



SCOTT BAUER, USDA

GLOBAL PESTICIDE EVALUATION REPORT AND SAFER USE ACTION PLAN (PERSUAP) OF TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION FOR THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD (ASHA)

March 2020



PESTICIDE EVALUATION REPORT AND SAFER USE ACTION PLAN

PROJECT/ACTIVITY DATA

Project/Activity Name:	DCHA/ASHA ¹
Amendment (Y/N):	N
Geographic Location(s) (Country/Region):	Worldwide
Implementation Start/End:	FY2020-2024
Solicitation/Contract/Award Number:	Various
Implementing Partner(s):	Various
Tracking ID/link:	https://ecd.usaid.gov/document.php?doc_id=52687
Tracking ID/link of Related RCE/IEE (if any):	2019 Global Construction Termite, Fungus, and Rodent Control PERSUAP https://ecd.usaid.gov/document.php?doc_id=51716
Tracking ID/link of Other, Related Analyses:	N/A

ORGANIZATIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Implementing Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	DCHA/ASHA and Other OUs		
Funding Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	DCHA/ASHA and Other OUs		
Funding Account(s):			
Funding Amount:	N/A		
Amendment Funding Date:	N/A	Amendment Funding Amount:	N/A
Other Affected Unit(s):	AFR, Asia, E&E, LAC, ME		
Lead BEO Bureau:	DCHA		
Prepared by:	USAID/DCHA/ASHA and USAID/AFR		
Date Prepared:	March 16, 2020		

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW DATA

Analysis Type:	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP)
Environmental Determination(s):	Negative Determination
Initial Environmental Examination Expiration Date:	Dec 31, 2024
Additional Analyses/Reporting Required:	N/A
Climate Risk Rating for Risks Identified:	Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

THRESHOLD DECISION MEMO AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PERSUAP

The purpose of this Global Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) is to conduct a 12-factor environmental compliance and climate risk analysis of active ingredients approved for use in the chemical control of termites, fungus, and rodents in vertical-build construction. This PERSUAP, also known as the Global Construction PERSUAP, is comprised of a signatory face sheet and a high-level analysis of several commonly used and effective active ingredients before, during, and after construction. This PERSUAP fulfills the requirements of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 - precisely, 22 CFR 216.3 (b).

Originally prepared in September 2019 under the Environmental Compliance Support (ECOS) contract (ICF, The Cadmus Group, The Cloudburst Group, and Sun Mountain International), the Global Construction PERSUAP addressed termite and rodent control. This March 2020 amendment by ECOS (ICF, The Cadmus Group, and The Cloudburst Group) includes control of fungi in wood construction materials, approves two additional wood treatment pesticides (in professionally pre-treated wood only), and rejects two additional wood treatment options.

1.2 PROJECT/ACTIVITY SUMMARY

This PERSUAP analyses many of the most commonly used and available Active Ingredients (AIs) used in pesticides for termite, fungus, and rodent control around the world. The approved AIs include termiticides, fungicides, termiticides/fungicides (including wood preservatives and wood that has been professionally pre-treated/preserved) and a rodenticide. This Global Construction PERSUAP also provides tools and resources for the implementing partner to develop a Construction SUAP outlining how they intend to effectively and safely use the approved active ingredients in pesticides for termite, fungus, or rodent control as part of their IPM strategy.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

TABLE 1: ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

Projects/Activities	Recommended Environmental Threshold Determination	Recommended Climate Risk Rating
Procurement, use, transport, storage, or disposal of pesticides (requires PERSUAP).	Negative Determination with conditions	Low, as in ADS

1.4 BEO-SPECIFIED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) will ensure that implementing partners will follow the requirement as described as conditions below.

Condition 1 - At the ASHA project-level, the implementing partner must receive USAID approval of their project-specific Construction SUAP, IPM Plan and SDS PRIOR to the

use of any of the pesticide active ingredients approved by this Global Construction PERSUAP.

1a: Develop and submit a Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP for BEO approval. A template has been provided in Annex A. This Construction SUAP may not modify the termiticide, fungicide, or rodenticide active ingredients that have been advanced for approval in this Global Construction PERSUAP nor may the SUAP circumvent the safety measures presented in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Since this PERSUAP applies globally to USAID projects, this supplement is intended to enhance the knowledge base provided by this Global Construction PERSUAP by providing country- or region-specific information for USAID-funded projects.

1b: Develop project specific IPM Plan: As part of the Construction SUAP, implementing partners will need to develop and implement project-specific IPM plans that tier off of the generic plans provided in Annexes A and B.

1c: Submit proposed pesticide Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or pesticide label: This is to verify that the pesticide that the implementing partner plans to use has the correct active ingredient composition and concentration that is approved by the Global Construction PERSUAP.

USAID has also provided additional Annex C on Solicitation Language and Annex D on Contract Language. These templates are recommended for use when contracting pesticide applicators, to ensure that these service providers are certified and will conduct pesticide application in compliance to the requirements of this PERSUAP.

Condition 2 - At USAID Mission-level, incorporate Global Construction PERSUAP findings in programmatic environmental and pesticide-related reports. The Global Construction PERSUAP for ASHA can only be applied to other offices and bureaus with the explicit direction and concurrence of the cognizant BEO and will follow the requirement as described as Condition 2.

The host country USAID Mission is required to cross-reference active ingredients approved in the Global Construction PERSUAP with relevant mission-wide and programmatic Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Mission-wide PERSUAPs that cover construction activities. The mission will only include those approved active ingredients that are permitted for use by host country pesticide authorities, unless a written concurrence from duly national authority is provided.

1.5 IMPLEMENTATION

In accordance with 22 CFR 216 and Agency policy, the conditions and requirements of this document become mandatory upon approval.

USAID APPROVAL OF PERSUAP AMENDMENT

ACTIVITY NAME: GLOBAL PERSUAP FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION

Approval:	<small>ANNE MARGARET DIX (affiliate)</small> <small>Digitally signed by ANNE MARGARET DIX (affiliate) Date: 2020.03.16 09:31:29 -04'00'</small> _____ Anne Dix, ASHA Director	_____ Date
Clearance:	<i>Mohammad Latif</i> _____ Mohammad Latif, ASHA Lead Engineer	<u>3/13/2020</u> Date
Clearance:	<i>Brian Hirsch</i> _____ Brian Hirsch, Africa Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO)	<u>3/13/2020</u> Date
Clearance:	<i>Teresa Bernhard</i> _____ Teresa Bernhard, E3 Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO)	<u>3/2/2020</u> Date
Clearance:	<i>Erika Clesceri</i> _____ Erika J. Clesceri, DCHA Climate Integration Lead (CIL)	<u>3/16/2020</u> Date
Concurrence:	<i>Erika Clesceri</i> _____ Erika J. Clesceri, DCHA Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO)	<u>3/16/2020</u> Date

Distribution:

Will Gibson, Bureau Environmental Officer, USAID/Asia

Mark Kamiya, Bureau Environmental Officer, USAID/Europe and Eurasia

Diana Shannon, Bureau Environmental Officer, USAID/Latin America and the Caribbean

John Wilson, Bureau Environmental Officer, USAID/Middle East

Dennis Durbin, Bureau Environmental Officer, Global Health

Pallaoor Venkatesh Sundareshwar, Acting Bureau Environmental Officer, Global Development Lab

Christopher Payne, Bureau Environmental Officer, Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACQ	Alkaline Copper Quaternary
ADBAC	Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride
ADEBAC	Alkyl Dimethyl Ethylbenzyl Ammonium Chloride
Als	active ingredients
ASHA	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
CASRN	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
CuO	cupric oxide
DCHA	The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
DDAC	Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride
DDACB	Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Carbonate and Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Bicarbonate
FR	Federal Register
FY	fiscal year
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
HSDB	Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
PER	Pesticide Evaluation Report
PERSUAP	Global Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
P-IEE	Programmatic Initial Environmental Examination
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPLS	Pesticide and Product and Label System
RED	Reregistration Eligibility Decision
RUP	Restricted Use Pesticide
SUAP	Safer Use Action Plan
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
ULV	Ultra Low Volume
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WHO	World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	2
3	COUNTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION	4
	3.1 COUNTRY OVERVIEW	4
	3.2 THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT	4
4	GLOBAL PESTICIDE EVALUATION REPORT	6
	4.1 USEPA REGISTRATION STATUS OF THE PROPOSED PESTICIDES	6
	4.2 BASIS FOR SELECTION OF THE PESTICIDES.....	6
	4.3 EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROPOSED PESTICIDE USES ARE, OR COULD BE, PART OF AN IPM PROGRAM	13
	4.4. PROPOSED METHOD OR METHODS OF APPLICATION, INCLUDING THE AVAILABILITY OF APPLICATION AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT	14
	4.5 ANY ACUTE AND LONG-TERM TOXICOLOGICAL HAZARDS, EITHER HUMAN OR ENVIRONMENTAL, ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED USE, AND MEASURES AVAILABLE TO MINIMIZE SUCH HAZARDS.....	21
	4.6 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REQUESTED PESTICIDES FOR THE PROPOSED USE	31
	4.7 COMPATIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED PESTICIDE USES WITH TARGET AND NON-TARGET ECOSYSTEMS	32
	4.8 CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PESTICIDES ARE TO BE USED, INCLUDING CLIMATE, FLORA, FAUNA, GEOGRAPHY, HYDROLOGY, AND SOILS	33
	4.9 AVAILABILITY OF OTHER PESTICIDES OR NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL METHODS	33
	4.10 HOST COUNTRY’S ABILITY TO REGULATE OR CONTROL THE DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL OF THE REQUESTED PESTICIDES.....	34
	4.11 PROVISION FOR TRAINING OF USERS AND APPLICATORS.....	34
	4.12 PROVISION MADE FOR MONITORING THE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PESTICIDES.....	36
5	GLOBAL SAFER USE ACTION PLAN	38
	5.1 SUMMARY OF APPROVED AIS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	38
	5.2 HANDLING, TRANSPORTING, AND STORING PESTICIDES	42
	5.3 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES AND BASIC FIRST AID.....	43
	5.4 UNDERSTANDING PESTICIDE LABELS	45
	5.5 ENSURING USE OF QUALITY PESTICIDES.....	46
	5.6 SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR PRE-TREATED	47
	5.7 INSTRUCTIONS FOR USAID PARTNERS WHEN DEVELOPING THE PROJECT-SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION SUAP	48

ANNEX A: INSTRUCTIONS AND TEMPLATE FOR CONSTRUCTION SUAP	50
INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION SUAP.....	50
TEMPLATE FOR CONSTRUCTION SUAP.....	50
ANNEX B: SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICES AND INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL.....	58
ANNEX C: SOLICITATION LANGUAGE	66
ANNEX D: CONTRACT LANGUAGE	68
CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION PESTICIDE APPLICATION SERVICES	68
GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	68
ANNEX E: PESTICIDES REJECTED IN THE GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION PERSUAP.....	70
NINE (9) PESTICIDES REJECTED IN THE GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION PERSUAP FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, OR RODENT CONTROL IN USAID CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	70
ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE REJECTED BUT MAY BE CONSIDERED IN THE FUTURE.....	73
WHO ACUTE TOXICITY CLASSIFICATIONS AND USEPA ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORIES.....	75

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1A. LIST OF USAID APPROVED PESTICIDES FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION	10
TABLE 1B. LIST OF COMPOUNDS THAT ARE STRUCTURALLY RELATED TO DDAC OR ADBAC THAT ARE USAID APPROVED FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION.....	12
TABLE 2. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, FORMULATION AND %AI REQUIREMENTS.....	17
TABLE 3. ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY OF THE APPROVED AIS	25
TABLE 4. KEY ACUTE AND CHRONIC TOXICITIES OF THE APPROVED AIS TO HUMANS	29
TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF APPROVED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	38

1 SUMMARY

In many U.S. Agency of International Development (USAID) funded projects, the vertical-build construction sector is not always considered to be one that needs the use of pesticides, as pesticides are generally associated with agricultural activities. However, the need for the control against termites, fungus, rodents, and other pests that may infest constructed buildings, is apparent in almost every such activity funded by USAID. While it is common to use products such as used motor oil to protect wooden structures from termites or to use rat poison to manage rodent infestations, few implementing partners (IPs) label these actions as falling under the purview of pesticide use. This is especially a concern given the hazardous impacts these products can have on the environment, on the workers who handle these products during construction, and on the general public that uses these buildings and structures once they become operational. The concern grows when considering the residential nature of many USAID-funded construction initiatives, aimed at building and renovating schools and hospitals frequented by vulnerable populations such as children, patients seeking treatment and other sensitive environments.

This Global Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) is therefore aimed at providing USAID IPs with a range of less toxic alternatives coupled with non-chemical pest control options, to safely and effectively address pest management needs for construction activities.

2 INTRODUCTION

This Global Construction PERSUAP supports the procurement and use of pesticide active ingredients (AIs) for termite, fungus, and rodent control in conjunction with the construction of new permanent structures and the structural improvements or renovation/rehabilitation and maintenance of existing structures, as specified by ADS Chapter [201](#) and [303maw](#).²

There is no agricultural nor livestock component to this Global Construction PERSUAP. In addition to AIs that address termite and rodent control through conventional processes such as soil trenching/rodding and spot, crack, and crevice application, wood preservatives are also addressed in this PERSUAP. There are two classes of wood preservatives addressed in this PERSUAP:

1. Wood preservatives that may be procured either in pre-treated wood or applied at the construction site as described in this PERSUAP. Two of the most widely registered and commonly used wood preservatives are in this class and are recommended in this Global Construction PERSUAP, namely: disodium octaborate and disodium octaborate tetrahydrate.³
2. Wood preservatives that must only be procured in pre-treated wood. Two USEPA-registered products are in this class and are recommended in this Global Construction PERSUAP, namely: alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ) and copper azole (often marketed as Tanalith E). ACQ and copper azole are not individual chemicals; rather, they are formulated mixtures of variable but defined composition. The chemical constituents of ACQ and copper azole are described later in this PERSUAP. By necessity, the human and ecological toxicities associated with the constituents of ACQ and copper azole are discussed at the individual chemical level in this PERSUAP; however, the individual constituents of ACQ and copper azole are not approved for individual use. The individual constituents of ACQ and copper azole are approved only if procured in wood that has been pre-treated with ACQ or copper azole (i.e., on-site wood treatment is not permitted). Both ACQ and copper azole are fungicides and insecticides (including termite control).

This document specifies the pesticides that may or may not be used specifically for termite, fungus, and rodent control as well as the safety, training and monitoring measures that must be followed by USAID projects across the globe when using termiticides, fungicides, and rodenticides. By necessity, this document lacks country- or region-specific information such as:

1. Local/national registration status of the approved pesticides;
2. Availability of formulated products for termite, fungus, and rodent control that contain only the AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Proposed formulations of the AIs approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP must be

² USAID ADS Chapters 201 on Construction Risks: <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/201maw.pdf> and 303maw on USAID implementation of construction activities: <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/303maw.pdf>

³ More information on wood preservatives can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/overview-woodpreservative-chemicals>. A more in-depth analysis of wood preservatives may be conducted in future amendments of this PERSUAP.

identified by IPs in the Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP as discussed below;

3. Local/regional environmental information, such as ecological zones, hydrogeology, soil types, annual precipitation, sensitive ecological receptors, etc.; and
4. Detailed plans for new or existing construction, including footprint dimensions, foundation type, locations proposed for termite control, fungus control, or rodent trap deployment.

Local/regional data must be provided by IPs in country- or region-specific SUAPs tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP when a USAID project scope includes termite, fungus, and/or rodent control. This Global Construction PERSUAP contains outlines of required written content for Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP in Annex A and as discussed in the subsequent sections of this document. Note that the term “regionally” is defined broadly to mean that it pertains to a portion of a country, such as a county, or to a single building site or multiple building sites within a country. The rationale for differentiating between “country” and “region” is that AIs may not be uniformly available across an entire country and thus, multiple supplements might be required to cover multiple projects within a particular country. Conversely, if the AIs are uniformly available throughout the country in question a single, country-wide Construction SUAP to this Global Construction PERSUAP may be a feasible approach.

The following Annexes are included in this Global Construction PERSUAP:

[Annex A: Template for \(project-specific\) Construction SUAP](#)

[Annex B: Summary of Best Practices and Integrated Pest Management for Termite, Fungus, and Rodent Control](#)

[Annex C: Solicitation Language](#)

[Annex D: Contract Language](#)

[Annex E: Pesticides Rejected for Use in the Global Construction PERSUAP](#)

3 COUNTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

3.1 COUNTRY OVERVIEW

This section must be addressed in each country- or region-specific SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP. See Annex A for an outline of material that must be included in the project-specific Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

3.2 THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

The primary focus of this Global Construction PERSUAP is the protection of the following:

- humans who mix and/or apply termiticides and fungicides and those who deploy rodenticides only in tamper-resistant, pre-baited traps;
- humans who live, work or may otherwise be in close proximity to areas where termiticides and rodenticides are applied or deployed (including those who may consume drinking water obtained from ground water wells or surface water bodies that may be impacted by applied termiticides and rodenticides, as noted in the following bullet); and
- non-targeted organisms and natural resources, including:
 - honeybee populations;
 - other beneficial insects;
 - bird populations;
 - mammalian populations;
 - aquatic vertebrates (freshwater and marine/estuarine);
 - aquatic invertebrates (freshwater and marine/estuarine);
 - aquatic plants;
 - amphibians; and
 - surface water bodies, shallow ground water and/or ground water underlying permeable soils.

Thus, the goal of this Global Construction PERSUAP is to identify pesticides that will be effective for termite, fungus, and rodent control for construction projects while minimizing adverse effects on humans, non-targeted organisms, and natural resources (e.g., ground water). Many termiticides and some fungicides are classified as Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) for agricultural uses and many rodenticides are of Acute Toxicity Category I according to USEPA documentation. While termite, fungus, and rodent control are not agricultural uses for the purposes of this Global Construction PERSUAP, improper application or deployment of termiticides, fungicides, and rodenticides that are, by their very nature, of high toxicity, could put humans and non-target organisms at risk. This Global Construction PERSUAP includes the following important requirements:

- The approved termiticides may only be mixed and/or applied by certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators⁴ that have been trained in termiticide use and applications may not be performed directly to termite colonies;
- Disodium octaborate and disodium octaborate tetrahydrate may be procured either in pre-treated wood or applied at the construction site as described in this PERSUAP;
- ACQ and copper azole must only be procured in pre-treated wood; and
- For the general public (including any construction workers and residents and/or employees at USAID-funded facilities), the approved rodenticide may only be purchased and deployed in pre-baited, tamper-resistant bait traps, which greatly reduces the potential for exposure. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may purchase the approved rodenticide outside of these traps and bait the traps themselves; however, deployment of the rodenticide must be within tamper-resistant bait traps. Construction workers and the general public may only deploy pre-baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 50 feet of existing structures. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may deploy baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 100 feet of existing structures. Rodenticide products deployed outdoors must be labeled for outdoor use.

These requirements will greatly aid in reducing the risk to humans and ecological receptors associated with the use of pesticides that are either highly toxic to humans and/or other non-target organisms. It is not feasible to train members of the general public in rodenticide deployment; however, limiting use of the approved rodenticide by members of the general public to pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps mitigates the risk to human health and the environment. These types of products can be considered as “household use” products.

⁴ The term “trained, certified professional mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use” implies a high degree of competence; however, not all training and/or certification programs are of equal or necessarily sufficient rigor. Refer to Section 4.11 and the SUAP portion of this Global Construction PERSUAP for the minimum requirements that must be included in training and certification programs. Country- or regional-specific Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP must indicate that these minimum requirements will be met.

4 GLOBAL PESTICIDE EVALUATION REPORT

4.1 USEPA REGISTRATION STATUS OF THE PROPOSED PESTICIDES

USEPA registers pesticides based on AI but assigns either General Use or Restricted Use designations based on product formulation. USEPA has in the past utilized both reregistration and registration review processes for evaluating pesticides. If a pesticide was first registered on or after November 1, 1984,⁵ the process of reregistration does not apply, but the pesticide is subject to registration review. In either case, the processes are similar in that it involves the collection of data to fill possible data gaps and documents use patterns and potential risks associated with the pesticide. Pesticides that are either undergoing reregistration or registration review, are considered to be registered in the United States. Currently, USEPA is transitioning older pesticides from the reregistration process to the registration review process.

Occasionally, registered uses for a pesticide may be cancelled by USEPA; this may result from a request for voluntary cancellation of uses by the manufacturer or as a result of USEPA concerns over the toxicity of a pesticide. If a pesticide AI is not currently registered by USEPA for termite, fungus, or rodent control then approval for use of the pesticide will not be requested in this PERSUAP. In addition to USEPA approved-pesticides, EU-approved pesticides may also be considered if the former are not locally available or registered for use by host country pesticide regulatory authorities.

The registration status of each of the pesticides being advanced for approval in this Global Construction PERSUAP is presented in Table 1 in Section 4.2. Additional supporting information, including acute toxicity classifications from the World Health Organization (WHO) and USEPA, along with additional pesticide-specific information, is also included. All pesticides being advanced for approval in this Global Construction PERSUAP are currently registered by USEPA. Documentation of host country registration at the formulated product level is to be included in country- or regional-specific Construction SUAPs tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP as described in Section 3.10.

4.2 BASIS FOR SELECTION OF THE PESTICIDES

Table 1 summarizes the termiticides and rodenticides that are being advanced for approval in this Global Construction PERSUAP along with their USEPA Registration status, WHO and USEPA Acute Toxicity Classification/Category (for the technical grade (>90%) product; formulated products are typically of lesser acute toxicity), RUP designation, and notes on use limitations. See Annex E for more information on the acute toxicity criteria used by WHO and USEPA. Several AIs were considered for approval but were rejected for a variety of reasons. Discussion and rationale for their rejection is presented in Annex E. These rejected AIs are not discussed in the main body of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

Although some of the approved AIs may be Acute Toxicity Category I as technical grade products, termiticides, fungicides, and rodenticides are often of low percent composition, which reduces the acute toxicity of the formulated product. Limitations on how the approved

⁵ <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation/reregistration-and-other-review-programs-predating-pesticide-registration>

termiticides, fungicides, and rodenticides may be applied or deployed (see discussion in paragraph immediately above) will mitigate risks associated with these acutely toxic AIs.

Typically, RUPs and Acute Toxicity Category I pesticides are not approved in PERSUAPs. A few of the AIs approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP may have RUP formulations when used for the uses described in this PERSUAP (i.e., certain formulations containing bifenthrin, cypermethrin, fipronil, and diphacinone). However, the termiticides approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP may only be mixed and/or applied by certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use. Disodium octaborate and disodium octaborate tetrahydrate may be procured either in pre-treated wood or applied at the construction site as described in this PERSUAP, while ACQ and copper azole must only be procured in pre-treated wood.

For construction workers and the general public, the approved rodenticide may only be purchased and deployed in pre-baited, tamper-resistant bait traps, which greatly reduces the potential for exposure. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may purchase the approved rodenticide outside of these traps and bait the traps themselves; however, deployment of the rodenticide must be within tamper-resistant bait traps. Construction workers and the general public may only deploy pre-baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 50 feet of existing structures. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may deploy baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 100 feet of existing structures. Rodenticide products deployed outdoors must be labeled for outdoor use.

Only products containing the AIs in Table 1 may be used for termite, fungus, and rodent control as part of USAID construction and maintenance projects. The AIs in Table 1 are generally widely available, of reasonable cost, effective for termite, fungus, or rodent control (acetamiprid must be formulated with bifenthrin for sufficient efficacy). A discussion of the relative risk of these AIs to humans, non-target ecological receptors, and natural resources (e.g., ground water and surface water) is included in Section 3.5. This discussion can inform choice of lesser-risk AIs if options are available.

The pesticides that are included in Table 1 are, for the most part, single chemicals that might be procured in various formulations. However, two entries, ACQ and copper azole bear specific discussion to clarify their composition and approval in this PERSUAP. As discussed above, ACQ and copper azole are mixtures of variable but defined composition. The issue with these two products is that the global variability in the composition of these products presents the risk of procuring and using any number of ACQ and/or copper azole products that do not contain AIs that are registered by USEPA.

To avoid use of ACQ and copper azole products that contain AIs that are not registered by USEPA, the most commonly found AIs in USEPA-registered products are specified for approval in this PERSUAP. The compositional chemistry for ACQ and copper azole is described below.

ACQ: Note that while some of the chemicals that are added to the formulations are USEPA-registered AIs (e.g., cupric oxide (CuO)), these react with other formulation constituents *in situ* to form the AIs of interest. In addition, not all formulations of ACQ contain all of the constituents

listed below. For ACQ, the key ingredients are copper ethanolamine complex and an alkylated quaternary ammonium compound:

- Copper. Typically as CuO;
- Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC; a member of USEPA's Group I Quat Cluster) or:
 - 1) a structurally related didecyl dimethyl ammonium compound that differs from DDAC only in terms of the anionic (in this case, the "non active") portion of the chemical. Two such chemicals are didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate and didecyl dimethyl ammonium bicarbonate (collectively known as DDACB). USEPA indicated in the Federal Register (77 FR 163, page 50613; August 22, 2012⁶), with respect to DDACB, that "EPA's risk assessment for the Group I Cluster is based on an assessment of the cumulative exposure to all aliphatic alkyl quaternary compounds. The individual exposure scenarios in the DDAC assessments (as well as the aggregate assessment in the Aliphatic Alkyl Quaternary (DDAC) Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)) were developed by assuming that a DDAC compound was used on 100% of the surfaces authorized on the label that could result in human exposure and summing the percent active ingredients on the labels for all of the aliphatic alkyl quaternary compounds when used in combination. Thus, because the risk assessment for DDAC accounts for exposures to all of the aliphatic alkyl quaternary compounds, there is no need for a separate cumulative risk assessment for those compounds."

Essentially, USEPA is concluding that the risks associated with DDACB have been addressed by their evaluation of DDAC and the two chemicals that comprise DDACB can be considered to be part of the Group I Quat Cluster; or

- 2) an alkyl methyl benzyl ammonium compound, of which a specific alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (ADBAC) serves as a toxicological model for USEPA's risk assessment and represents the entire Group II QUAT Cluster (which comprises 24 compounds in total). The toxicological model compound has alkyl chains of C₁₂ (40%), C₁₄ (50%), and, C₁₆ (10%). The majority of the ADBAC-related compounds contain a quaternary nitrogen bonded to four alkyl groups: 1) a benzyl group (always); 2) one or two methyl- groups; and 3) one or two (depending on the number of methyl- groups) alkyl- groups, generally of C₈-C₁₈, with C₁₂-C₁₆ predominating. A small number of ADBAC-related compounds have slightly different structural features, either in the active portion of the molecule or in the anionic portion of the molecule (see the footer to Table 1); and

- 2-aminoethanol.

The possible resultant AIs in ACQ include:

- **Copper ethanolamine complex**; this AI is registered by USEPA for antimicrobial

⁶ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-08-22/pdf/2012-20663.pdf>

(including anti-fungal) use⁷; and

- A **DDAC/related odecyl dimethyl ammonium compound (i.e., DDACB)** or an **ADBAC/related alkyl methyl benzyl ammonium compound**. These compounds are registered by USEPA for antimicrobial (including anti-fungal) use.⁸

A search of USEPA's Pesticide Product and Label System (PPLS) website shows a limited number of ACQ products that are named as such (since ACQ is not a specific AI, the PPLS search is limited to products that contain ACQ in the product name; other ACQ-containing products are likely available under other, unknown names). One product contains only copper ethanolamine complex as the single AI, while the other product contains alkyl (C₁₂-C₁₈) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride⁹.

Copper azole: Many of the caveats noted above for ACQ also apply to copper azole. For copper azole, the key ingredients are copper ethanolamine complex or copper ammonium carbonate complex and either tebuconazole or propiconazole (occasionally both are present) and, in some formulations, boric acid:

- Copper, typically as CuO or basic copper carbonate;
- 2-aminoethanol or ammonia
- Tebuconazole;
- Propiconazole;
- Boric acid.

The five possible resultant AIs in copper azole include:

- **Copper ethanolamine complex** or **copper ammonium carbonate complex**; these AIs are registered by USEPA for antimicrobial (including anti-fungal) use⁵. Copper ethanolamine complex results from the use of 2-aminoethanol and copper ammonium carbonate complex results from the use of ammonia;
- **Tebuconazole** and/or **propiconazole** (some formulations contain one or the other and some both, but at least one must be present for the formulation to be considered "copper azole"). Both are evaluated in this PERSUAP; and
- **Boric acid** (present in some formulations but not all). Boric acid is evaluated in this PERSUAP but is not a required AI. See, for example, the USEPA-approved label for Wolman® NB.¹⁰

⁷ USEPA. 2010. Coppers Summary Document, Registration Review: Initial Docket, September 2010. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0212-0011>

⁸ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Aliphatic Alkyl Quaternaries (DDAC), Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/ddac_red.pdf

USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC). Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/adbac_red.pdf

⁹ USEPA. 2011. Product label for ACQ-C2. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/083997-00004-20140527.pdf

USEPA. 2011. Product label for ACQ 2102. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/083997-00005-20110801.pdf

¹⁰ USEPA. 2012. Product label for Wolman® NB. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/075506-00005-20120330.pdf

Some of the technical grade (i.e., >90% pure) AIs in ACQ and copper azole are USEPA Acute Toxicity Category I, generally for eye and skin damage. However, by limiting the procurement and use of ACQ and copper azole products to pre-treated wood only, the acute toxicities are greatly reduced, since the content of ACQ or copper azole in the treated wood is typically about ~1%.¹¹ The referenced Arch Wood Protection Safety Data Sheet for ACQ treated wood indicates that their treated wood contains predominantly (60-100%) wood and wood dust, and 0.1-1% each of copper ethanolamine complex, *N,N*-dialkyl-*N,N*-dimethylammonium carbonate and *N,N*-dialkyl-*N,N*-dimethylammonium bicarbonate. While the ammonium compounds are named somewhat ambiguously, the Chemical Abstract Services Registry Numbers used to identify the compounds (148788-55-0 and 148812-65-1) specifically identify 10odecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate and 10odecyl dimethyl ammonium bicarbonate, respectively.

The Arch Wood Protection Safety Data Sheet for copper azole (Tanalith E) treated wood indicates that their treated wood contains predominantly (>98%) wood and wood dust, and <1% copper, <0.1% tebuconazole, <0.5% boric acid, and <4% ethanolamine (2-aminoethanol). Ethanolamine is likely added in slight excess to ensure that all the available copper is converted to copper ethanolamine complex. Ethanolamine is not a pesticide AI and is used in other applications, such as in topical formulations and as a pharmaceutical adjuvant. It is a skin irritant.¹²

TABLE 1A. LIST OF USAID APPROVED PESTICIDES FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/ FORMULATION	ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORY ¹³	RUP? ¹⁴	APPROVED PESTICIDE?/LIMITATIONS
Termiticides			
Acetamiprid	WHO: Not listed EPA: II	No	Yes; but only in products that are co-formulations with bifenthrin
Bifenthrin	WHO: II EPA: II	Some RUPs	Yes
Cypermethrin	WHO: II EPA: II	All agricultural formulations; some termiticides	Yes

¹¹ e.g., Arch Wood Protection. 2016. Safety Data Sheet, ACQ Protect Treated Wood, supplied from Riverbank, CA. Available on the Internet at: http://www.thunderboltwoodtreating.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/ACQ_SDS.pdf; and

Arch Wood Protection. 2007. Material Safety Information, Copper Azole Treated Wood Products. Available on the Internet at: https://www.goldenstatelumber.com/sites/default/files/2016-04/MSDS%20Tanalith%20E%20%28Copper%20Azole%29_0.pdf

¹² Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB). 2015. Profile for 2-aminoethanol. Last revised October 19, 2015. Available for chemical name or CASRN search on the Internet at: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

¹³ Classifications and categories are for Technical Grade pesticide. Formulated products are often of lesser acute toxicity. WHO assigns a single classification (The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009. World Health organization, 2010. Available on the Internet at:

http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard_2009.pdf). EPA has several toxicity categories for various routes of exposure. Only the most stringent EPA category is given here. EPA categories come from REDs, Pesticide Summaries, Facts Sheets, and Registration Review Documentation.

¹⁴ Restricted Use Pesticide status obtained from USEPA documentation (e.g., REDs, Summary documents, etc. and the January 19, 2016 RUP Report: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/rupreport-sec3-update-jan2016.pdf>) where available. Other sources include:

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. No date. Federally Restricted and State-Limited Use Pesticides. Available on the Internet at: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/agricult/pdf/frup.pdf>

TABLE 1A. LIST OF USAID APPROVED PESTICIDES FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/ FORMULATION	ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORY ¹³	RUP? ¹⁴	APPROVED PESTICIDE?/LIMITATIONS
Deltamethrin	WHO: II EPA: II	Emulsifiable concentrate is RUP on cotton only	Yes
Fipronil	WHO: II EPA: II	Some RUPs	Yes; but not adjacent to flowering vegetation or when honeybees are foraging
Imidacloprid	WHO: II EPA: "moderate" is most stringent	No	Yes; but not adjacent to flowering vegetation or when honeybees are foraging
Permethrin	WHO: II EPA: III	Not RUP for termite control	Yes
Wood Preservatives (termiticides and fungicides)			
Disodium octaborate*; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate	WHO: III EPA: III	No	Yes; but limited to products named as disodium octaborate; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate; boron sodium oxide; or boron sodium oxide, tetrahydrate. <u>Do not use</u> anhydrous borax (sodium borate) or any other borates.
Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ) Als: Copper ethanolamine complex +: DDAC ¹⁵ /related ¹⁶ ** or: ADBAC ¹⁷ /related**	WHO/EPA: Not Established / Not Established WHO/EPA: Not Established / I WHO/EPA: Not Established / I	No No	Yes; but only in ACQ products used to pre-treat wood. Only use of pre-treated wood is allowed; these Als are not approved for individual use.
Copper Azole Als: Copper ethanolamine complex or Copper ammonium carbonate complex +:	WHO/EPA: Not Established / Not Established Not Established / Not Established	No No	

University of Florida (U.S.) IFAS Extension. 2009. Restricted Use Pesticides, available on the Internet at:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pi073>

University of Nebraska. 2003. Federally Registered Restricted Use Pesticides (U.S.), available on the Internet at:

<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/aginfo/pesticid/pdf/ec2500.pdf>

¹⁵ didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride

¹⁶ didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate and didecyl dimethyl ammonium bicarbonate

¹⁷ alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride

TABLE 1A. LIST OF USAID APPROVED PESTICIDES FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/ FORMULATION	ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORY ¹³	RUP? ¹⁴	APPROVED PESTICIDE?/LIMITATIONS
Tebuconazole +/-or:	II / II	No	
Propiconazole; may also contain:	II / III	No	
Boric acid	II / III	No	
Rodenticide			
Diphacinone	WHO: Ia EPA: I	Some RUPs	Yes; but only in tamper-resistant pre-baited traps and within 50 feet (general public) or 100 feet (trained, certified professionals) of existing structures. Only products labeled for outdoor use may be deployed outdoors. <u>Do not use</u> diphacinone sodium salt as this is not formulated for bait traps.

* Also known as boron sodium oxide

** Refer to Table 1B for compounds that are structurally related to DDAC or ADBAC and are also approved AIs.

Table 2B. LIST OF COMPOUNDS THAT ARE STRUCTURALLY RELATED TO DDAC OR ADBAC THAT ARE USAID APPROVED FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION

Compound	CASRN ¹⁸	Alkyl Chains
Compounds Related to DDAC		
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate	148788-55-0	C ₁ (50%) C ₁₀ (50%)
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium bicarbonate	CASRN not known/unassigned	C ₁ (50%) C ₁₀ (50%)
Compounds Related to ADBAC		
alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (ADBAC)	53516-76-0	C ₁₂ (5%) C ₁₄ (60%) C ₁₆ (30%) C ₁₈ (5%)
ADBAC	68424-85-1	C ₁₂ (40%) C ₁₄ (50%) C ₁₆ (10%)
ADBAC	68424-85-1	C ₁₂ (25%) C ₁₄ (60%) C ₁₆ (15%)
ADBAC	68424-85-1	C ₁₂ (14%) C ₁₄ (58%) C ₁₆ (28%)
ADBAC	68424-85-1	C ₁₂ (65%) C ₁₄ (25%) C ₁₆ (10%)
ADBAC	68424-85-1	C ₁₂ (3%) C ₁₄ (95%) C ₁₆ (2%)
ADBAC	68424-85-1	C ₁₂ (5%) C ₁₄ (90%) C ₁₆ (5%)
ADBAC	8001-54-5	C ₁₂ (50%) C ₁₄ (30%) C ₁₆ (17%) C ₁₈ (3%)
ADBAC	139-08-2	C ₁₂ (1%) C ₁₄ (98%) C ₁₆ (1%)
ADBAC	61789-71-7	C ₈₋₁₀ (2.5%) C ₁₄ (61%) C ₁₆ (23%) C ₁₈ (2.5%)

¹⁸ Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

ADBAC	68391-01-5	C ₁₂ (67%) C ₁₄ (25%) C ₁₆ (7%) C ₁₈ (1%)
ADBAC	68391-01-5	C ₁₂ (61%) C ₁₄ (23%) C ₁₆ (11%) C ₁₈ (5%)
ADBAC	85409-22-9	C ₁₂ (70%) C ₁₄ (30%)
ADBAC	63449-41-2	C ₈ – Not specified C ₁₀ – Not specified C ₁₂ (67%) C ₁₄ (25%) C ₁₆ (7%) C ₁₈ – Not specified
Dialkyl Methyl BAC	73049-75-9	C ₁₂ (5%) C ₁₄ (60%) C ₁₆ (30%) C ₁₈ (5%)
Alkyl Dimethyl Ethylbenzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADEBAC)	85409-23-0	C ₁₂ (68%) C ₁₄ (32%)
ADEBAC	8045-21-4	C ₁₂ (50%) C ₁₄ (30%) C ₁₆ (17%) C ₁₈ (3%)
ADBA Saccharinate	68989-01-5	C ₁₂ (40%) C ₁₄ (50%) C ₁₆ (10%)
n-Alkyl Dimethyl 1-Naphthylmethyl Ammonium Chloride	53516-75-9	C ₁₂ (98%) C ₁₄ (2%)
Dodecyl Benzyl Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride	1330-85-4	N/A
n-Alkyl Dimethyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride	CASRN not known/unassigned	C ₁₂ (68%) C ₁₄ (32%)
Diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride [Benzethonium Chloride]	121-54-0	N/A
Methyl Dodecyl Benzyl Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride – 80% Methyl Dodecyl Xylene bis Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride – 20%	1399-80-0	N/A
Diisobutyl Cresoxyethoxyethyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride Monohydrate	25155-18-4	N/A

See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP, tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.3 EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROPOSED PESTICIDE USES ARE, OR COULD BE, PART OF AN IPM PROGRAM

Pesticidal measures are typically required for termite and/or rodent control; however, good practices can help to reduce the likelihood of termite or rodent infestation. The USAID approach to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) will be supplemented by the protective measures that are detailed for each pesticide in the SUAP section of this Global Construction PERSUAP. The USAID Project approach to IPM is attached as Annex B. USAID's approach to IPM stresses non-pesticidal measures in their IPM approach in cases where the more toxic pesticides, such as termiticides and rodenticides, represent the only chemical option.

Some good practices that may discourage termites include:¹⁹

- Use concrete for foundations where feasible;

¹⁹ <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/termites-how-identify-and-control-them>

- Minimize the amount of wood that contacts the soil surface and/or seal the wood or cover with metal barrier
- Keep soil around foundation dry through proper drainage and grading practices;
- Repair openings in the structure that allow termites access using cement, caulk or grout;
- Do not plant trees and plants in such close proximity to the structure such that they grow against wooden features of the structure, and/or prune vegetation to avoid contact with the structure; and
- If wood is to be stored on-site, store it remotely from on-site structures; however, this may encourage rodent infestation.

Some good practices that may discourage rodents include:²⁰

- Clear rubbish and garbage from areas adjacent to buildings;
- Store food, seeds, garbage, and other refuse in covered containers;
- Clean up livestock and pet droppings daily; and
- Properly dispose of old wood and garbage on a regular basis.
- Regularly inspect the premises (inside and outside perimeter) for rodent droppings and use mechanical and sticky (non-chemical) traps where infestation is possible.

There is no IPM approach to avoid fungal growth, as mold and fungal growth can occur on both new and used/soiled materials or on materials exposed to high levels of humidity.²¹ The main control for fungus control is the use of new, professionally pre-treated wood for vertical construction.

See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP, tying off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.4 PROPOSED METHOD OR METHODS OF APPLICATION, INCLUDING THE AVAILABILITY OF APPLICATION AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Due to the relatively high toxicity of most termiticides, only certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use (including wood treatment) may handle, mix, and apply termiticides. For construction workers and the general public, the approved rodenticide may only be purchased and deployed in pre-baited, tamper-resistant bait traps, which greatly reduces the potential for exposure; thus, only baseline Personal Protective Equipment (PPE; baseline consists of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks) is required for construction workers and the general public. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may purchase the approved rodenticide outside of these traps and bait the traps themselves; however, deployment of the rodenticide must be within tamper-resistant bait traps. It is required that trained, certified professional pesticide applicators will have access to and will always use appropriate PPE as specified in this PERSUAP.

²⁰ http://www.humanesociety.org/animals/rats/tips/solving_problems_rats.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/

²¹ USEPA. 2006. Research and Development of Risk Management Alternatives for Controlling Mold. EPA-600/R-06-011. Available on the Internet at: <https://cfpub.epa.gov>.

Additional items of PPE that are needed when using the various termiticides include heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant aprons, eye protection, and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)/National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) equivalent respirators. The AIs for which these various additional items of PPE are required are discussed in Table 2 in Section 4.4 and summarized in the SUAP portion as well as Annex B of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.4.1 TERMITICIDE APPLICATION

For termiticides to be effective as a soil barrier, they must be well-distributed in soil. The ability to effect proper distribution in soil is highly dependent upon soil type. Coarse-grained soils such as sands and gravels readily allow for proper distribution; however, they are also susceptible to forming void spaces, especially if the coarse-grained content is high and/or if cobbles (diameter ~80-120 millimeters; ~3-5 inches) are present. Void spaces must be avoided to prevent pathways for termites to migrate without contacting the termiticide. Finer-grained soils such as loams, silts, and clays tend to aggregate more tightly than do coarse-grained soils. As a result, care must be taken to ensure that termiticides are properly distributed in fine-grained soils. In cases of extreme drought, soil may crack and form preferential pathways. Termiticides must not be applied under these conditions to avoid transport of termiticides away from the treatment area. This could result in impacts to potable water wells, surface water bodies and will not result in effective termite control due to the large void spaces in soil. Arid, cracked soils must be rehydrated and compacted to remove preferential pathways prior to termiticide application (note that this is also good engineering practice to ensure a stable foundation for the structure).

This Global Construction PERSUAP allows the following types of termiticide application. Those AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP are listed for each type of application; however, the products that are used must have labeled uses that correspond to these types of application (**e.g., products that are registered for agricultural uses only must not be used**). Application of termiticides is limited to soil at new construction sites, existing foundations/footings and immediately adjacent soil, wood treatment and spot/crack/crevices in existing structures. No application of termiticides directly to termite colonies is allowed and subsequent or annual re-treatment of soil is not allowed unless infestation is documented.

- Soil trenching and drenching for new construction – this process involves digging a narrow, shallow trench along the perimeter of where the new foundation is to be constructed. The trench is then filled with termiticide solution and the solution is allowed to percolate into the native soil. The excavated soil from the trench should also be carefully mixed with termiticide solution and then backfilled into the trench.

Allowed AIs: acetamiprid with bifenthrin; bifenthrin; cypermethrin; fipronil (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation or if bees are foraging); imidacloprid (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation or if bees are foraging); and permethrin products that are registered and labeled for soil amendments as part of termite control.

- Soil trenching and rodding for new construction – this process is similar to trenching and drenching; however, the termiticide is applied to the unexcavated soil by driving a rod several inches into the soil and the termiticide is introduced via gravity through the rod.

Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin; bifenthrin; cypermethrin; fipronil (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation or if bees are foraging); imidacloprid (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation or if bees are foraging); and permethrin** products that are registered and labeled for soil amendments as part of termite control.

- Spot, crack, and crevice (indoor or outdoor – use only products specifically labeled for the intended indoor or outdoor application) treatments for existing structures – this process serves as long-term prevention of reinfestation. Certain products are registered for indoor use while others are registered for outdoor use. Some may be registered for both. No indoor broadcast spraying is allowed (household low-pressure spraying of spots, cracks, and crevices with deltamethrin ready-to-use spray formulations is allowed in this Global Construction PERSUAP) and products must only be used on building structural elements such as foundations, wall voids, joists, etc. Do not apply to carpeting, drapery or other porous fabrics or in food preparation or storage areas. Treatment of impervious surfaces exterior to structures, such as concrete or asphalt walls and walkways is not to be performed.

Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin (outdoor use only); bifenthrin; deltamethrin; permethrin (outdoor use only)** products that are registered and labeled for household spot, crack, and crevice use as part of termite control

- Soil trenching and rodding for existing structures – this process is conducted as described above for “soil trenching and drenching for new construction” but is used to protect existing structures at sites that were not treated for termite control or structures where infestation is observed and documented. The trench must not be dug to a depth below existing footings. Due to the potential for sub-surface migration to potable wells or surface water bodies, sub-slab injection is not allowed for existing structures; only passive introduction of the termiticide via rodding may be performed.

Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin; bifenthrin; cypermethrin; fipronil (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation or if bees are foraging); imidacloprid (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); and permethrin** products that are registered and labeled for soil amendments as part of termite control.

Termiticides must not be applied to soil that is frozen or already completely saturated with water. Do not apply termiticides if runoff is likely. No indoor or outdoor fogging or fogging/misting is allowed. The only AIs for that may be applied via spraying are disodium octaborate (boron sodium oxide) or disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate) for wood treatment.

Note that not all termiticide AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP may be used for all of the uses listed above. Use only products that are labeled for termite control. The termiticide AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP also have agricultural uses. Products containing the termiticide AIs must be specifically labeled for termite control and they must be registered for this use in the host country.

4.4.2 TERMITE AND FUNGUS CONTROL – WOOD TREATMENT OR PROCUREMENT OF PRE-TREATED WOOD

- Submersion, brushing, or low-pressure spraying of wood to be used in construction with and only with disodium octaborate (boron sodium oxide) or disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate) – this process involves the on-site pretreatment of wood that will be used for construction. Regional wood may also be procured in a professionally pre-treated state.

Allowed AIs: **disodium octaborate (boron sodium oxide)** and **disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate)** products that are registered and labeled for wood treatment as part of termite and/or fungus control.

- Procurement of wood that has professionally pre-treated with ACQ or copper azole.
 - Obtain written approval from the appropriate local/national jurisdiction, such as the Department of Natural Resources or Forestry Department, to do so. Also obtain an export permit and a phytosanitary certification that states that, if the wood is not indigenous to the region in which it is being used, local biodiversity will not be adversely affected.

Allowed AIs: the wood must have been treated with the following:

- ACQ: **copper ethanolamine complex, DDAC/DDACB or ADBAC/related aliphatic compounds.**
- Copper azole: **copper ethanolamine complex, copper ammonium carbonate complex, tebuconazole, propiconazole, and/or boric acid.**

4.4.3 RODENTICIDE DEPLOYMENT

For construction workers and the general public, the approved rodenticide may only be purchased and deployed in pre-baited, tamper-resistant bait traps, which greatly reduces the potential for exposure. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may purchase the approved rodenticide outside of these traps and bait the traps themselves; however, deployment of the rodenticide must be within tamper-resistant bait traps. Construction workers and the general public may only deploy pre-baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 50 feet of existing structures. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may deploy baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 100 feet of existing structures. Rodenticide products deployed outdoors must be labeled for outdoor use.

Procedures for pesticide application and safe use (for human health and natural resources/ecological receptors) are also presented in the PDSs and on pesticide labels. These procedures must also be included in the USAID training program, as detailed in Section 4.11 and the SUAP portion of this PERSUAP.

TABLE 3. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, FORMULATION AND %AI REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS	NOTES
Termiticides				

TABLE 3. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, FORMULATION AND %AI REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS	NOTES
Acetamiprid [+ Bifenthrin]	Microemulsion and water-soluble packet; both AIs at similar concentrations; total of both not to exceed 50%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding	Acetamiprid must be co-formulated with bifenthrin and labeled for termite control
Bifenthrin	Emulsifiable concentrate, flowable liquid, microencapsulation and microemulsion; not to exceed 25%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding	Must be labeled for termite control
Cypermethrin	Emulsifiable concentrate, termiticide concentrate and ready-to-use; not to exceed 26%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves, boots, apron Eye protection Respiratory protection if in unventilated space	Must be labeled for termite control
Deltamethrin	Ready-to-use spray and dust; not to exceed 0.05%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	None	Only household products for spot, crack, crevice termite control may be used
Fipronil	Soluble concentrate; not to exceed 10%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding	Must be labeled for termite control
Imidacloprid	Water-dispersible granules and flowable liquid;	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves	Must be labeled for termite control

TABLE 3. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, FORMULATION AND %AI REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS	NOTES
	not to exceed 70%		Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding	
Permethrin	Flowable liquid; not to exceed 40%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding	Must be labeled for termite control
Wood Preservatives (termiticides and fungicides)				
Disodium octaborate; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate	Powder and granular; typically 95-100%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	<u>If treating wood:</u> Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection Eye protection <u>If using pre-treated wood:</u> Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves	Must be labeled for wood treatment for termite control
Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ) Als: Copper ethanolamine complex +: DDAC or DDACB or: ADBAC/related	In professionally pre-treated wood only; typically <1% of each AI	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and boots plus socks	<u>When using pre-treated wood:</u> Safety glasses with side shields or goggles Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Apron/coveralls Supplied-air respirator may be required if generated wood dust is substantial	Use pre-treated wood only
Copper Azole Als: Copper ethanolamine complex or Copper ammonium carbonate complex +: Tebuconazole +/-: Propiconazole; may also contain: Boric acid	In professionally pre-treated wood only; typically <1% of each AI	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	<u>When using pre-treated wood:</u> Safety glasses with side shields or goggles Leather or cloth gloves Dust masks if wood dust is substantial	Use pre-treated wood only

TABLE 3. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, FORMULATION AND %AI REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS	NOTES
Rodenticide				
Diphacinone	<p><u>Trained, certified professional applicators:</u> blocks and pellets to be applied in tamper-resistant traps within 100 feet of existing structures; not to exceed 0.005%</p> <p><u>General public:</u> blocks in pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps within 50 feet of existing structures; not to exceed 0.005%</p>	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	None	Only trained, certified professional applicators may bait traps; all others must procure and use only pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps. Only products labeled for outdoor use may be deployed outdoors. ¹

¹ Bait material must be pre-mixed (no mixing is allowed) and contained in pre-baited traps (unless a trained, certified professional adds the bait to the tamper-resistant traps). Waterproof gloves must be worn in retrieval of carcasses (for disposal per packaging and local and national regulations)

The availability of PPE is critical, but PPE is only effective if those who use pesticides are properly trained in their use and the reasons for their use. It is necessary to refer to the Safety Data Sheets for each specific pesticide for proper PPE, including the correct type of respirator to use. Typical obstacles to the proper use of application and safety equipment include:

- Potentially low literacy rate in the host country. Pesticide labeling is the cornerstone of USEPA’s pesticide registration process and labels are of little use to those who cannot read (other than the symbols that may be present on the labels). This is where the use of trained, certified professional pesticide applicators for termite control exhibits a primary benefit;
- Hot climates make use of bulky PPE uncomfortable and inconvenient, even when it is available;
- Supply lines may not be well-established in the host country;
- Poor storage practices;

- Poor cleanup and disposal practices; and
- A lack of understanding that pesticide toxicity to humans may be very different than the toxicity of a pesticide to non-target organisms.

All of these topics apply primarily to certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide and/or rodenticide use (since the use of household rodenticide products in pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps by the general public is beyond the scope of training). These topics must be addressed in the training and certification program specific to the country or region in question as further detailed in Section 4.11 and in the SUAP portion of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.5 ANY ACUTE AND LONG-TERM TOXICOLOGICAL HAZARDS, EITHER HUMAN OR ENVIRONMENTAL, ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED USE, AND MEASURES AVAILABLE TO MINIMIZE SUCH HAZARDS

Acute and chronic risks to humans and ecological receptors, as well as procedures to minimize these hazards (including use of PPE and proper pesticide storage practices) are detailed in Section 4.4, later in this section, and in Section 5. These topics must be included in any training and certification programs for projects that are conducted under this Global Construction PERSUAP.

In addition to the use of pesticide formulation-specific PPE detailed in Table 2, some general hygienic procedures, applicable to all pesticide-use scenarios, are presented here. The following general hygienic procedures for worker safety from USEPA's Reregistration Decision (RED) document for permethrin²² can be generally applied for all pesticide application scenarios. However, the label of the pesticide may specify details that differ from these general measures or additional measures (particularly for worker protection) and must be consulted.

4.5.1 GENERAL HYGENIC PROCEDURES

- *Application Restrictions: Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application;*
- *User Safety Requirements: Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched (except as required by directions for use) or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them; and*
- *User Safety Recommendations: Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.*

²² USEPA. 2009. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Permethrin. EPA 738-R-09-306. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-109701_11-May-09.pdf

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

4.5.2 USEPA'S APPROACHES TO CARCINOGENICITY

USEPA has established several classification schemes for carcinogenicity²³ since 1986. Since toxicological data for many pesticides have been published over the course of many years, there is no single carcinogenicity classification scheme that can be used to describe all of the pesticides in this PERSUAP.

USEPA's current classification scheme consists of the following five elements:

- ***Carcinogenic to humans;***
- ***Likely to be carcinogenic to humans;***
- Suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential;
- Inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential; and
- Not likely to be carcinogenic to humans

In 1999, USEPA established a draft classification scheme that closely-resembles the current (2005) scheme:

- ***Carcinogenic to humans;***
- ***Likely to be carcinogenic to humans;***
- Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential;
- Data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential; and
- Not likely to be carcinogenic to humans

In 1996, USEPA proposed an update to the 1986 scheme:

- ***Known/likely;***
- Cannot be determined; and
- Not likely

²³ USEPA. 2011. Evaluating Pesticides for Carcinogenic Potential; website. Last updated March 14, 2017; accessed June 7, 2017. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/evaluating-pesticides-carcinogenic-potential>.

USEPA's initial carcinogenicity classification scheme (1986) consisted of five primary classifications:

- **Group A – Human carcinogen;**
- **Group B1 and B2 – Probable human carcinogen**
 - **Group B1 – limited evidence of carcinogenicity from epidemiologic studies**
 - **Group B2 – sufficient evidence from animal studies, but inadequate evidence or no data from epidemiologic studies**
- Group C – Possible human carcinogen;
- Group D – Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity; and
- Group E – Evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans

Of the AIs being advanced for approval in this PERSUAP, only permethrin is classified in one of the classifications of greatest concern that appear above in ***bold italics***. Permethrin has been classified by USEPA as “likely to be carcinogenic to humans” by the oral route of exposure. Permethrin is an effective termiticide and the limitation imposed by this Global Construction PERSUAP that the termiticides be used only by certified professional mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use mitigates this risk to sufficient levels, **provided that each country- or regional-specific Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP documents that the components of the country- or regional-specific certification and training programs meet the minimum requirements of Section 4.11 and the SUAP section of this Global Construction PERSUAP.**

The USEPA classifications for each AI approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP are:

- Acetamiprid – Not likely to be carcinogenic to humans²⁴
- ACQ
 - ADBAC/related compounds – Not carcinogenic²⁵
 - Copper ethanolamine complex – No evidence of carcinogenicity for copper compounds²⁶
 - DDAC/DDACB – Not likely to be a human carcinogen²⁷
- Bifenthrin – Possible human carcinogen²⁸
- Copper azole

²⁴ Federal Register. 2015. 80 FR 68772. November 6, 2015. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/11/06/2015-28356/acetamiprid-pesticide-tolerances>.

²⁵ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC). Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/adbac_red.pdf

²⁶ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Coppers. Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/copper_red.pdf

²⁷ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Aliphatic Alkyl Quaternaries (DDAC), Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/ddac_red.pdf

²⁸ USEPA. 2010. Bifenthrin Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket June 2010. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0384-0003>

- Boric acid – Group E, evidence of noncarcinogenicity²⁹
- Copper ammonium carbonate complex – No evidence of carcinogenicity for copper compounds¹⁸
- Copper ethanalamine complex – No evidence of carcinogenicity for copper compounds (referenced above)
- Propiconazole – Group C, possible human carcinogen³⁰
- Tebuconazole – Group C, possible human carcinogen³¹
- Cypermethrin – Group C, possible human carcinogen³²
- Deltamethrin – Not likely to be carcinogenic to humans³³
- Diphacinone – Not established by USEPA due to lack of food-related use³⁴
- Disodium octaborate – Group E, no evidence of non-carcinogenicity to humans (see boric acid above)
- Fipronil – Group C, possible human carcinogen³⁵
- Imidacloprid – Group E, no evidence of non-carcinogenicity to humans³⁶
- Permethrin – Likely to be carcinogenic to humans³⁷

If, during the evolution of the USAID-funded project, less toxic yet at least as effective alternatives among these approved AIs are identified, these alternatives should be prioritized for use instead of permethrin.

4.5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL FATE, ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY AND ACUTE/CHRONIC TOXICITY TO HUMANS

To reduce the likelihood of termiticides leaching from soil and impacting ground water (which may lead to contamination of potable water wells and/or surface water bodies), if there is concern based on the presence of a shallow water table, choose a termiticide that is not likely to be mobile or stable enough to impact ground water based on the information in Table 3. The qualitative assessment of mobility and persistence of the AIs summarized in Table 3 has, in

²⁹ USEPA. 1994. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Boric Acid and its Sodium Salts. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-011001_16-Feb-94.pdf

³⁰ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Propiconazole. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-122101_18-Jul-06.pdf

³¹ USEPA. 1996. Tebuconazole (Elite 45 DF), Registration for use on Cherry, Peach and Nectarine and Tolerance Petition for Residues in or on Cherry and Peach. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/cleared_reviews/csr_PC-128997_29-Mar-96_064.pdf

³² USEPA. 2008. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Cypermethrin (Revised 1/14/08). EPA OPP-2005-0293. Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/cypermethrin_revised_red.pdf

³³ Federal Register. 2004. 69 FR 62602, October 27, 2004. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2004-10-27/pdf/04-24040.pdf>

³⁴ USEPA. 1997. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Rodenticide Cluster. EPA 738-R098-007. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_G-69_1-Sep-97.pdf

³⁵ USEPA. 2011. Fipronil Summary Document Registration Review. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0448-0003>

³⁶ USEPA. 2008. Imidacloprid Summary Document. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0844-0002>

³⁷ USEPA. 2009. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Permethrin (Revised May 2009). EPA 738-R-09-306. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-109701_11-May-09.pdf

many cases, been based on numerical data for solubility, sorption, and degradation in the cited references.

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY OF THE APPROVED AIS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	MOBILITY	PERSISTENCE	ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY	REFERENCES (SEE FOOTNOTES)
Termiticides				
Acetamiprid	Fairly mobile	Degrades rapidly via aerobic biodegradation	Toxic to certain aquatic invertebrates; moderately toxic to bees	38, 39
Bifenthrin	Immobile	Very Persistent	Highly toxic to freshwater fish, aquatic amphibians and bees; very highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates and marine fish and invertebrates	40
Cypermethrin	Relatively immobile	Moderately persistent	Highly toxic to freshwater fish and invertebrates, marine invertebrates and bees	41, 42
Deltamethrin	Relatively immobile	Moderately to highly persistent	Highly toxic to bees; very highly toxic to freshwater and marine fish and invertebrates	43
Fipronil	Relatively immobile	Relatively persistent	Highly toxic to bees; toxic to freshwater and marine fish and invertebrates, birds and terrestrial vertebrates	44, 45

³⁸ USEPA. 2002. Pesticide Fact Sheet, Acetamiprid. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/registration/fs_PC-099050_15-Mar-02.pdf

³⁹ USEPA. 2001. HIARC Briefing Packages, Acetamiprid. Available on the Internet at:

<https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/chemicalsearch/chemical/foia/web/pdf/099050/099050.pdf>

⁴⁰ USEPA. 2010. Bifenthrin Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket, June 2010. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0384-0003>

⁴¹ USEPA. 2012. Cypermethrin Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket, March 2012. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0167-0002>

⁴² USEPA. 2008. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Cypermethrin (Revised 1/14/08). EPA OPP-2005-0293. Available on the

Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/cypermethrin_revised_red.pdf

⁴³ USEPA. 2010. Deltamethrin Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket March 2010. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0637-0002>

⁴⁴ Fipronil Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket June 2011. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0448-0003>

⁴⁵ USEPA. 2005. Fipronil Environmental Fate and Ecological Effects Assessment and Characterization for Section 18 Registration of In-Furrow Applications to Rutabaga and Turnips. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/cleared_reviews/csr_PC-129121_31-Aug-05_a.pdf

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY OF THE APPROVED AIS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	MOBILITY	PERSISTENCE	ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY	REFERENCES (SEE FOOTNOTES)
Imidacloprid	Low to moderately mobile	Persistent	Toxic to bees, birds, small mammals, freshwater and marine invertebrates	46, 47
Permethrin	Immobile	Persistent	Very highly toxic to freshwater and marine fish and invertebrates; very highly toxic to freshwater amphibians; highly toxic to bees	48
Wood Preservatives (termiticides and fungicides)				
Disodium octaborate; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate	Mobile	Elemental boron is naturally-occurring and persistent but will cycle through various forms depending on environmental conditions.	Of low ecological toxicity; some risk to aquatic plants	49, 50, 51
Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ) AIs: Copper ethanolamine complex +:	No data for organic complexes of copper; moderately mobile; depends on water chemistry	Elemental copper is naturally-occurring and persistent but will cycle through various forms depending on environmental conditions	Highly toxic to freshwater and marine fish; practically non-toxic to honeybees	52
DDAC or DDACB or:	Immobile	Moderately to highly persistent	Slightly toxic to freshwater and marine fish and invertebrates; toxic to honeybees	53

⁴⁶ National Library of Medicine. 2016. HSDB Profile for Imidacloprid. Last revised October 25, 2016. HSDB is available for chemical name search on the Internet at: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

⁴⁷ USEPA. 2008. Imidacloprid Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket December 2008. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0844-0002>

⁴⁸ USEPA. 2009. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Permethrin, Revised May 2009. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-109701_11-May-09.pdf

⁴⁹ USEPA. 1994. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Boric Acid and its Sodium Salts. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-011001_16-Feb-94.pdf

⁵⁰ Schlesinger, W.H. and A. Vengosh. 2016. Global Boron Cycle in the Anthropocene. AGU Publications, Global Biogeochemical Cycles. Available on the Internet at: <http://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/avnergosh/files/2011/08/Global-boron-cycle-in-the-Anthropocene.pdf>

⁵¹ National Library of Medicine. 2009. Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) Profile for Disodium Octaborate. Last revised August 20, 2009. HSDB is available for chemical name search on the Internet at: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

⁵² USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Coppers. Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/copper_red.pdf

⁵³ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Aliphatic Alkyl Quaternaries (DDAC), Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/ddac_red.pdf

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY OF THE APPROVED AIS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	MOBILITY	PERSISTENCE	ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY	REFERENCES (SEE FOOTNOTES)
ADBAC/related	Immobile	Moderately persistent if conditions for microbial degradation are favorable; otherwise, persistent	Highly toxic to fish and very highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates	54
Copper Azole AIs: Copper ethanolamine complex or Copper ammonium carbonate complex +:	No data for organic complexes of copper; moderately mobile; depends on water chemistry	Elemental copper is naturally-occurring and persistent but will cycle through various forms depending on environmental conditions	Highly toxic to freshwater and marine fish; practically non-toxic to honeybees	55
Tebuconazole +/or:	Relatively immobile	Persistent	Of low acute toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates and honeybees. May pose chronic risk to freshwater and marine fish and marine invertebrates	56, 57
Propiconazole; may also contain:	Moderately mobile to relatively immobile	Persistent	Highly toxic to freshwater fish and marine invertebrates	58
Boric acid	Mobile	Elemental boron is naturally occurring and persistent but will cycle through various forms depending on environmental conditions.	Of low ecological toxicity; some risk to aquatic plants	59
Rodenticide				

⁵⁴ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC). Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/adbac_red.pdf

⁵⁵ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Coppers. Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/copper_red.pdf

⁵⁶ USEPA. 2009. Data Evaluation Report on the Terrestrial Field Dissipation of Tebuconazole. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/cleared_reviews/csr_PC-128997_31-Mar-09_a.pdf

⁵⁷ USEPA. 2000. Tebuconazole: Ecological Risk Assessment for Section 3 Registration of Tebuconazole on Wheat, Cucurbits, Bananas, Turnips, Tree nuts, Hops, and Sunflowers. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/cleared_reviews/csr_PC-128997_25-Jul-00_a.pdf

⁵⁸ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Propiconazole. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-122101_18-Jul-06.pdf

⁵⁹ USEPA. 1994. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Boric Acid and its Sodium Salts. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-011001_16-Feb-94.pdf

Schlesinger, W.H. and A. Vengosh. 2016. Global Boron Cycle in the Anthropocene. AGU Publications, Global Biogeochemical Cycles. Available on the Internet at: <http://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/avnervengosh/files/2011/08/Global-boron-cycle-in-the-Anthropocene.pdf>

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY OF THE APPROVED AIS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	MOBILITY	PERSISTENCE	ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY	REFERENCES (SEE FOOTNOTES)
Diphacinone	Relatively immobile	Moderately persistent	Moderately toxic to birds and freshwater and marine fish and invertebrates; very highly toxic to mammals	⁶⁰

If impacts to ground water or surface water are of concern due to the presence of potable water wells or surface water bodies in the immediate vicinity, selecting a termiticide that is: 1) of very low mobility; 2) not persistent; and/or 3) or low ecological toxicity will help to reduce impacts to non-target ecosystems. Of the approved termiticides, all but imidacloprid meet at least one of the aforementioned criteria; however, fipronil has also been found to be highly toxic to bees.⁶¹ Imidacloprid and fipronil are thus the least optimal choices for use in termite control with respect to potential impacts to non-target ecosystems. The human health component of termiticide selection, based on the primary health concerns associated with each approved AI, is addressed in Table 4.

It is important to note that immobile termiticides are expected to bind strongly to soil but may still be transported to surface water bodies via surface runoff. It is important to use termiticides in the immediate footprint of existing structures and new construction to minimize the potential for runoff containing scoured soil particles and termiticide. Treatment of impervious surfaces exterior to structures, such as concrete or asphalt walls and walkways is not to be performed.

⁶⁰ USEPA. 1997. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Rodenticide Cluster. EPA 738-R098-007. Available on the Internet at: https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_G-69_1-Sep-97.pdf

⁶¹ Jackson, D.; Cornell, C. B.; Luukinen, B.; Buhl, K.; Stone, D. 2009. *Fipronil General Fact Sheet*, National Pesticide Information Center, Oregon State University Extension Services. <http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/fipronil.html>

TABLE 5. KEY ACUTE AND CHRONIC TOXICITIES OF THE APPROVED AIS TO HUMANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	ACUTE TOXICITY	CHRONIC TOXICITY	REFERENCES (SEE FOOTNOTES)
Termiticides			
Acetamiprid	Neurotoxicity	Developmental/reproductive toxicity; oncogenicity (tumor formation)	62
Bifenthrin	Neurotoxicity	Possible human carcinogen	63
Cypermethrin	Neurotoxicity	Possible human carcinogen; changes in body weight	64
Deltamethrin	Neurotoxicity	Decreased motor activity due to neurotoxicity	65
Fipronil	Neurotoxicity; Irritation of eyes	Possible human carcinogen	66, 67
Imidacloprid	Neurotoxicity; corneal abrasion	Liver toxicity; developmental toxicity	68
Permethrin	Neurotoxicity	Likely to be carcinogenic to humans	69
Wood Preservatives (termiticides and fungicides)			
Disodium octaborate; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate	Irritation of eyes and skin	Developmental/reproductive toxicity; kidney and liver toxicity	70
Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ) AIs: Copper ethanolamine complex +:	For copper: eye and skin irritation	N/A	71
DDAC or DDACB or:	Severe eye and skin irritation	Increased incidence of clinical signs in males and females and decreased total cholesterol levels in females.	72

⁶² USEPA. 2001. HIARC Briefing Packages, Acetamiprid. Available on the Internet at:

<https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/chemicalsearch/chemical/foia/web/pdf/099050/099050.pdf>

⁶³ USEPA. 2010. Bifenthrin Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket, June 2010. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0384-0003>

⁶⁴ USEPA. 2008. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Cypermethrin (Revised 1/14/08). EPA OPP-2005-0293. Available on the Internet at:

https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/cypermethrin_revised_red.pdf

⁶⁵ USEPA. 2010. Deltamethrin Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket March 2010. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0637-0002>

⁶⁶ Fipronil Summary Document Registration Review: Initial Docket June 2011. Available on the Internet at:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0448-0003>

⁶⁷ National Library of Medicine. 2013. Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) Profile for Fipronil. Last revised March 8, 2013.

HSDB is available for chemical name search on the Internet at: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

⁶⁸ National Library of Medicine. 2016. Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) Profile for Imidacloprid. Last revised October 25,

2016. HSDB is available for chemical name search on the Internet at: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

⁶⁹ USEPA. 2009. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Permethrin, Revised May 2009. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-109701_11-May-09.pdf

⁷⁰ USEPA. 1994. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Boric Acid and its Sodium Salts. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-011001_16-Feb-94.pdf

⁷¹ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Coppers. Available on the Internet at:

https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/copper_red.pdf

⁷² USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Aliphatic Alkyl Quaternaries (DDAC), Available on the Internet at:

https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/ddac_red.pdf

TABLE 5. KEY ACUTE AND CHRONIC TOXICITIES OF THE APPROVED AIS TO HUMANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	ACUTE TOXICITY	CHRONIC TOXICITY	REFERENCES (SEE FOOTNOTES)
ADBAC/related	Severe eye and skin irritation	Decreased body weight and weight gain	73
Copper Azole Als: Copper ethanalamine complex or Copper ammonium carbonate complex +:	For copper: eye and skin irritation	N/A	(referenced above)
Tebuconazole +/-:	Toxicity via inhalation	Ocular lesions: lenticular and corneal	74
Propiconazole; may also contain:	Primary eye irritation; developmental toxicity; neurotoxicity	Liver toxicity; increased liver weights in males and increase in liver lesions	75
Boric acid	Irritation of eyes and skin	Developmental/reproductive toxicity; kidney and liver toxicity	(referenced above for the sodium octaborates)
Rodenticide			
Diphacinone	Internal hemorrhaging; neurotoxicity	Concerns are with hemorrhaging following acute exposure	76

With respect to human health, nearly all of the approved AIs are neurotoxic, while various other adverse effects may be associated with acute and/or chronic exposure to the approved AIs. When considering the human health component of risk along with the persistence, mobility, and ecological risk components discussed above, imidacloprid remains among the least optimal choices for use in termite control along with permethrin as a likely human carcinogen. Disodium octaborate (and its tetrahydrate) is the AI of least risk although the process of wood treatment can result in splashing that may be less likely to occur in a trenching, soil mixing, and/or rodding application scenario. Use of wood that has been professionally pre-treated with ACQ or copper azole also reduces this risk. In general, for termite control through amendments to soil, from

⁷³ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC). Available on the Internet at: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/adbac_red.pdf

⁷⁴ USEPA. 1996. Tebuconazole (Elite 45 DF), Registration for use on Cherry, Peach and Nectarine and Tolerance Petition for Residues in or on Cherry and Peach. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/cleared_reviews/csr_PC-128997_29-Mar-96_064.pdf

⁷⁵ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Propiconazole. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-122101_18-Jul-06.pdf

⁷⁶ USEPA. 1997. Reregistration Eligibility Decision, Rodenticide Cluster. EPA 738-R098-007. Available on the Internet at:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_G-69_1-Sep-97.pdf

lowest to highest risk (considering persistence, mobility, and risks to humans and non-target ecological receptors):

Lower Risk

Higher Risk

Bifenthrin = Fipronil < Cypermethrin < Acetamiprid + Bifenthrin < Imidacloprid = Permethrin

Disodium octaborate and deltamethrin are not listed because they are for wood treatment and spot, crack, and crevice treatment, respectively, but are likely among the lower risk AIs approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Similarly, ACQ and copper azole are not included as they are only to be procured in professionally pretreated wood and may not be used for soil amendments. See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.6 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REQUESTED PESTICIDES FOR THE PROPOSED USE

The approved termiticides and rodenticide are very effective for termite and rodent control with one exception: since acetamiprid is not sufficiently effective on its own for control of termites, acetamiprid products must be formulated with bifenthrin. The acetamiprid and bifenthrin must be present at similar levels and the aggregate of their percent composition must not exceed 50% in the formulated product.

An important issue that may affect the effectiveness of termiticides, fungicides, and rodenticides is climate change. Climate change may affect termite behavior and distribution, intensity of termite infestations and may be deleterious to the effectiveness of termiticides. Termites prefer habitats that are well drained and are not too dry or too wet. Changing rainfall patterns due to climate change could impact termite's geographic range and size of colonies, therefore influencing termiticide use.⁷⁷ Termites tend to live in warmer rather than cooler areas and termite damage has been observed to be of greater intensity during periods of drought or excessive rainfall in contrast to periods of regular precipitation.⁷⁸ Thus, if climate change results in extremes such as drought and heavy rainfall, damage from termites may increase. An increase of temperature may also cause areas that were not previously typical habitats for termites to reach temperatures that are conducive for termites to invade. Increases in overall humidity levels may favor fungal growth.⁷⁹

While global average temperatures are expected to continue to rise, rainfall patterns are expected to change differently depending on geography. For example, general climate projections for the Democratic Republic of Congo include:⁸⁰

- A 2-3°C increase in temperatures by 2050;
- An increase in extreme weather with intense precipitation and resultant flooding; and

⁷⁷ <https://carnegiescience.edu/news/termites-foretell-climate-change-africa%E2%80%99s-savannas>

⁷⁸ Ahmed, B.M., P.O.Y. Nkunika, G.W. Sileshi, J.R.J. French, P. Nyeko and S. Jain. 2011. Potential Impact of Climate Change on Termite Distribution in Africa. *British Journal of Environment and Climate Change*, 1(4): pp. 172-189. Available on the Internet at: http://www.journalrepository.org/media/journals/BJECC_10/2011/Sep/1317149951-Ahmedetal_2011BJECC561.pdf

⁷⁹ USEPA. 2006. Research and Development of Risk Management Alternatives for Controlling Mold. EPA-600/R-06-011. Available on the Internet at: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si_public_file_download

⁸⁰ USAID. 2016. Climate Risk Screening, Democratic Republic of Congo, Goma and Lakes Sentral Areas; Snapshot.

- Longer dry periods.

Although there is uncertainty regarding the degree to which these changes will occur and what their magnitude and severity may ultimately be, climate change could lead to increased surface runoff, increased soil percolation/infiltration and an increased threat from termites. Considering future climate scenarios is relevant for determining when and where to use termiticide.

While evidence is largely lacking about how climate change will impact distribution of rodents, there is concern that increases in temperatures and rainfall will impact rodent distribution and the potential exposure of populations to zoonotic diseases. Studies suggest that some climate change scenarios could lead to an increase in rodent populations in temperate regions, potentially increasing risk of disease transmission, particularly in urban areas.⁸¹

Lastly, the impact of climate change on pesticide spatial distribution in the environment should be considered. For example, it is possible that more frequent and intense storms could lead to flushing of pesticides into above and below ground water resources. These concerns are discussed in more detail in Annex B.⁸²

See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.7 COMPATIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED PESTICIDE USES WITH TARGET AND NON-TARGET ECOSYSTEMS

Applying pesticides with regard for the potential to impact humans and non-target ecosystems is an important tool for minimizing risks associated with termiticides and rodenticides.

Considerations for minimizing adverse impacts include:⁸³

- Avoid spraying of disodium octaborate (for low-pressure spray application to wood) or deltamethrin (for spot, crack, and crevice treatments) during windy conditions. Disodium octaborate and deltamethrin are the only two AIs that may be applied via low-pressure spray;
- Avoid pesticide application immediately prior to irrigation or precipitation;
- Strictly adhere to product application rates listed on product labels;
- Avoid pesticide application in the vicinity of water bodies per labeling instructions; and
- Dispose of pesticides and/or cleanup washwater in accordance with certification training program and this Global Construction PERSUAP.

In addition, always choose the least risky termiticide, when options are available, per the discussion presented in Section 4.5. See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP, tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

⁸¹ <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/climate-change/climate-change-europe/rodent-borne-diseases>

⁸² <http://www.groundwateruk.org/Predicted-impact-of-climate-change-pesticides-in-groundwater.aspx>

⁸³ UC IPM Online, 2012; Pesticides: Safe and Effective Use in the Home and Landscape. Website last updated June 21, 2016; accessed June 20, 2017. Available on the Internet at: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74126.html>

4.8 CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PESTICIDES ARE TO BE USED, INCLUDING CLIMATE, FLORA, FAUNA, GEOGRAPHY, HYDROLOGY, AND SOILS

Because this Global Construction PERSUAP has no agricultural component and the approved AIs are to be applied in relatively small areas associated with new or existing construction, the emphasis of this section is less on the bigger-picture features of the country as a whole and more on the potentially ecologically-sensitive regions that are in the proximity of areas where termiticides and rodenticides are to be used. Key information includes:

- Ecological zones;
- Soil characteristics;
- Precipitation and temperature/humidity data;
- Depths to ground water and ground water flow direction;
- Proximity of surface water bodies (creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, saltwater bodies);
- Proximity of wetlands;
- Proximity of non-target organism habitats; and
- Proximity of potable water wells and well construction details

See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.9 AVAILABILITY OF OTHER PESTICIDES OR NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL METHODS

Only the pesticide AIs approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP may be used in support of termite, fungus, and rodent control in support of USAID-funded projects. Other chemical or microbial products, regardless of whether they are considered synthetic or “natural,” may not be used. Limiting termite and rodent infestations may be aided by implementing the good practices presented in Section 4.3 of this Global Construction PERSUAP. Alternatives to pesticide use are detailed in the IPM Plan in Annex B. Key components of IPM may include:

- Pest scouting, monitoring, and identification for precision decision-making;
- Natural pest control by encouraging and protecting local and introduced parasitoids, predators, and pest diseases by, among others, planting predator-attracting plants/flowers; and
- Mechanical pest control using manual and machine practices (including rodent traps without toxic baits).

IPs should also monitor international developments in IPM to evaluate whether new concepts and techniques might be included in their IPM strategy for host countries. See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP, tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.10 HOST COUNTRY'S ABILITY TO REGULATE OR CONTROL THE DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL OF THE REQUESTED PESTICIDES

Since it is not feasible to address in-country registration of the approved AIs in this globally focused Global Construction PERSUAP, in-country registration of the AIs and formulated products proposed for use must be documented in the supplements to this Global Construction PERSUAP. All products must be registered in-country for termite, fungus, or rodent control. Disposal must be performed in accordance with label instructions. For rodent traps, once traps are full, leave traps sealed and place in municipal trash. See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP, tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

4.11 PROVISION FOR TRAINING OF USERS AND APPLICATORS

There are two groups of people that will be applying/deploying pesticides in accordance with this Global Construction PERSUAP:

- The general public (including construction workers and residents and/or employees at AHSA facilities) may deploy the rodenticide only in pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps within 50 feet of existing structures; and
- Certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use (including wood treatment) and rodenticide use. Certified professional pesticide applicators may either use pre-baited tamper-resistant traps or may bait tamper-resistant traps. Certified professional pesticide applicators may deploy the rodenticide within 100 feet of existing structures. Rodenticide products deployed outdoors must be labeled for outdoor use. Only certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use may handle and apply the termiticides.

It is not feasible to train the general public or to monitor the effectiveness of such training. However, pre-baited tamper-resistant traps are effectively household use pesticides that are designed and formulated in such a manner as to greatly reduce risk to the user and other non-target organisms. For the termiticides, training is not to be conducted by the IPs, but rather as part of the regional or country-specific certification program of the host country. This Global Construction PERSUAP establishes the minimum requirements for such training and certification programs. Each region- or country-specific Construction SUAP tiering off of this PERSUAP must document that the minimum requirements are met by the governing certification program.

The training elements that must be included in certification programs for professional termiticide mixers and applicators are divided into three primary categories:

Worker Safety

- Use, maintenance, disposal and/or re-use of PPE, including:
 - How to don and remove all forms of PPE;
 - How to wash PPE following use but prior to removal;

- How to dispose of PPE and which items may or may not be re-used;
- How to inspect PPE for wear and determine whether PPE will provide suitable protection.
- Identification of the various elements in a pesticide label and how to assimilate the information into the selection of a pesticide that will be 1) effective; 2) labeled and registered in the host country for the types of termite, fungus, and rodent control allowed in this Global Construction PERSUAP; and 3) the least concentrated formulated product that will effectively control pests (use and understanding of signal words, %AI, and formulation type);
- How to recognize the signs of acute (short-term) human exposure to the AIs approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP;
- The basics of human exposure pathways, including, oral, dermal, inhalation, ocular, and skin sensitization. Tie this in with the concept that PPE use is critical for worker safety even if PPE may be uncomfortable in warm climates, etc.;
- Basics of differentiating between acute and chronic hazards to humans from the AIs approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP, including the recognition that pesticides that are of lower acute human toxicity may still be toxic to humans on a sub-chronic (several months to several years) and/or chronic (many years) basis. Also, that pesticides that are of lower acute human toxicity may be highly toxic to non-target organisms, including honeybees, freshwater and marine/estuarine fish, and invertebrates, mammals, birds, and non-target, crop-beneficial insects; and
- Basic first aid procedures (found on the product label and SDS) for pesticide overexposure for the most commonly used pesticides.

Purchasing and Handling Termiticides, Fungicides, and Rodenticides

- How to properly handle termiticides, fungicides, and rodenticides, including:
 - Transportation;
 - Storage, including rotating stock to minimize pesticide waste and disposal; and
 - Disposal, including how to dispose of unused termiticide, spent termiticide containers, unused pre-treated wood that has been treated with ACQ or copper azole and rodent traps.
- Basics of safe purchase of pesticides, including the identification of counterfeit products or products that are not within the %AI levels in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Emphasize the importance of sourcing pesticides from well-managed stores that do not sell illegal products or those containing very highly toxic active ingredients;
- How to differentiate between similar chemicals that are not the same. For example, disodium octaborate, disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (also named as boron sodium oxide and boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate, respectively) and boric acid are the only borate-related AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Anhydrous borax (anhydrous sodium borate) is USEPA Acute Toxicity Category I for eye damage and must not be used; and

- How to properly bait rodent traps and ensure that they are tamper resistant.

Proper Termiticide and Rodenticide Application or Deployment

- Where best to deploy rodent traps to increase trapping effectiveness and reduce the likelihood for human and non-target organism exposure;
- Proper mixing, dissolving and/or diluting of different termiticide formulations;
- Proper technique for trenching, drenching, mixing termiticides with soil, backfilling applying termiticides via rodding and, as appropriate wood treatment with disodium octaborate;
- Spill prevention measures and how to clean up spills;
- How to interpret site plans to ensure termiticides are applied in all appropriate areas and not other areas;
- How to identify coarse and fine-grained soils, as well as drought-cracked soils to determine whether soil conditions are amenable to termiticide application;
- How to identify whether sensitive receptors (e.g., honeybees; aquatic organisms) may be nearby and whether application of termiticides or rodenticides may lead to exposure;
- How to minimize potential exposure to termiticides and rodenticides by non-target organisms;
- How to clean and maintain termiticide application equipment;
- The importance of monitoring for and recognizing pest resistance by noting reduction in efficacy of pesticide products, and rotation among pesticide classes to reduce the build-up of resistance; and
- The importance of using pesticides with low ground water contamination potential where water tables are high or easy to reach.

4.12 PROVISION MADE FOR MONITORING THE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PESTICIDES

Monitoring commences with pest and non-target organism identification and continues throughout the project in areas that include:

- The effectiveness of education to evaluate whether the proper information and instruction is promoting the safe handling of pesticides;
- Pesticide transport, packaging, storage, and formulation data (e.g., no counterfeit products or products not registered specifically for termite, fungus, or rodent control);
- Adherence to pest management procedures, including worker health, local resident health, non-target organism, ecosystem, and natural resources health and vitality, efficacy for target pests, proper maintenance of spent pesticide containers and left-over product;
- Documentation of any adverse effects to human health or ecological receptors due to termiticide or rodenticide use, including frequency and severity;

- Monitoring of fields for pest levels and natural predators; and
- Monitoring for pest resistance and rotating pesticide use as needed.

See Annex A for an outline of material pertinent to this section that must be included in the Construction SUAP, tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

5 GLOBAL SAFER USE ACTION PLAN

This section of the Global Construction PERSUAP reflects a global Safer Use Action Plan (SUAP)⁸⁴ that covers general best practice for termite, fungus, and rodent control for the construction of new permanent structures and the structural improvements or renovation/rehabilitation and maintenance of existing structures. Much of this information overlaps analysis provided within the Pesticide Evaluation Report (PER) of this Global Construction PERSUAP. This SUAP is intended to summarize salient information for USAID IPs and applicators, as well as help guide USAID IPs in the development of their project-specific Construction SUAP to this Global Construction PERSUAP.

5.1 SUMMARY OF APPROVED AIS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

This section provides a synthesis of Table 1 and Table 2 of the PER, focusing on the approved AIs, their approved formulations, application methods, and general personal protective equipment necessary.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF APPROVED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	RESTRICTIONS IN USE	ALLOWED APPLICATION METHOD	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS
Termiticides					
Acetamiprid + Bifenthrin	Only in products that are co-formulations with bifenthrin	Soil trenching and drenching/rodding for new and existing construction; Spot, crack and crevice (outdoor use only) treatments for existing structures	Microemulsion and water-soluble packet; both AIs at similar concentrations; total of both not to exceed 50%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding
Bifenthrin		Soil trenching and drenching/rodding for new and existing construction;	Emulsifiable concentrate, flowable liquid, microencapsulation and microemulsion; not to exceed 25%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space

⁸⁴ Some of the information found in this Global Construction PERSUAP is borrowed from other analyses developed for USAID projects, such as the USAID/DCHA/FFP Njira Project in Malawi.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF APPROVED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	RESTRICTIONS IN USE	ALLOWED APPLICATION METHOD	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS
		Spot, crack and crevice (indoor or outdoor) treatments for existing structures			Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding
Cypermethrin		Soil trenching and drenching/rodding for new and existing construction;	Emulsifiable concentrate, termiticide concentrate and ready-to-use; not to exceed 26%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant boots, gloves, apron Eye protection Respiratory protection if in unventilated space
Deltamethrin		Spot, crack and crevice (indoor or outdoor) treatments for existing structures	Ready-to-use spray and dust; not to exceed 0.05%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	None
Fipronil		Soil trenching and drenching/rodding for new and existing construction;	Soluble concentrate; not to exceed 10%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding
Imidacloprid	Do not apply in areas adjacent to flowering vegetation or when honeybees are foraging	Soil trenching and drenching/rodding for new and existing construction;	Water-dispersible granules and flowable liquid; not to exceed 70%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding
Permethrin		Soil trenching and drenching/rodding for new and existing	Flowable liquid; not to exceed 40%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection if in

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF APPROVED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	RESTRICTIONS IN USE	ALLOWED APPLICATION METHOD	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS
		construction; Spot, crack and crevice (outdoor use only) treatments for existing structures			unventilated space Eye protection if in unventilated space or applying via rodding
Wood Preservatives (termiticides and fungicides)					
Disodium octaborate*; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate	Limited to products named as disodium octaborate; disodium octaborate, tetrahydrate; boron sodium oxide; or boron sodium oxide, tetrahydrate. <u>Do not use</u> anhydrous borax (sodium borate) or any other borates.	Submersion, brushing or low-pressure spraying of wood to be used in construction	Powder and granular; typically 95-100%	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks	<u>If treating wood:</u> Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Respiratory protection Eye protection <u>If using pre-treated wood:</u> Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves
Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ) AIs: Copper ethanolamine complex +: DDAC or DDACB** or: ADBAC/related**	Limited ONLY for ACQ products used to professionally pre-treat wood. <u>Do not use</u> individually	Procurement of wood that has been professionally pre-treated with ACQ products	In professionally pre-treated wood only; typically, <1% of each AI	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and boots plus socks	<u>When using pre-treated wood:</u> Safety glasses with side shields or goggles Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves Apron/coveralls Supplied-air respirator may be required if generated wood dust is substantial

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF APPROVED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	RESTRICTIONS IN USE	ALLOWED APPLICATION METHOD	ALLOWED FORMULATIONS AND % AI COMPOSITION	BASELINE PPE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL PPE REQUIREMENTS
<p>Copper Azole AIs: Copper ethanolamine complex or Copper ammonium carbonate complex +: Tebuconazole +/or: Propiconazole; may also contain: Boric acid</p>	<p>Limited ONLY for copper azole products used to professionally pre-treat wood.</p> <p>Do not use individually</p>	<p>Procurement of wood that has been professionally pre-treated with copper azole products</p>	<p>In professionally pre-treated wood only; typically, <1% of each AI</p>	<p>Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks</p>	<p><u>When using pre-treated wood:</u> Safety glasses with side shields or goggles Leather or cloth gloves Dust masks if wood dust is substantial</p>
Rodenticide					
<p>Diphacinone</p>	<p>Only apply in tamper-resistant pre-baited traps and within 50 feet (general public) or 100 feet (trained, certified professionals) of existing structures. Only products labeled for outdoor use may be deployed outdoors.</p> <p><u>Do not use</u> diphacinone sodium salt as this is not formulated for bait traps.</p>		<p><u>Trained, certified professional applicators:</u> blocks and pellets to be applied in tamper-resistant traps within 100 feet of existing structures; not to exceed 0.005%</p> <p><u>General public:</u> blocks in pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps within 50 feet of existing structures; not to exceed 0.005%</p>	<p>Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes plus socks</p>	<p>None</p>

5.2 HANDLING, TRANSPORTING, AND STORING PESTICIDES

5.2.1 GENERAL HYGIENIC PROCEDURES (HANDLING)

When pesticides are being mixed and applied, appropriate equipment should be used. It is necessary to refer to the Safety Data Sheets for each specific pesticide for proper PPE, including the correct type of respirator to use. Pesticides should be mixed in well ventilated areas and no person or animal that is not needed for the mixing process should be present. Protective clothing should be worn at all times. It is important not to mix too much pesticides that may need to be stored later on.

Precaution should always be taken to avoid spills, but in the case that a spill occurs, an action plan should be in place for containing the spill.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched (except as required by directions for use) or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Pesticides can cause birth defects and developmental delays in children. Therefore, it is particularly important to keep pregnant and nursing women and children away from pesticides at all times. When pesticides are not in use, they should be kept safe and locked away.

5.2.2 GENERAL TRANSPORT PROCEDURES

Keep pesticides away from contact with passengers, livestock, and foodstuffs.

Do not carry pesticides in the vehicle's driver compartment.

Do not transport containers that appear damaged or are leaking; containers must be in good condition.

Make sure pesticides are transported under cover and protected from rain and direct sunlight.

5.2.3 GENERAL STORAGE PROCEDURES

All primary pesticide storage facilities will be double-padlocked and guarded on a 24-hour basis.

All the storage facilities will be located away from water courses, domestic wells, markets, schools, hospitals, or other particularly vulnerable natural resources or infrastructure.

Wastewater from pesticide storage facilities must not be drained directly into public drains but should be pretreated on site.

Soap and clean water will be available at all times in all the facilities.

A trained storekeeper will be hired to manage each facility.

Pesticides will be stacked as specified in the FAO Storage and Stock Control Manual.⁸⁵

Inventory management will include recording expiration dates of all pesticides and maintaining a “first-in first-out” stocking system.

All the warehouses will have at least two exit access routes in case of fire outbreak.

A non-water-based fire extinguisher will be available in the storage facilities, and all workers will be trained on how to use this device, and how to respond to fire.

Warning notices will be placed outside of the storage center with a skull and crossbones sign to caution against unauthorized entry.

5.2.4 CONTAINER DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Disposal methods vary on type of container. For plastic and metal containers that are non-aerosol the process includes Triple Rinsing⁸⁶ the container, puncturing and crushing it to render it useless. The Triple Rinse method involves draining the empty container for at least 30 seconds, adding water, closing and shaking the container, and draining it again for another 30 seconds, and finally repeating the rinsing two to five more times before puncturing and crushing it. For glass containers, the process is similar. For paper and plastic bags, the contents should be fully emptied into the application equipment and then the bags should be disposed in accordance with local, provincial and federal regulations, preferably at a controlled, lined landfill site or, if none is available, buried (never burned). Locations for burial should be above the ground water elevation and away from surface water bodies and potable water wells.

5.3 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES AND BASIC FIRST AID

The most common route of exposure is through the skin. However, pesticides can enter your body also through the eyes, nose, and mouth – i.e. absorbed, swallowed, or inhaled. Acute poisoning can occur when there has been significant exposure to a single dose of a pesticide; whereas, chronic poisoning can occur with repeated exposure to a small and non-lethal dose of a pesticide over time.

⁸⁵ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/v8966e/v8966e00.htm>

⁸⁶ https://www.azlca.com/uploads/documents/e4_triple_rinsing_containers.pdf

There are many symptoms that can vary during both early and late stages of poisoning. These vary from 1) headaches and dizziness, 2) tiredness, 3) weakness or sore joints, 4) muscle spasms or lack of coordination, 5) excessive sweating, 6) nervousness, confusion, or paranoia, 7) nausea or diarrhea, 8) loss of appetite or weight loss, 9) excessive thirst or excessive salivation, 10) stomach cramps, 11) irritability, 12) skin rashes or yellowing of the skin, 13) eye, nose, and throat irritation or blurred vision and coughing, as well as 14) difficulty breathing and rapid heart rate. In severe cases, 14) fever, 15) pinpoint pupils, 16) convulsions, 17) unconsciousness (coma) or even death may occur. If pesticide poisoning is suspected, a doctor should be immediately consulted.

If you expect someone is suffering symptoms of pesticide poisoning, it is important to seek medical advice quickly. Labels of pesticides should contain specific first aid instructions for each product. These labels should be provided to professional medical staff, so that they are fully aware of what active ingredients they are working with.

Before a physician can arrive (or be found), however, it is important to provide basic first aid. Below outlines the [basic first aid promoted by USAID](#),⁸⁷ but again, labels should be followed when it comes to specific cases.

For poison on skin:

- Act quickly.
- Remove contaminated clothing and drench skin with water.
- Cleanse skin and hair thoroughly with detergent and water.
- Dry victim and wrap in blanket.
- For chemical burns:
- Remove contaminated clothing.
- Wash with large amounts of running water.
- Cover burned area immediately with loose, clean soft cloth.
- Do not apply ointments, greases, powders or other medications to burn.

Poison in Eye:

- Wash eye quickly but gently.
- Hold eyelid open and wash with gentle stream of clean running water for 15 minutes or more.

⁸⁷ http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK154.pdf

- Do not use chemicals or medicines in the water; they may worsen the injury.

Inhaled Poison:

- Carry victim to fresh air immediately.
- Open all windows and doors.
- Loosen tight clothing.
- If available, apply artificial respiration if the victim is not breathing or victim's skin is gray or blue.

Poison in mouth or swallowed:

- Rinse mouth with plenty of water.
- Give victim large amounts (up to 1 liter) of milk or water to drink.
- Induce vomiting only if the label provides instructions to do so.
- To induce vomiting, position victim facedown or kneeling forward; do not allow victim to lie on his back, because the vomit could enter the lungs and do additional damage. Next, put a finger or the blunt end of a spoon at the back of victim's throat or give syrup of ipecac.
- Collect some of the vomit for the physician if you do not know what the poison is.
- Do not use salt solutions to induce vomiting.
- Do not induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or is having convulsions.
- Do not induce vomiting if the victim has swallowed a corrosive poison. A corrosive poison is a strong acid or alkali, and it will burn the throat and mouth as severely coming up as it did going down. It may get into the lungs and burn there also.
- Do not induce vomiting if the victim has swallowed an emulsifiable concentrate or oil solution.

5.4 UNDERSTANDING PESTICIDE LABELS

Labeling of pesticides that are regulated by the USEPA and other governments are under strict compliance requirements. For the USEPA, 40 CFR 156 outlines the requirements. The USEPA provides a free online training program on [Pesticide Label Review](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels/pesticide-label-review-training).⁸⁸

As a general rule, pesticide labels should have the following information on them:

⁸⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels/pesticide-label-review-training>

- The brand name and the product type.
- Registration number identifying the pesticide product and establishment number identifying the facility that made the product.
- Manufacturer's name and address. The manufacturer can be contacted to obtain the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) that provides detailed information on toxicity, chemical properties, and special precautions.
- Ingredient information, including both active and inert ingredients and net contents.
- Common name for the chemical, as well as the complex chemical name.
- Signal words and other precautionary statements.
- Information on hazards to humans, domestic animals, and the environment. This also includes physical and chemical hazards (e.g., combustibility)
- First aid information and explicit directions for use. It is a violation to use any pesticide in a manner that is not consistent with its labeling.
- Other specific handling, transport, storage, and or disposal requirements.

5.5 ENSURING USE OF QUALITY PESTICIDES

There have been documented cases of adulterated pesticides around the world. To reduce the risk of purchasing counterfeit or adulterated products, USAID IPs must always buy from legally registered manufacturers/distributors. In case some type of fraud is suspected, the only way to be totally sure would be to request a chemical and physical analysis of the product from a specialized laboratory, but this type of service is not easily accessible in many countries where USAID works and could only be justified for large amounts of the pesticide. In practice, the following steps are recommended to try and guarantee the validity of a given pesticide.

- Take random samples and check state of packaging, particularly of safety seals.
- Check that physical characteristics of the product (take various packages) match those indicated in the table (this will not guarantee the authenticity and quality of the product but will at least help identify rough counterfeits).
- Check that information on the label is exactly the same that appears in the officially approved label (presumably it should include registration number, date of registration validity, and so forth). If a possible counterfeit is suspected by the national registrant / distributor of the product, discuss with the national authority in charge of pesticide registration and control. If the suspected counterfeit is by some third parties, discuss with the national registrant / distributor of the product.
- Check efficacy of the product, by carrying out targeted trials in collaboration with qualified professionals (e.g., researchers at local universities or research centers) or by

closely monitoring the results of applications by the project beneficiaries (this should be done anyway, as part of the monitoring activities of the project). As with point 2 above, this will not guarantee the authenticity of the product, but will at least ensure that it is effective.

5.6 SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR PRE-TREATED WOOD

Pre-treated wood has certain properties that require the implementation of specific mitigation measures to limit negative impacts. Wood that has been pre-treated with ACQ,⁸⁹ copper azole,⁹⁰ and borates⁹¹ have the potential to leach their preservative compounds into the surrounding soil overtime, leading to environmental contamination as well as reduced effectiveness of the wood against fungi and termites over time. To address this possibility, the following specific measures must be implemented by workers who handle the pre-treated wood during construction:⁹²

Adequate uses of pre-treated wood:

- Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.
- Do not use treated wood for cutting boards or countertops.
- Only use treated wood that's visibly clean and free from surface residue for patios, decks and walkways.
- Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives that may come in contact with honey.
- Do not use treated wood where it may come in direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.
- Do not use treated wood for mulch.

Handling of pre-treated wood

- Wear gloves to protect against splinters and abrasions.
- Wear a dust mask when machining any wood to reduce the inhalation of wood dusts. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. Machining

⁸⁹ Chen, A. (1994): Evaluating ACQ as an Alternative Wood Preservative System. *USEPA Project Summary* <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockkey=300032RU.TXT>

⁹⁰ Janin A. et al., (2012): Counter-current acid leaching process for copper azole treated wood waste. *Environmental Technology*. 33 (16-18).2111-8. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09593330.2012.660648>

⁹¹ Obanda et al., (2008): Reducing Leaching of boron-based wood preservatives – a review of research. *Bioresource Technology*. 99 (15): 7312-7322. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5557738_Reducing_leaching_of_boron-based_wood_preservatives_-_A_review_of_research

⁹² Adapted from: <https://www.ptw-safetyinfo.ca/en/alkaline-copper-quatarnary-acq> and <http://www.thunderboltwoodtreating.com/treatments/alkaline-copper-quat/>

operations should be performed outdoors whenever possible to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust.

- Wear appropriate eye protection to reduce the potential for eye injury from wood particles and flying debris during machining.
- Wash exposed areas thoroughly with mild soap and water after working with treated wood.
- If preservative or sawdust accumulates on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Installation and Maintenance of pre-treated wood

- All cuts and holes that expose untreated wood should be liberally brush coated with an endcut preservative before wood is installed.
- For best results, hot dipped galvanized or stainless-steel fasteners and fittings are recommended. Direct contact of ACQ treated wood with aluminum is not recommended.

Disposal of pre-treated wood

- Make sure to clean up and dispose of all sawdust and construction debris containing pre-treated wood after construction.
- Do not burn treated wood, be it in open fires, stoves or fireplaces.
- Residential users may dispose of small quantities of treated wood scraps and cut offs by ordinary trash collection or burial.
- Commercial and industrial users of treated wood should dispose of large quantities of treated wood scraps and cut offs in accordance with local, provincial and federal regulations. Generally large quantities of treated waste would be disposed of through controlled landfill sites which are lined to prevent leachate of potential toxicants.

5.7 INSTRUCTIONS FOR USAID PARTNERS WHEN DEVELOPING THE PROJECT-SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION SUAP

USAID IPs are required to complete a Construction SUAP for their specific projects, tiering from this Global Construction PERSUAP. A template has been provided in Annex A. The Construction SUAP may not modify the termiticide, fungicide, or rodenticide AIs that have been advanced for approval in this Global Construction PERSUAP, nor may it circumvent the safety measures presented in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Since this PERSUAP applies globally to USAID projects, the Construction SUAP is intended to enhance the knowledge base provided by this Global Construction PERSUAP by providing country- or regional-specific information for USAID projects.

As part of this Construction SUAP, partners will need to develop and implement project-specific IPM plans that tier off of the generic plans provided in Annex A. Additionally, projects are expected to submit the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or pesticide label of the product(s) they intend to use. They may find pesticide labels for their products on the following website:

<https://oaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1>.

USAID has also provided additional Annex C on Solicitation Language and Annex D on Contract Language. These templates are recommended for use when contracting pesticide applicators, to ensure that these service providers are certified and will conduct pesticide application in compliance to the requirements of this PERSUAP.

ANNEX A: INSTRUCTIONS AND TEMPLATE FOR CONSTRUCTION SUAP

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION SUAP

This Construction Safer Use Action Plan (SUAP) contains an outline for country- or region-specific information that tiers off of the USAID Global Construction PERSUAP. A project-specific Construction SUAP must be submitted by IPs for each project or set of related projects that require termite, fungus, and/or rodent control as part of USAID construction activities. This SUAP may not modify the termiticide or rodenticide AIs that have been advanced for approval in the Global Construction PERSUAP nor may it circumvent the safety measures presented in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

Since this Global Construction PERSUAP applies globally to USAID projects, this SUAP is intended to enhance the knowledge base provided by this Global Construction PERSUAP by providing country- or regional-specific information for USAID projects. Note that the term “regionally” is defined broadly to mean that it pertains to a portion of a country, such as a county, or to a single building site or multiple building sites within a country. The rationale for differentiating between “country” and “region” is that AIs may not be uniformly available across an entire country and thus, multiple Construction SUAPs might be required to cover multiple projects within a particular country. Conversely, if the AIs are uniformly available throughout the country in question a single country-wide Construction SUAP to the [Global Construction PERSUAP](#) may be a feasible approach.

Only products containing the AIs in Table 1A and 1B in the Global Construction PERSUAP may be used for termite, fungus, and rodent control as part of USAID construction and maintenance projects. The AIs in 1A and 1B are generally widely available, of reasonable cost, effective for termite, fungus, and rodent control (acetamiprid must be formulated with bifenthrin for sufficient efficacy).

TEMPLATE FOR CONSTRUCTION SUAP

Instructions: *IPs are required to respond to all questions or statements indicated by **yellow highlights** below, as well as attach additional supporting evidence as indicated. The USAID Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) needs to approve the Construction SUAP before IPs may use or promote pesticides in USAID activities.*



SAFER USE ACTION PLAN (SUAP)

TIERED ANALYSIS BASED ON THE GLOBAL PESTICIDE EVALUATION REPORT AND SAFER USE ACTION PLAN (PERSUAP) OF TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL IN VERTICAL-BUILD CONSTRUCTION FOR THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD (ASHA)

PROJECT/ACTIVITY DATA

Project/Activity Name:	
Amendment (Y/N):	
Geographic Location(s) (Country/Region):	
GPS Coordinates of the Implementation Site:	
Implementation Start/End:	
Award Number:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Award Number:	
This Construction SUAP is for:	<input type="checkbox"/> Termite control <input type="checkbox"/> Termite/fungus control <input type="checkbox"/> Rodent control
Tracking ID/link:	
Tracking ID/link of Related RCE/IEE (if any):	
Tracking ID/link of Other, Related Analyses:	

ORGANIZATIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Implementing Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	
Funding Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	
Funding Account(s):	
Funding Amount:	
Amendment Funding Date: N/A	Amendment Funding Amount:
Other Affected Unit(s):	
Lead BEO Bureau:	
Prepared by:	
Date Prepared:	

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW DATA

Analysis Type:	Global Construction Safer Use Action Plan (SUAP)
Environmental Determination(s):	
Initial Environmental Examination Expiration Date:	
Additional Analyses/Reporting Required:	
Climate Risk Rating for Risks Identified:	Low ___ Moderate ___ High ___

SECTION 1.0 LOCATION DETAILS

Below, IPs are expected to provide an itemization of the locations where termiticides, fungicides, and/or rodenticides are to be applied.

For termiticides and fungicides, include the following:

- Foundation footprint dimensions for new construction:

- Foundation type (wood post with crawl space; wood frame on grade; slab on grade, etc.):

- Specific soil types that are located at the sites where pesticide application or use will occur. Critical information includes not just soil types, but any related information such as porosity, degree of water saturation, ability to drain, erodibility, and how they are affected by temperature extremes and/or drought. Note that in urban areas, “urban fill,” which tends to be of very high porosity due to the presence of larger pieces of broken construction material and cobbles, may be present. Include all that is known about the nature of the soils at the proposed sites of application of termiticides and/or fungicides.

- Drawn plans for proposed new construction or existing site plans for existing structures. All plans must indicate the locations where termiticides and/or fungicides are to be used.
ATTACH.

For the rodenticide, include the following:

- Representative site/structure plans and proposed locations of bait trap deployment.
ATTACH.

SECTION 2.0 SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Below, IPs are expected to provide additional environmental and climate information where termiticides, fungicides, and/or rodenticides are to be applied.

- Identify the major ecological zones (e.g., coastal plains, tropical forests, savannahs), including major geological features (e.g., mountain ranges, plateaus, major river valleys, etc.) near the implementation sites.

- Provide precipitation data, including annual trends, when rainy seasons exist and typical humidity levels.

- Provide temperature data, including high and low and periods when/if ground freezing typically occurs.

- Describe projections on how climate change may affect temperature and precipitation in the coming years (USAID suggests referring to [Climatelinks Regional and Country Risk Profiles and GHG Fact Sheets](#)) and any known effects on termite, fungus, or rodent activity/damage related to these changes.

For termiticides and fungicides, also include the following:

- Identify the local hydrogeological characteristics, including typical depths to ground water and ground water flow direction(s) at the termiticide and/or fungicide application site, the proximity and nature of any surface water bodies, the proximity of any wetlands.
- The location and construction details (e.g., screening depth, is well cased or uncased? etc.) of any potable water wells within 450 meters (~1,500 feet) of the site of termiticide and/or fungicide applications to soil.
- Drawn plans or maps showing the locations for proposed new construction or existing structures, the locations where termiticides and/or fungicides are to be used, and the locations and distances to nearby surface water bodies, wetlands, or potable water wells. The plans must indicate the direction of surface water flow. If available, the plans should show topographic lines or spot elevations. **ATTACH.**

SECTION 3.0 PESTICIDE PRODUCTS AND HOST COUNTRY REGULATIONS

IPs must document that adequate and sustainable supply-lines of specific formulated products that contain only the AIs approved in the Global Construction PERSUAP have been established. The available products must be from registered manufacturers and/or distributors and must not be counterfeits of registered products. Formulated products must be licensed in-country for termite, fungus, or rodent control.

- Commercial name of product(s):
- Manufacturer information (name, address, telephone numbers, website, etc.):
- Distributor information: (name, address, telephone numbers, website, etc.):
- Active Ingredient(s), including formulation and concentration:
- Provide pesticide label or product Safety Data Sheet. **ATTACH.**

- Provide evidence that the formulated product(s) are currently licensed in-country for termite, fungus, or rodent control. **ATTACH.**
- Provide evidence that the manufacturer and/or distributor are currently licensed in-country. **ATTACH.**
- If importing wood that is pre-treated with either ACQ or copper azole, obtain the following documents:
 - A written approval from the appropriate local/national jurisdiction, such as the Department of Natural Resources or Forestry Department, to do so. **ATTACH.**
 - An export permit. **ATTACH.**
 - A phytosanitary certification that states that, if the wood is not indigenous to the region in which it is being used, local biodiversity will not be adversely affected. **ATTACH.**

In addition to the above, IPs must include an itemization (i.e., identify each relevant regulation by name and number and link it to what process or processes it controls) and description of host country regulations regarding distribution, storage, use, and disposal of the AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP. The Construction SUAP must further identify the regulatory bodies that are responsible for regulating these processes.

SECTION 4.0 IPM PLAN

Using the information provided in the Global Construction PERSUAP, IPs are to develop their own site-specific integrated pest management (IPM) plans.

Complete table below.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN			
PEST TYPE: <i>(Example: Termite Control)</i>			
DESCRIBE MONITORING METHOD: <i>(Example: Monthly Inspections on Perimeter of Building)</i>			
NON-CHEMICAL PREVENTATIVE MEASURE:	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL MEASURE:	CHEMICAL TREATMENT (INCLUDING PRODUCT AND AI INFORMATION)	THRESHOLD OR TIMING OF CHEMICAL TREATMENT
<i>(Example: Fix Leaking Pipes)</i>	<i>(Example: Destroy Mounds with Hot Water)</i>	<i>(Example: Termidor SC with Fipronil at 9.1%)</i>	<i>(Example: Once When Laying the Foundation of Building)</i>

SECTION 5.0 PROPOSED METHOD OF APPLICATION, INCLUDING SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Allowed methods of pesticide application are presented in Section 4.4 of the Global Construction PERSUAP. This section must include a statement as to the proposed methods of application. Depending on the type of application being performed and the AIs being used, the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required (see Table 2 in Section 4.4 of the Global Construction PERSUAP for specifics):

- Baseline PPE of long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks is required for all pesticide applications or deployments; and
- Chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant boots, eye protection and the equivalent of a Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)/National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) respirator are required as detailed in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

It is necessary to refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each product in order to determine the appropriate PPE and proper MSHA/NIOSH respirator that is required for application.

IPs must describe the method(s) of application.

IPs must document the types of application equipment and PPE, as listed above, which are available in the host country or region, including vendors, locations and cost. IPs must document that adequate and sustainable supply-lines of reliable and durable PPE have been established.

SECTION 6.0 TRAINING OF USERS AND APPLICATORS

User and applicator information (name, address, telephone numbers, website, etc.):

IPs must provide information on how professional pesticide mixers and applicators are trained in the country or region and details regarding the process of certifying and maintaining certification of professional pesticide mixers and applicators, including training curriculum, trainer's experience and academic standing (e.g., academic degrees awarded), and frequency of training and certification renewal.

Section 4.11 of the Global Construction PERSUAP contains the minimum training and certification requirements. The Construction SUAP must document that the certification and training meet these requirements.

Also, identify the regulatory body that is responsible for the certification and training of pesticide mixers and applicators.

SECTION 7.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibility for safer pesticide use under USAID lies with the IP. Construction SUAPs tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP must identify the staff members and partners who will ensure that pesticide procurement and use is conducted in accordance with the requirements of this Global Construction PERSUAP.

This includes the staff members and partners responsible for critical monitoring activities as follows:

- Monitoring the effectiveness of education to evaluate whether the proper information and instruction is promoting the safe handling of pesticides;
- Monitoring pesticide transport, packaging, storage, and formulation;
- Documentation of adherence to pest management procedures, including worker health, local resident health, non-target organism, ecosystem, and natural resources health and vitality, efficacy on application areas for target pests, proper maintenance of pesticide containers and left-over product;
- Monitoring and review of any documentation of any adverse effects to human health or ecological receptors due to termiticide, fungicide, or rodenticide use, including frequency and severity;
- Monitoring of new construction sites for pest levels and natural predators; and
- Monitoring for pest resistance and rotating pesticide use as needed.

Identify and provide contact information for the staff members and partners, including any specific roles and responsibilities, who will oversee the activities described above:

SECTION 8.0 SAFETY DATA SHEET

Each Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP must contain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or pesticide label each formulated product, containing only the AIs approved in the Global Construction PERSUAP being proposed for use under the subject Construction SUAP. The implementing partner may find product pesticide labels on the following website: <https://oaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1> Only products registered for use as termiticides, fungicides, or rodenticides may be used, and they must be selected only from the AIs that are approved in the Global Construction PERSUAP.

SECTION 9.0 COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Place a checkmark on ALL of the following actions to ensure that your procurement and use of pesticides is in compliance with the Global Construction PERSUAP, and that your submission is complete:

- Develop a Construction SUAP tiering off of this Global Construction PERSUAP. (See instructions and template in Annex A).

- Promote and support IPM to the greatest practicable extent for the control of termites and rodents. Project-specific IPM plans will tier off of the general IPM information provided in Annex B.
- Support pesticides with the lowest human and environmental risk profiles, as practical. More information on pesticide toxicity can be found in Annex E.
- Only use pesticide products with approved AIs as outlined in this Global Construction PERSUAP. See Table 1 of the Global Construction PERSUAP.
- Ensure that all contracted applicators are trained in minimum requirements as stated in Section 4.11 in the PER.
- Emphasize pesticide rotation among the classes of pesticides, as appropriate, to reduce the development of resistance.
- Assure that appropriate PPE is used by all applicators, as well as is well maintained and properly utilized. See Table 2 and Table 5 in Section 4.4 of the Global Construction PERSUAP, and always follow the label instructions for specific requirements.
- Assure that appropriate pesticide application equipment is used, as well as well-maintained and properly used. Always follow the label instructions for specific requirements.
- Follow basic first aid for pesticide overexposure and follow recommendations found on pesticide labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for commonly used pesticides.
- Ensure proper disposal of empty pesticide containers.
- Maintain a 2.5 to 5 km no-spray zone buffer around national parks or other protected areas.
- Assure that no spraying or rinsing of equipment takes place in or within 30 meters of ponds, drainage ditches, and surface waters.

ANNEX B: SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICES AND INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, AND RODENT CONTROL

Integrated Pest Management takes advantage of all appropriate pest management strategies and considers pesticide application as a last resort. It is not a single pest control method but rather involves integrating multiple control methods based on site-specific information obtained through inspection, monitoring and reporting. Consequently, every IPM program is designed based on the pest prevention goals and eradication needs of the situation.

Successful IPM programs use this four-tiered implementation approach:

- Identifying pests and monitoring progress:
- Set action thresholds
- Prevent
- Control

Climate risk management is an important component to consider when designing project-specific IPM plans. And although these potential issues may be minor, given the small area on which pesticides are applied for termite, fungus, and rodent control, there may be cumulative impacts to consider given the pesticide application patterns within the target area outside of USAID-funded projects.

Table B-1 provides an illustrative list of potential climate stressors and risks that may be faced by USAID projects for pesticide use:

CLIMATE STRESSORS	CLIMATE RISKS
More intense rainfall	Increased surface runoff
	Increased percolation/ground water infiltration
Longer dry periods	Increased threat from current pests/introduction of new pests
	Reduced effectiveness of pesticides applied topically
Increased temperatures	Stored pesticide leakage
	Reduced effectiveness of pesticides that are activated/distributed by water
	Increased threat from current pests/introduction of new pests

⁹³ Adapted from: USAID Climate Risk Profiles (2017): Climate Risks in FFP Geographies – DRC: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/20170222_USAID%20ATLAS_DRC%20Food%20Security%20Climate%20Screening.pdf

The following section details protective, non-pesticidal measures for each pesticide approved in this PERSUAP:

A. IPM for termite control and best practices for fungus control:

Some best practices that may discourage termites include the following:

During construction

- Reduce the amount of cellulose-containing materials before casting the ground floor slab of the building.
- Use concrete for foundations where feasible;
- Minimize the amount of wood that contacts the soil surface and/or seal the wood or cover with metal barrier
- Keep a 12-inch barrier of smooth concrete, coarse sand, or other inorganic material between the soil surface and structural wood beneath a building.
- Choose termite-resistant wood or use concrete footers for fences or structures that must contact soil.
- Keep soil around foundation dry through proper drainage and grading practices;
- If wood is to be stored on-site, store it remotely from on-site structures; however, this may encourage rodent infestation.
- Ensure adequate drainage of water away from the building through proper grading and roof overhang, by using gutters and downspouts. Adequate grading should also be done to assist with drainage;
- Ensure that wood used for construction does not contain enough natural moisture to support decay fungi;
- Ensure adequate cross-ventilation of enclosed spaces, with openings or vents that are unobstructed. Make sure to close off these vents during the winter.

Post-construction

- Regular inspection of the building after the guaranteed period posted by the professional pest control program is also advised, preferably on an annual basis.
- Repair openings in the structure that allow termites access using cement, caulk or grout;
- Identify and eliminate common sources of moisture in the infrastructure, such as: water vapors from combustion of natural gases in enclosed areas; condensation on windows flowing down onto the sills, moisture from crawl spaces and dirt below; absent or

improperly placed drain pipes; leaking roofs, improperly sealed foundations; sweating water pipes, dripping air conditioners, etc.;

- Regular maintenance of the building in order to promptly fix leaks before they cause fungi;
- All badly rotted wood should be removed and replaced with sound, dry, pre-treated lumber.

General measures

- Do not plant trees and plants too near the structure such that they grow against wooden features of the structure; and
- Dig out all the termites' mounds/hills next to the premises. In this process, the reproductive queens in the mound must all be dug out and killed.
- Apply dry domestic-animals' dung (e.g., goats' or sheep's dung) on identified and dug termite mounds (sometimes known as 'ant hills').
- Install protein- and sugar- based baits (e.g., carcasses and sugarcane husks respectively) to attract ant populations, thereby reducing termite colonies through habitat competition or predation. This method has been used successfully by farmers Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Dug mounds may be burned, but only if all the other options cannot be implemented or have failed.
 - This method is not the preferred non-chemical pest control method from an environmental point of view due to the following reasons: (i) fire could easily spread to surrounding environment especially during high winds, causing destruction of property, (ii) fire could kill non-target soil organisms and plant roots and; (iii) this method requires a fuel source - and mainly fuel wood is used - and thus contributes to deforestation as well as emits gases and smoke that would cause air pollution within the area of use.

B. Approved chemical termite and fungus control

This Global Construction PERSUAP allows the following types of termiticide and fungicide application. Those AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP are listed for each type of application; however, the products that are used must have labeled uses that correspond to these types of application (**e.g., products that are registered for agricultural uses only must not be used**). Application of termiticides and/or fungicides is limited to soil at new construction sites, existing foundations/footings and immediately adjacent soil, wood treatment and spot/crack/crevices in existing structures. No application of termiticides directly to termite colonies is allowed and subsequent or annual re-treatment of soil is not allowed unless infestation is documented.

- Soil trenching and drenching for new construction – this process involves digging a narrow, shallow trench along the perimeter of where the new foundation is to be constructed. The trench is then filled with termiticide solution and the solution is allowed to percolate into the native soil. The excavated soil from the trench should also be carefully mixed with termiticide solution and then backfilled into the trench.
- Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin; bifenthrin; cypermethrin; fipronil (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); imidacloprid (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); and permethrin** products that are registered and labeled for soil amendments as part of termite control.
- Soil trenching and rodding for new construction – this process is similar to trenching and drenching; however, the termiticide is applied to the unexcavated soil by driving a rod several inches into the soil and the termiticide is introduced via gravity through the rod.
- Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin; bifenthrin; cypermethrin; fipronil (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); imidacloprid (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); and permethrin** products that are registered and labeled for soil amendments as part of termite control.
- Spot, crack and crevice (indoor or outdoor – use only products specifically labeled for the intended indoor or outdoor application) treatments for existing structures – this process serves as long-term prevention of reinfestation. Certain products are registered for indoor use while others are registered for outdoor use. Some may be registered for both. No indoor broadcast spraying is allowed (household low-pressure spraying of spots, cracks and crevices with deltamethrin ready-to-use spray formulations is allowed in this Global Construction PERSUAP) and products must only be used on building structural elements such as foundations, wall voids, joists, etc. Do not apply to carpeting, drapery or other porous fabrics or in food preparation or storage areas. Treatment of impervious surfaces exterior to structures, such as concrete or asphalt walls and walkways is not to be performed.
- Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin (outdoor use only); bifenthrin; deltamethrin; permethrin (outdoor use only)** products that are registered and labeled for household spot, crack and crevice use as part of termite control
- Soil trenching and rodding for existing structures – this process is conducted as described above for “soil trenching and drenching for new construction” but is used to protect existing structures at sites that were not treated for termite control or structures where infestation is observed and documented. The trench must not be dug to a depth below existing footings. Due to the potential for sub-surface migration to potable wells or surface water bodies, sub-slab injection is not allowed for existing structures; only passive introduction of the termiticide via rodding may be performed.
- Allowed AIs: **acetamiprid with bifenthrin; bifenthrin; cypermethrin; fipronil (not in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); imidacloprid (not**

in immediate area of blooming vegetation of if bees are foraging); and permethrin products that are registered and labeled for soil amendments as part of termite control.

Termiticides and/or fungicides must not be applied to soil that is frozen or already completely saturated with water. Do not apply termiticides and/or fungicides if runoff is likely. No indoor or outdoor fogging or fogging/misting is allowed. The only AIs for that may be applied via spraying are disodium octaborate (boron sodium oxide) or disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate) for wood treatment.

Note that not all termiticide and fungicides AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP may be used for all of the uses listed above. Use only products that are labeled for termite control. The termiticide and fungicide AIs that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP also have agricultural uses. Products containing the termiticide AIs (or fungicide AIs) must be specifically labeled for termite control (or fungus control, with respect to fungicides) and they must be registered for this use in the host country.

C. Termite and fungus control – wood treatment/procurement of pre-treated wood

- Submersion, brushing or low-pressure spraying of wood to be used in construction with and only with disodium octaborate (boron sodium oxide) or disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate) – this process involves the on-site pretreatment of wood that will be used for construction. Regional wood may also be procured in a professionally pre-treated state.

Allowed AIs: **disodium octaborate (boron sodium oxide)** and **disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron sodium oxide tetrahydrate)** products that are registered and labeled for wood treatment as part of termite and/or fungus control.

- Procurement of wood that has professionally pre-treated with ACQ or copper azole.
 - obtain written approval from the appropriate local/national jurisdiction, such as the Department of Natural Resources or Forestry Department, to do so. Also obtain an export permit and a phytosanitary certification that states that, if the wood is not indigenous to the region in which it is being used, local biodiversity will not be adversely affected.

Allowed AIs: the wood must have been treated with the following:

- ACQ: **copper ethanolamine complex, DDAC/DDACB or ADBAC/related aliphatic compounds.**
- Copper azole: **copper ethanolamine complex, copper ammonium carbonate complex, tebuconazole, propiconazole and/or boric acid.**

D. IPM for rodent control:

Non-chemical rodent control methods include habitat modification, exclusion, keeping exterior trash handling areas clean, and removing or trimming any vegetation that may serve as rodent borrowing or pathways. These measures include:

a. Exclusion and Sanitation Rodent Management Measures

- Seal any openings greater than ¼ inch in diameter in foundations, walls, fascia, and roofs. Screen vents and install door sweeps to prevent access. If rats are entering through floor drains, seal these with hardware cloth with mesh smaller than ½ inch. Install heavy-gauge kick plates at the base of any doors with evidence of rodent gnawing.
- Remove or trim ground cover and other landscape plants to expose ground and discourage rodent travel ways and rat burrowing. Avoid landscaping that creates ideal habitat for burrows including stone walls with unsealed gaps. Remove mulch from building foundations to reduce harborage. Do not allow grass clippings or leaf litter to accumulate adjacent to buildings.
- Clear rubbish and garbage from areas adjacent to buildings. Place exterior trash cans and dumpsters away from building entrances to avoid attracting rodents to building. Use exterior trash receptacles with tight-fitting or spring-loaded lids. Use self-contained, leak-proof compactors instead of Dumpsters, or at least use Dumpsters with tight-fitting lids. Empty exterior trash receptacles daily at the end of each day.
- Fix plumbing leaks and improve drainage to prevent water accumulation near the building. Clean gutters to prevent water retention.
- Remove debris, clutter, or stored materials from the building exterior and adjacent areas to reduce harborage and permit proper cleaning and inspection. Remove clutter and items stored on floors in interior entryways, storage, and other areas to reduce harborage and permit proper cleaning and inspection.
- Visually inspect vulnerable areas often (e.g., food service, custodial closets, laundry rooms, vending areas, garages, under sinks, sill plates, crawlspaces) for droppings or grease marks. Place glue boards, snap traps, shock traps, or live traps in nonvisible, inaccessible areas to trap rodents. Clean up droppings, grease marks, and urine promptly using water and district-approved disinfectants. Wear proper personal protective equipment during cleanup.
- Fill in inactive burrows with appropriate filler such as mortar for burrows in or under concrete and soil.
- Store food, seeds, garbage and other refuse in covered containers;
- Clean up livestock and pet droppings daily;

b. Tips for Successful Baiting and Trapping

- Rats tend to be leery of new things in their environment, so traps should be in place for several days before being set.
- After being set, traps should remain in place for a week before being moved to a new location.
- Traps should be set along rodent runways to be most effective.
- The trigger side of the trap should be on the wall side.

- Large rodents may move traps so all traps should be secured, even if traps are set on weekends or during holidays.
- Bait traps according to the observed food preferences of rodents and use multiple baits to provide a variety of choices.
- Bait some traps with cotton balls or a ball of string. Pregnant females will scavenge for these items to make a nest.

c. Clean-up Precautions

The risk of contact with rodent-associated pathogens and allergens increases when cleaning areas that have been infested with rodents.

- Maintain good ventilation and avoid stirring up dust.
- Wetting down the site with a 10 percent bleach solution is recommended for hantavirus prevention.
- CAUTION: Never use bleach if bird droppings are present because a toxic gas will be produced. Wear the appropriate protective equipment including full-face masks with HEPA filters.

E. Approved chemical rodent control

For construction workers and the general public, the approved rodenticide may only be purchased and deployed in pre-baited, tamper-resistant bait traps, which greatly reduces the potential for exposure. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may purchase the approved rodenticide outside of these traps and bait the traps themselves; however, deployment of the rodenticide must be within tamper-resistant bait traps. Construction workers and the general public may only deploy pre-baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 50 feet of existing structures. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may deploy baited, tamper-resistant rodent traps within 100 feet of existing structures. Rodenticide products deployed outdoors must be labeled for outdoor use.

F. Personal Protection Equipment for Pesticide Application

Due to the relatively high toxicity of most termiticides, only certified professional pesticide mixers and applicators that have been trained in termiticide use (including wood treatment) may handle, mix, and apply termiticides. For construction workers and the general public, the approved rodenticide may only be purchased and deployed in pre-baited, tamper-resistant bait traps, which greatly reduces the potential for exposure; thus, only baseline Personal Protective Equipment (PPE; baseline consists of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks) is required for construction workers and the general public. Trained, certified professional pesticide applicators may purchase the approved rodenticide outside of these traps and bait the traps themselves; however, deployment of the rodenticide must be within tamper-resistant bait traps. It is required that trained, certified professional pesticide applicators will have access to and will always use appropriate PPE as specified in this PERSUAP.

Additional items of PPE that are needed when using the various termiticides include heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant aprons, eye protection and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)/National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) equivalent

respirators. Table 2 in the Global Construction PERSUAP summarizes the PPE and AI requirements associated with pesticide application.

ANNEX C: SOLICITATION LANGUAGE

The following template provides language to be used when soliciting quotations for pesticide application for USAID-funded construction activities. The implementing partner is recommended to use this language, in order to ensure that contracted certified pesticide applicators are aware of and will be in compliance with USAID environmental requirements for termiticide or rodenticide application.

NOTE: Attach the Global SUAP (Section 5) as well as the project-specific Construction SUAP (Annex A) as modified for your program to this quotation request.

Date

Dear Sir/Madam:

[Organization Name] requests a quotation for the application of [name of termiticide, termiticide/fungicide and/or rodenticide] for pest control. Except for specifically agreed exception, pesticide application must be conducted in a manner conforming to the attached **Global SUAP as well as the project-specific Construction SUAP.**

Termite and/or fungus control (Please check):

___ This will be a termiticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] for soil trenching and drenching for a new construction.

___ This will be a termiticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] for soil trenching and rodding for a new construction.

___ This will be a termiticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] for spot, crack and crevice treatment [indoors/outdoors] of an existing structure,

___ This will be a termiticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] for soil trenching and rodding for an existing structure.

___ This will be a termiticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] for soil trenching and drenching for a new construction

___ This will be a termiticide/wood preservative application using [name of product and active ingredient %] for submersion, brushing or low-pressure spraying of wood for a new construction.

___ This will be a wood preservative using [name of product and active ingredient %] for pre-treatment of wood for a new construction.

Rodent control (Please check):

___ This will be a rodenticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] as pre-baited, tamper-resistant traps

_____ This will be a rodenticide application using [name of product and active ingredient %] as baited tamper-resistant traps

The location(s) of performance is/are [Name(s) of building to be treated, city/village, district/parish etc.].

The expected dates of performance are [insert dates]. If this is for recurring pesticide application, state how often pesticide application is expected to be conducted):

Other requirements:

Please submit the names of the key certified pesticide applicators, and the types and dates of termite and/or rodent control training that they have received in the last five years (If this is for recurring pesticide application, request this information for the first application; updates can be requested at a later date.). Training curriculum should include:

- Identification of termites and other wood-damaging pests that commonly infest buildings;
- Proper procedure for inspecting infestations;
- Pesticides used for wood-damaging pests: Quality, types, classes, and acute toxicities of common pesticides;
- Pesticide application equipment;
- Types of foundation structures

See Section 4.11 for additional details on training requirements.

Please note that except as specifically negotiated, you must provide all equipment necessary to undertake the pesticide application, including all necessary personal protective equipment according to active ingredient being used, and other equipment otherwise required by the attached IPM. All equipment must meet specifications as established in the attached IPM.

- a) No waste, including pesticide containers and rodenticide packaging, shall be left on-site unless prior arrangements have been made with our office to safely dispose of the items.

Please quote your price and provide the above-requested information for the above pesticide application services. Please also specifically state any requested exceptions to the specified application requirements, along with the reason for the requested exception.

ANNEX D: CONTRACT LANGUAGE

The following template provides language to be used when contracting a pesticide applicator for USAID-funded construction activities. The implementing partner is recommended to use this language, in order to ensure that contracted certified pesticide applicators are aware of and will be in compliance with USAID environmental requirements for termiticide or rodenticide application.

NOTE: Attach the Global SUAP (Section 4.0) as well as the project-specific Construction SUAP (Annex A) as modified for your program to this quotation request.

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION PESTICIDE APPLICATION SERVICES

Between

[Name of IP Organization, location of organization]

And

[Name of Certified Pesticide Applicator, Location]

Both parties hereby enter into an agreement which states the following:

This agreement covers pesticide application services to be rendered by [Name of Certified Pesticide Applicator/contractor] at the following location(s):

Name of building to be treated, location, size

If during the period of this contract, the number of building locations will be revised (increased or decreased), [IP Organization] will notify contractor by letter. The floor area/capacity of each building is an estimate, and the contractor is encouraged to visit each site, prior to pesticide application, to investigate specific situations.

Expected Date(s) of Services: [insert dates]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

[IP Organization] will impose a penalty of [amount of penalty in local currency/day] if the contractor fails to perform the requested services in a timely manner, if due to the contractor's negligence (i.e., workers unavailable, pesticide unavailable, etc.)

The contractor shall be responsible for re-applying pesticide at no cost to [IP Organization] should [IP Organization] deem the work was not done properly. Payment will be made only after satisfactory service has been rendered. This determination will be made by an authorized individual from [IP Organization].

[IP Organization] will/will not provide transport and accommodation of contractor's personnel from point of origin to building(s) and return.

PESTICIDE APPLICATION PROCESS REQUIREMENTS

Based on a written request from [IP Organization], the contractor will conduct the application of a pre-approved termiticide, fungicide, or rodenticide according to pre-approved application methods (see the IPM Plan). [IP Organization] will notify contractor of the desired date of services, and the size and scale of the building to be treated.

Except as specifically agreed in a signed addendum to this agreement, the contractor must conduct pesticide application in a manner conforming to the attached **Global SUAP (Section 5) as well as the project-specific Construction SUAP.**

The contractor shall abide by all local and national regulations regarding use of pesticides, including termiticides and rodenticides.

Except as specifically agreed in a signed addendum to this agreement, the contractor must provide all equipment necessary to undertake the pesticide application, including all necessary personal protective equipment according to active ingredient being used, and other equipment otherwise required by the attached IPM. All equipment must meet specifications as established in the attached Global SUAP and the project-specific Construction SUAP.

ANNEX E: PESTICIDES REJECTED IN THE GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION PERSUAP

NINE (9) PESTICIDES REJECTED IN THE GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION PERSUAP FOR TERMITE, FUNGUS, OR RODENT CONTROL IN USAID CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Several pesticides were considered for approval in this Global Construction PERSUAP but were rejected for a variety of reasons. They may not be used⁹⁴ for termite, fungus, or rodent control in USAID construction projects.

Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) – *B.t.* was suggested as a potential candidate for rodent control; however, it is registered by USEPA for control of Lepidoptera (e.g., moths, caterpillars, borers), coleopteran (e.g., beetles) and dipteran (e.g., flies) insects. It is not registered by USEPA for rodent control and is rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

This section describes pesticides rejected in the Global Construction PERSUAP for termite, fungus, or rodent control in USAID construction projects.

Beauveria bassiana (B.b.) – There are four strains of *B.b.* registered by USEPA: 447, 74040, GHA and HF23.⁹⁵ There is some evidence to suggest that *B.b.* was, at one time, registered in the U.S. for termite control. Rath (2010)⁹⁶ indicates that there was one commercial product for termite control in the U.S. at that time. However, a review of USEPA pesticides labels at USEPA's Pesticide Product and Label System⁹⁷ website did not indicate any *B.b.*-containing products that are currently registered for termite control. Further, documented research⁹⁸ suggests that field studies typically focused on the use of *B.b.* on termite colonies (a use which is not allowed by this Global Construction PERSUAP) as opposed to barrier treatments for new construction or spot/crack/crevice treatments to maintain control in existing structures (two practices that are allowed by this Global Construction PERSUAP). Further, Chouvinc, Su and Grace (2011)⁹⁹ concluded that after approximately 50 years of research regarding termite control using pathogens (including *B.b.*), effective termite control has not been demonstrated. They further conclude that although use of pathogens such as *B.b.* may be suitable for termite control at some point in time, a better understanding of termite biology, especially their defense mechanisms, is needed for pathogens such as *B.b.* to demonstrate cost-effective control. Thus,

⁹⁴ Specifically, the pesticide cannot be procured or used.

⁹⁵ USEPA. 2010. *Beauveria bassiana* Preliminary Work Plan, <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0564-0003>

⁹⁶ Rath, A.C. 2010. The Use of Entomopathogenic Fungi for Control of Termites. *Biocontrol Science and Technology*, Vol. 10, Issue 5, pp. 563-581.

⁹⁷ <https://oaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1>

⁹⁸ Rath, A.C., *ibid.*

Lenz, M. 2005. Biological Control in Termite Management: The Potential of Nematodes and Fungal Pathogens. *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Urban Pests*. Lee and Robinson, Eds. <http://www.icup.org.uk/reports%5Cicup008.pdf>

⁹⁹ Chouvinc, T., N.Y Su and J.K. Grace. 2011. Fifty years of attempted biological control of termites – Analysis of a failure. *Journal of Biological Control*, 59, pp. 69-82.

B.b. is not a feasible AI for termite control in the near term and is rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

Chlorothalonil – This AI was proposed as a fungicide; however, it is classified as RUP and is USEPA Acute Toxicity Category I for irreversible eye damage ¹⁰⁰.

Chlorpyrifos and cypermethrin (co-formulation) – This mixture has been proposed for termite control for other USAID projects in the past. Although both pesticides are registered by USEPA for termite control, chlorpyrifos products are considered to be RUP unless they are a formulation other than an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) packaged in a container no smaller than 15 gallons for liquid formulations or 25 pounds for solid formulations. In addition, chlorpyrifos has been detected in ground water wells within 100 feet of application sites for termite control and is highly to very highly toxic to bees, birds, and aquatic life. ¹⁰¹ In aggregate, the risks posed by chlorpyrifos, in consideration of the other termite control options that are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP, are too great to justify its approval and products containing chlorpyrifos and cypermethrin are rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP. Note that products that contain cypermethrin as the sole AI in termiticides are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

This section describes pesticides rejected in the Global Construction PERSUAP for termite, fungus, or rodent control in USAID construction projects.

Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) – Although USEPA has maintained the U.S. registration of CCA, in 2003, the registrant voluntarily cancelled the production of CCA-treated wood products for residential/homeowner use. Industrial and commercial uses of these treated wood products are still in effect, although these uses have been classified as RUP. ¹⁰² Although construction could be viewed as an industrial or commercial undertaking, given that the construction is related to schools and hospitals, sensitive receptors including developing adolescents and the ill and infirmed are anticipated to be present post-construction. Thus, CCA is rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

Creosote – This AI was proposed as a fungicide; however, it is classified as RUP. ¹⁰³

Cyfluthrin – There is inadequate documentation of the registered uses for termite control (e.g., can it be used in soil amendments, which is a primary use in this Global Construction PERSUAP). Given that many other termite control options are approved in this Global Construction PERSUAP, cyfluthrin is rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

¹⁰⁰ USEPA. 1999. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Chlorothalonil.

<https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/0097red.pdf>

¹⁰¹ USEPA. 2006. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Chlorpyrifos:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/red_PC-059101_1-Jul-06.pdf

¹⁰² USEPA. 2017. Overview of Wood Preservative Chemicals. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/overview-wood-preservative-chemicals>

¹⁰³ USEPA. 2008. Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Creosote.

https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/creosote_red.pdf

Potassium dichromate – This According to USEPA’s Pesticide Chemical Search website,¹⁰⁴ potassium dichromate was first registered by USEPA in 1986, but its registration is no longer active. Thus, products containing potassium dichromate are rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

Thiacloprid and benzyl alcohol – This mixture has been proposed for termite control for other USAID projects in the past. The neonicotinoid thiacloprid has had all registrations cancelled by USEPA in November 2014 at the voluntary request of the registrant.¹⁰⁵ The reason for the voluntary cancellation was not specified, but it followed EPA’s generic data call-in as part of their Registration Review process and the announcement that the American Bird Conservancy was planning a review of the toxicity of thiacloprid and other neonicotinoids to birds.¹⁰⁶ According to USEPA’s Pesticide Chemical Search website, benzyl alcohol was first registered by USEPA in 1986, but its registration is no longer active. Thus, products containing thiacloprid and benzyl alcohol are rejected in this Global Construction PERSUAP.

This section describes pesticides rejected in the Global Construction PERSUAP for termite, fungus, or rodent control in USAID construction projects.

These rejected pesticides are described in Table E-1.

TABLE E-1. USEPA REGISTRATION STATUS, ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORIZATION, RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE (RUP) DESIGNATION, AND REQUEST FOR APPROVAL STATUS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	USEPA REGISTRATION STATUS/NOTES	ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORY ¹⁰⁷	RUP? ¹⁰⁸	USAID APPROVAL STATUS
Termiticides				
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Registered in U.S.	WHO: III EPA: IV	No	No; not registered as rodenticide
<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	Registered in U.S.	WHO: Not listed EPA: III	No	No; not registered as termiticide; effectiveness in termite control not demonstrated

¹⁰⁴ <https://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=CHEMICALSEARCH:1:>

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/schedule-review-neonicotinoid-pesticides>

¹⁰⁶ Thiacloprid Notice of Registration Review Case Closure November 2014: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0218-0018>

¹⁰⁷ Classifications and categories are for technical grade pesticide. Formulated products are often of lesser acute toxicity. WHO assigns a single classification (The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009. World Health organization, 2010. Available on the Internet at: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/44271>). EPA has several toxicity categories for various routes of exposure. Only the most stringent EPA category is given here. EPA categories come from REDs, Pesticide Summaries, Facts Sheets, and Registration Review Documentation. Refer to Tables E-2 and E-3 in this document.

¹⁰⁸ RUP status obtained from USEPA documentation (e.g., REDs, Summary documents, etc. and the January 19, 2016 RUP Report: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/rupreport-sec3-update-jan2016.pdf>) where available. Other sources include:

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. No date. Federally Restricted and State-Limited Use Pesticides.

Available on the Internet at: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/agricult/pdf/frup.pdf>

University of Florida (U.S.) IFAS Extension. 2009. Restricted Use Pesticides, available on the Internet at:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pi073>

University of Nebraska. 2003. Federally Registered Restricted Use Pesticides. (U.S.), available on the Internet at:

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2818&context=extensionhist>

TABLE E-1. USEPA REGISTRATION STATUS, ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORIZATION, RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE (RUP) DESIGNATION, AND REQUEST FOR APPROVAL STATUS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	USEPA REGISTRATION STATUS/NOTES	ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORY ¹⁰⁷	RUP? ¹⁰⁸	USAID APPROVAL STATUS
Chlorothalonil	Registered in U.S.	WHO: U EPA: I	Yes	No; RUP, USEPA Acute Toxicity Category I, highly toxic to non-target organisms
Chlorpyrifos and cypermethrin (co-formulation)	Both registered in U.S.	Chlorpyrifos, WHO: II EPA: II Cypermethrin, WHO: II EPA: II	Chlorpyrifos: many RUPs Cypermethrin: agricultural products are RUP	No; aggregate risk of chlorpyrifos too great
CCA	Registered in U.S.	WHO: Not listed EPA: N/A	Yes	No; RUP
Creosote	Registered in U.S.	WHO: Not listed EPA: II	Yes	No; RUP
Cyfluthrin	Registered in U.S.	WHO: Ib EPA: I-II depending on vehicle of administration	All agricultural formulations	No; insufficient evidence of registration as termiticide; WHO Class 1b, can be USEPA Category I
Potassium dichromate	No longer registered in U.S.	WHO: Not listed EPA: data not available	Unknown	No; no longer registered
Thiacloprid and benzyl alcohol (co-formulation)	Thiacloprid and benzyl alcohol no longer registered in U.S.	Thiacloprid, WHO: II EPA: II Benzyl alcohol, data not available	No	No; thiacloprid and benzyl alcohol are no longer registered

ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE REJECTED BUT MAY BE CONSIDERED IN THE FUTURE

Contrapest: This is a liquid fertility control bait for rodents developed by the US company Senestech, that targets the reproductive capacity of both male and female rats, rendering them infertile ¹⁰⁹. The bait has a high water, fat, and content which makes rats return to ingesting it even in the presence of high value foods. Consumption of this bait causes a decline in rat litter size as early as 15 days after ingestion, thus continuous use would gradually decrease rat populations to a lower, sustainable level. The liquid bait is delivered in two 550ml tanks with attached feeder trays in tamper-resistant JT Eaton bait stations that are weather proof, pet proof and most importantly, child proof. This is a relatively product new in the US market, not to speak of internationally.

¹⁰⁹ <https://senestech.com/contrapest/>

Therefore, while USAID is rejecting this pesticide currently, it may be considered for future approvals.

WHO ACUTE TOXICITY CLASSIFICATIONS AND USEPA ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORIES

Table E-2 and Table E-3 outline the WHO Acute Toxicity Classifications and USEPA Acute Toxicity Categories which are the basis for the selection of approved active ingredients and safety requirements outlined in this PERSUAP:

TABLE E-2. WHO - THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELING OF CHEMICALS (GHS)¹¹⁰

WHO CLASS (NOTE: FOR TECHNICAL GRADES)		RAT LD ₅₀ (MG/KG BODY WEIGHT)	
		ORAL	DERMAL
Ia	Extremely Hazardous	<5	<50
Ib	Highly hazardous	5-50	50-200
II	Moderately hazardous	50-2,000	200-2,000
III	Slightly hazardous	Over 2,000	
U	Unlikely to present acute hazard	5,000 or higher	

TABLE E-3. EPA ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORIES¹¹¹

STUDY	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	CATEGORY III	CATEGORY IV
Acute Oral	Up to and including 50 mg/kg	>50 through 500 mg/kg	>500 through 5000 mg/kg	>5000 mg/kg
Acute Dermal	Up to and including 200 mg/kg	>200 through 2000 mg/kg	>2000 through 5000 mg/kg	>5000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation	Up to and including 0.05 mg/liter	>0.05 through 0.5 mg/liter	>0.5 through 2 mg/liter	>2 mg/liter
Eye Irritation	Corrosive (irreversible destruction of ocular tissue) or corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days	Corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days	Corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 7 days or less	Minimal effects clearing in less than 24 hours
Skin irritation	Corrosive (tissue destruction into the dermis and/or scarring)	Severe irritation at 72 hours (severe erythema or edema)	Moderate irritation at 72 hours (moderate erythema)	Mild or slight irritation (no irritation or slight erythema)
Signal Word for Product Labeling	DANGER	WARNING	CAUTION	none required
Study	Study results		Study results	

¹¹⁰ WHO 2009. The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009. World Health Organization, 2010. Available on the Internet at: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/44271>

¹¹¹ USEPA. 2002. Health Effects Test Guidelines OPPTS 870.1000 Acute Toxicity Testing— Background. EPA 712-C-02-189, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, December 2002. Available on the Internet at:

https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/iccvam/suppdocs/feddocs/epa/epa_870r_1000.pdf

USEPA. 2017. Label Review Training, Module 2: Parts of the Label, website: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels/label-review-training-module-2-parts-label-page-1>

TABLE E-3. EPA ACUTE TOXICITY CATEGORIES ¹¹¹

STUDY	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	CATEGORY III	CATEGORY IV
Dermal Sensitization	Product is a sensitizer or is positive for sensitization		Product is not a sensitizer or is negative for sensitization	