or non-toxic methods of spraying and fertilizing according to the Town's IPM Policy and Procedures

(b) Town's Duties:

- Pay for biologicals and chemicals (Contractor to provide labor to apply as part of contract cost)
- Obtain a restricted materials permit annually from the San Mateo County Department of Agriculture.
- Provide chemical-pesticide use form

2. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

(a) Goals. The goals of these policies and procedures are to:

- protect the health and safety of Town employees and the general public;
- protect the environment and water quality;
- provide sustainable solutions for pest control through the reduced use of pesticides on property including buildings owned or managed by the City/County; and
- comply with the municipal regional stormwater permit.

(b) Definitions. As used herein, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed:

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or 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 only 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-targeted organisms, and the environment.

IPM techniques include biological controls (e.g., ladybugs and other natural enemies or predators); physical or mechanical controls (e.g., hand labor or mowing, caulking entry points to buildings); cultural controls (e.g., mulching, alternative plant type selection, and enhanced cleaning and containment of food sources in buildings); and reduced risk chemical controls (e.g., soaps or oils).

Pesticides are defined as any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Pests can be insects, rodents and other animals, unwanted plants (weeds), bacteria or fungi. The term pesticide applies to herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, rodenticides, molluscicides and other substances used to control pests.

Town of Colma owned or managed property/facility includes but is not limited to parks and open space, roadsides, landscaped medians, flood control channels and other outdoor areas, as well as municipal buildings and structures.

(c) Required Implementation of Integrated Pest Management

Contractor shall implement these IPM policies and procedures to control pests and use IPM techniques that emphasize non-pesticide alternatives. Pesticides will only be used after careful consideration of non-chemical alternatives and then the least toxic chemicals that are effective shall be used.

(d) Hierarchy of Management Practices. Contractor shall control pests by taking the following steps in the following order:

(1) Identify conditions that contribute to the development of pest populations, and employ IPM practices to manage pest populations;

(2) Maintain landscaped areas to reduce and eliminate pest habitats;

(3) Modify pest management practices, including watering, mulching, waste management, and food storage, to discourage the development of pest population;

(4) Modify pest ecosystems to reduce food, water sources, and harborage;

(5) Prioritize the use of physical controls such as mowing weeds, using traps, and installing barriers;

(6) Use biological controls to introduce or enhance a pests' natural enemies;

(7) When pest populations reach treatment thresholds (based on how much biological, aesthetic, economic or other damage is tolerable), evaluate the effectiveness of the

preceding non-pesticide management activities and obtain the Town's approval before proceeding to the following practices;

(9) When pesticides are necessary, select reduced risk pesticides and use the minimum amounts needed to be effective;

(10) Apply pesticides at the most effective treatment time, based on pest biology, monitoring, and other variables, such as weather, seasonal changes in wildlife use, and local conditions; and

(11) Whenever possible, use pesticide application methods, such as containerized baits, that minimize opportunities for mobilization of the pesticide in stormwater runoff.

(e) Use of Practices and Controls. Contractor shall:

(1) Use cultural practices and pest prevention measures to minimize the occurrence of pest problems.

(2) Use biological and physical controls that are environmentally appropriate and economically feasible to control pests.

(3) Use chemical control as a last resort, and then use the least toxic product;

(4) Where feasible for structural pest control, apply insecticides as containerized baits;

(5) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, the use of pesticides that threaten water quality, including but not limited to: organophosphorus insecticides (chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and malathion), pyrethroids (bifenthrin , cyfluthrin, betacyfluthrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, lambda-cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cypennethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, lambda yhalothrin, permethrin, and tralomethrin), carbamates (e.g., carbaryl and aldicarb), diamides (chlorantraniliprole and cyantraniliprole), diuron, indoxacarb, and fipronil and its degradates, especially in formulations and situations that pose a risk of contaminating stormwater runoff;

(6) Train its employees on IPM techniques, pesticides-related stormwater pollution prevention methods, and the Town's IPM policies and procedures;

(f) Town shall set a threshold of tolerance for pests and rodents and notify Contractor of that threshold. Contractor shall:

(1) Inspect rights of ways and facilities every week to check for rodent activity and set traps as needed. Baiting is not preferred.

(2) Use chemical control as a last resort, and then use the least toxic product.