



Town of Hilton Head Island
**COMMUNITY SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY
COMMITTEE MEETING**
Monday, January 8, 2024, 10:00 AM
Minutes

Call to Order

Chair Becker called the meeting to order at 10 a.m.

Committee Members Present: Chair Tammy Becker, Ward 4; Alex Brown, Ward 1; Patsy Brison, Ward 2, Steve Alfred, Ward 5

Council Members in Attendance: Alan Perry, Mayor, David Ames, Ward 3, Mayor Pro-Tempore; Glenn Stanford, Ward 6

Adoption of the Agenda

Mr. Alfred moved to approve. Ms. Brison seconded. Motion carried 4-0.

Approval of the Minutes

Regular Meeting Minutes of December 18, 2023

Ms. Brison moved to approve. Mr. Alfred seconded. Motion carried 4-0.

Appearance by Citizens

Larry Landry addressed the Committee stating his concerns regarding the operation of Arbor Nature. He specified an unmanned open gate to the premises noting the original agreement of operation called for monitoring at the site. Ms. Brison requested that staff ask the Town Manager to inquire about the status of the settlement agreement and the permit on that site. Chair Becker was in agreement.

Courtney Kenneweg addressed the Committee regarding the proposed paid parking at all beach parking lots and his opinion that paid parking will have a negative impact on Coligny Plaza businesses. He noted it will compound the existing parking problems in the area.

Pamela Martin Ovens addressed the Committee regarding the use of dangerous pesticides and rodenticides on Hilton Head Island and requested they be banned from use.

Melinda Turner addressed Council with questions regarding the test being conducted by the

Clemson Cooperative Extension comparing results of using Roundup to organic herbicides. She submitted the following questions: 1) Is there a definition provided of what would be a successful test and is there a desire to find the right mix of herbicide to get a desired outcome? 2) How will the cost from this proposed new process to include all the required components, even though it's not tested, be calculated? And 3) Will each of the nine contractors determine their own price, and are there any new accountabilities or work for Town resources given this process that need to be taken into account as well?

Unfinished Business

Presentation of the SWOT Findings for Solid Waste and Recycling on Hilton Head Island - Bryan McIlwee, Director of Public Projects and Facilities

Mr. McIlwee stated that Town Council unanimously approved a resolution supporting the proposed approach and scope of services outline to complete the SWOT assessment.

There is an initiative in the Town of Hilton Head Island 2023-25 Strategic Action Plan to identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats (SWOT) of Hilton Head Island Solid Waste and Recycling.

Staff procured A. Goldsmith Resources, LLC (AGR), an expert consultant in the field of solid waste and recycling, and the preparer of the recently updated Beaufort County Solid Waste Management Plan (2022-2041), to conduct this assessment.

Following presentation and input from Committee on the findings, Staff will bring forward a draft plan and Resolution to the Committee. We would then request the Committee recommend to Town Council adoption of a Resolution approving the final plan.

Mr. McIlwee invited Abby Goldsmith to conduct a presentation regarding her findings. Ms. Goldsmith proceeded with a detailed presentation regarding her findings.

Ms. Goldsmith noted that the State of South Carolina has goals for a 50% recycling rate and getting below 3.25 pounds per person per day with the County and Towns all over the State aiming for those goals. She noted that in the Hilton Head Island Comprehensive Plan – *Our Plan* – the Town has a goal of working towards zero waste which is much more aggressive than getting to 3.25 pounds per person per day. She stated in looking at the strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities and threats, they were looked at in the context of goals and strategies laid out by Town Council. She explained that what is in place today would be the starting point for how to get to those goals and strategies. She did a comprehensive review of what is in place at this time.

Ms. Goldsmith stated a strength that was identified is the demonstrated support for solid waste and recycling. She noted the goal in *Our Plan* to work towards a town-wide zero waste model is pretty ambitious and added that Town Council has passed a resolution to work with the County to develop new landfill and recycling agreements which is a collaborative effort to make sure facilities will be available for these materials. She noted the Town Council endorsed the Greater

Island Council resolution to enhance the recycling arrangements and to develop a facility closer to Hilton Head Island than the current one at Hickory Hill and pointed out she felt the existing Town ordinance has come strong foundations for residential recycling. It was noted the Town has access to a lot of resources to implement the strategies for solid waste and recycling including education and outreach materials specific for solid waste and recycling and the Convenience center located on the Island.

Ms. Goldsmith explained the Town has limited control for recycling and solid waste because the County is charged by the State to manage those materials as far as having facilities where they go, setting the waste reduction goal which means the Town needs to collaborate with the County to accomplish anything. She explained Hilton Head Island is the only town in the County that does not have a definitive requirement regarding curbside pick-up. The requirements within the ordinance are good for oversight but some haulers don't consistently report the requirement information as to how many customers they serve, how many recyclables diverted and how much solid waste they collect. She added that has been strengthened in recent years, but they still must be chased down to get that information twice a year. They are required to offer recycling to all their residents and it's not one hundred percent clear it's being done as part of the base monthly fee because they are not to charge extra for that service. Finally, contamination of recyclables is a big problem. The existing ordinance calls for the hauler to leave a note for the property owner if the recyclables are contaminated and they do not pick them up. It was intended as an educational tool, but it is not certain this is being done. It was suggested the current arrangement for collecting solid waste and recycling from the beaches could be improved in that those responsible for doing it have a lot of other responsibilities in those contracts that don't have to do with solid waste and recycling which is not their expertise.

Inconsistencies within the ordinance that may need addressed were reviewed which are a listing of the materials haulers are to collect. It is not necessary to do that as the County determines that list. Also, the ordinance states the Town would identify the processing facility where the recyclables would go and as far as it can be determined that is not being done.

It was noted that space is tight at the Convenience Center with a lot of traffic. It would be a great option to have a Convenience Center with more function and the site is very constrained.

Ms. Goldsmith reviewed the financial disincentive for them to haul recyclables to a location. She noted the County pays for solid waste at the landfill, but the hauler pays anywhere from \$60-\$100 per ton at recycling centers so if there is a gray area as to what is collected being contaminated, it is a disincentive to properly recycle those materials. It was pointed out the zero-waste goal is surprising due to the fact there is not a line item in the budget specific to solid waste and recycling or an identification of what staff or group of staff is assigned the issue.

An opportunity that is currently in the arrangement is that the County pays for disposal at Hickory Hill Landfill. The County has been looking at sites for a processing facility for recyclables south of the Broad so it's not so expensive to get recyclables which is included in *Our Plan* to work with them to do so. There's also a strong framework with them to identify their recycling facilities south of the Broad so that it's not so expensive for the County or haulers to get them to the facility at Hickory Hill Landfill.

Ms. Goldsmith stated she saw a potential for more diversion to get towards the zero-waste goal. Businesses produce recyclable materials that are more homogenous, which is a lot of cardboard and organic materials which creates an opportunity to divert more from businesses. With national companies in the area such as the hotel industry and some of the fast-food chains or other restaurant may have corporate commitments to diversion which could be an opportunity to divert more from those businesses. Incorporation of an outreach and education program on litter prevention and recycling in arrangements would also be a benefit.

Some of the threats from working with Beaufort County is that it this is a tough place to collect and transport anything in or out. Access is an issue making it more expensive to get garbage off the Island. It is going to be more expensive for the Town and thus its citizens than it might be in some other community. Options for residential collection need to be considered whether it is a contract with the town or County, potential collaboration with the Town of Bluffton or incorporation of existing POA agreements.

In conclusion, Ms. Goldsmith noted that the existing ordinance and current education resources available from the State are a great starting point. It was suggested any of the strategies are going to take someone responsible for implementing, utilizing resources and funding to achieve the goals.

Members of the Committee had questions, comments and discussion regarding: the need to consider applying for any available state funding; confirmation the County did receive the presentation and there were no comments regarding collaboration; acknowledgment the zero-waste goal is a challenge; a comment that citizens do not believe the recycling is actually being done; the need for realistic things that can be done going forward; confirmation that businesses are not required to do cardboard recycling in the Town of Hilton Head Island; confirmation that a local government requirement would be needed for businesses to do cardboard recycling; confirmation recycling is voluntary for citizens of Hilton head Island; inquiry as to whether the options outlined could be prioritized; the need for options for multi-family developments regarding recycling; the need to know more about the history of the previous efforts on recycling; the need to inform residents of the reality of recycling; the need to use local statistics when considering next steps.

Mr. McIlwee noted that what was presented at this meeting will be brought back to the Committee with suggested changes with a request the Committee recommend to Town Council adoption of a resolution approving the final report.

Mr. Alfred moved that this report presented by Ms. Goldsmith, gives a good outline of where we should be going, and the staff will condense it into something that we can have a little better grip on as to where the next steps are. Mr. Brown seconded.

Ms. Brison asked if the maker and seconder of the motion would agree to an amendment to the motion to add the following direction in revising the report: the inclusion of prior history regarding the Town and recycling and a list of five options which can and should be done now; inclusion of a list of materials that can be recycled now; and inclusion of information regarding the status of the County's work search for a materials recovery facility.

Chair Becker asked for public comment.

Larry Landry addressed the Committee stating his opinion the current system is fundamentally flawed due to a financial disincentive to recycle for the haulers. He noted the report did not bring in the concept of technology to garbage collection. He suggested to urge the County and private haulers to use shoe pack or some type of technology in the collection of solid waste and recyclables.

Ms. Brison readdressed her request for an amendment to the original motion inquiring if there were something they would like to add or remove. Mr. Alfred maker of the motion and Mr. Brown, seconder did not agree to the amendment presented by Ms. Brison.

Chair Becker called for a vote on the original motion. Motion carried 3-1 (Ms. Brison was opposed).

Consideration of a Resolution Adopting Environmentally Friendly Landscaping and Grounds Maintenance Practices - Bryan McIlwee, Director of Public Projects and Facilities

Mr. McIlwee explained staff has researched other municipalities and other pests and weed control practices. They have instructed contractors not to spray or use glyphosate at Town playgrounds and dog parks or along the waters edge included buffers within Town property. There is no broadcast spraying being done on any of the sport fields. Staff continues to work with certified professionals, including Clemson University, and all the contractors to assess practices and move forward with this IPM.

The purpose of the integrated pest management policy is to outline a sustainable, effective and environmentally responsible approach to managing pests and maintaining the facilities on the Town of Hilton Head Island while minimizing the risks associated with pest control measure to the human health environment and non-target organisms. This policy will help guide contractors and the work done maintaining our facilities and our parks.

Decisions made will be based on the monitoring data accumulated, pest populations, risks and the benefits of using the materials and chemicals that we have at our disposal. We want to use the least toxic approach by using these four controls. There is a need to look at what can be done regarding selecting the right plants, the type of soil, overwatering or underwatering and the need to consider other options such as natural predators that can take over to avoid some of the pest populations.

When chemicals are necessary, we are proposing using the least toxic chemical which may include organic pesticides. Work will continue with contractors to implement, evaluate and assess the efficacy of treatment utilized to constantly evolve the program. Outreach and education will be utilized so there is an understating of what is being done and where it is being done.

Members of the Committee had questions, comments and discussion regarding: confirmation all
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of the applications currently utilized would be included within the trial study; Ms. Brison asked questions and suggested numerous revisions regarding the practices which are included in **Exhibit A** and attached for reference; clarification the proposed policy is for facilities and properties the Town is responsible for maintaining; confirmation there is adequate staff to coordinate this effort with the contractors; confirmation the policy will be reviewed and evaluated periodically for any potential changes; a suggestion to reorganize the wording in the purpose to “the purpose is to minimize the risk associated with pest control measures to human health environment and on-target organisms by outlining the sustainable, effective and environmentally responsible approach”.

Chair Becker stated all members of the Committee should forward their suggestions and/or notes to Mr. McIlwee.

Mr. McIlwee inquired as to whether the Committee still wanted to have a trial study implemented. He stated Clemson provided a proposal for \$6,000 which would have four different tests encompassing different treatments. Costs would then be developed going forward. He stated he did not feel the test would slow down the policy and it’s something that can be brought back in the future.

Mr. Alfred moved that staff proceed in the direction outlined and conduct the tests at the indicated cost. Mr. Brown seconded.

Members of the Committee had questions, comments and discussion regarding: the valuable information that would be collected with the direct interaction with contractors; inquiry as to whether all applications used will be included in the test; confirmation not all applications will be utilized when testing; the need for the study to be expanded to include additional applications.

Ms. Brison expressed concern of a financial conflict of interest with Clemson conducting the test because she is of the understanding they receive funding from the manufacturer of Roundup. She suggested finding a source which would not have a bias or a financial conflict of interest. She stated she could not support the proposal for that reason.

Chair Becker asked for public comment.

Pamela Martin Ovens addressed the Committee with the suggestion of using vinegar to kill weeds along with reviewing and utilizing types of grass that choke out weeds naturally. She stated vinegar kills everything.

After discussion regarding the potential conflict of interest, Mr. Alfred as the maker and Mr. Brown as the seconder of the motion on the floor agreed to withdraw the original motion.

Ms. Brison moved to approve the draft policy subject to the changes requested today by the Committee. Mr. Alfred seconded. Motion carried 4-0.

Concluding lengthy discussion, it was the consensus of the committee for staff to bring back the trial study discussion at a future meeting.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 12:13 p.m.

Exhibit A – Ms. Brison’s suggestions for changes within Attachment 1, Town of Hilton Head Island Integrated Pest Management Policy

Approved: February 12, 2024

The recording of this Meeting can be found on the Town’s website at www.hiltonheadislandsc.gov

Draft Town of Hilton Head Island

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT POLICY

*Add requirement that
(w) w/ contractors/ind
compliance w/ Town policy

(for CS/RS Committee mtd on 1/6/2024)*

PURPOSE: The purpose of this Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy is to outline a sustainable, effective, and environmentally responsible approach to managing pests and maintaining facilities in the Town of Hilton Head Island while minimizing the risks associated with pest control measures to human health, the environment, and non-target organisms.

POLICY: The Town of Hilton Head Island will implement a least toxic IPM strategy to manage pests on its properties and facilities in a manner that is environmentally responsible, protective of human health, economically viable, and accepted aesthetically.

This policy applies to all properties, road right of ways, facilities owned, operated, or managed by the Town of Hilton Head Island.

Town-wide Pest Management Guiding Principles

- to humans, and animal life
and the environment,*
- A. Pest management decisions will be based on monitoring data, pest population thresholds, and the potential risks and benefits of available control methods.
 - B. Pest management actions will be based on a least toxic approach by using cultural, physical, and/or biological controls before chemical controls are employed.
 - a. Prevention of pests is an essential part of reducing the need for pesticides. Preventative measures include utilizing Best Maintenance Practices (BMPs) by Town Staff and contracted parties to reduce the need for pesticide control in public parks and facilities. This includes but is not limited to, proper watering schedules, proper maintenance heights of plants, proper solid waste removal and control, and following a Preventative Maintenance schedule for buildings.
 - ? C. The use of least-toxic chemical control methods will be considered as a last resort, only when other control methods have been deemed ineffective or impractical.
 - a. Least toxic chemicals may include organic pesticides
 - b. Use EPA Level pesticides in a targeted manner, and only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pesticide applicator when pests cannot be managed by other controls.
 - D. Limit use of pesticides where children and the general public congregate, i.e. at Town playgrounds and dog parks and in environmentally sensitive areas such as water/marsh edges, including buffers, on Town property.
 - a. Glyphosate (i.e. Roundup™) is not to be used at Town playgrounds, dog parks, or along water/marsh edges, including buffers, on Town property.
 - E. The Town will partner with all landscape and pest control contractors that work with the Town of Hilton Head Island to maintain its properties. The Town will ensure contractors are educated and capable of compliance with the Town's policy.
 - F. The Town of Hilton Head Island will prioritize preventative measures and education efforts to reduce the occurrence of pest problems.

- 72 hours
24 or 48 hours weekly?
have
- G. Pesticide applicators will be required to notify Town Staff of work in the areas where pesticides are scheduled to be applied prior to the application of any pesticides.

PROCEDURES:

Prevention

1. Town Staff shall review all new development and rehabilitation Town project plans to verify compatibility with the site's environment.

Monitoring

1. Town Staff and Town contractors will provide regular monitoring services for all the Town's properties.
2. Town Staff and Town contractors shall determine if pest populations are increasing, decreasing, or staying the same and determine when to use a control tactic.
3. ~~Upon request~~, Town contractors shall provide application records as defined in the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the South Carolina Pesticide Control Act ("Rules and Regs"), Section 27-1083. Records include information such as the quantity of each pesticide used, the common chemical name of the active ingredient(s) (not the product name), the pest or purpose for which the pesticide was applied, and the date and place of application.

Non-Chemical Control Measures

1. The Landscape contractors shall utilize cultural controls which are modifications of normal plant care activities that reduce or prevent pests. In addition to those methods used in pest prevention, other cultural control methods include adjusting the frequency and amount of irrigation, fertilization, and mowing height.
2. The Landscape or maintenance contractors shall utilize mechanical control tactics involving the use of manual labor and machinery to reduce or eliminate pest problems using methods such as handpicking, physical barriers, or machinery to reduce pest abundance indirectly.
3. The Landscape or maintenance contractors may consider a biological control practice which uses living organisms to reduce pest populations. These organisms are often also referred to as beneficials, natural enemies or bio-controls. They act to keep pest populations low enough to prevent significant economic damage. Bio-controls include pathogens, parasites, predators, competitive species, and antagonistic organisms. Beneficial organisms can occur naturally or can be purchased and released. The most common organisms used for biological control in landscapes are predators, parasites, pathogens and herbivores.

Pesticide Controls

Pesticides are to be utilized after other control methods have been determined to be ineffective in the acceptable control of the pest problem. Organic pesticides will be considered before synthetic pesticides that will have the least toxic impact and effective control of the pest problem. Pesticides are to be utilized in a prioritized approach on Town properties as follows:

Parks and Fields:

When pesticides are needed, use the following approach: (1) organic pesticides may be considered based on safety to applicators and efficacy of the product.; (2) EPA Level III "caution" labeled pesticides only when deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact by a licensed pest control applicator.

Playgrounds and Dog Parks

When pesticides are needed, consider the following approach: (1) organic pesticides ^{shall} may be considered based on safety to applicators and efficacy of the product.; (2) EPA Level III "caution" labeled pesticides only when deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact by a licensed pest control applicator.

Rights of Way (Street medians/parkways):

- a. Consider organic pesticides first (based on safety to applicators and the efficacy of the product), when pesticides are needed.
- b. EPA Level III "caution" label pesticide only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact by a licensed pest control applicator.
- c. EPA Level II "warning" label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pest control applicator, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
- d. EPA Level I "danger" label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pest control applicator, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

Facilities/Buildings:

- a. Use organic pesticides first (based on safety to applicators and the efficacy of the product), when pesticides are needed.
- b. Bait formulations of insecticides will be used where appropriate.
- c. EPA Level III "caution" label pesticide only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact by a licensed pest control applicator.
- d. EPA Level II "warning" label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pest control applicator, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
- e. EPA Level I "danger" label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pest control applicator, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

Other Town Properties:

- a. Use organic pesticides first (based on safety to applicators and the efficacy of the product), when pesticides are needed.
- b. EPA Level III "caution" label pesticide only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact by a licensed pest control applicator.
- c. EPA Level II "warning" label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pest control applicator, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
- d. EPA Level I "danger" label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss by a licensed pest control applicator, when other methods do not adequately control the pest. Pesticides should only be used when other methods fail to provide adequate control of pests and just before pest populations cause an unacceptable damage,

since the overuse of pesticides can cause beneficial organisms to be killed and pest resistance to develop.

Approvals and Application of Chemical Pesticides

- No work until approved.*
1. A written recommendation of proposed pesticide, including commercial name, concentrations, allocation rates, usage and reentry time shall be prepared by a licensed South Carolina Commercial Pest Control Applicator and site-specific schedule submitted for approval by Town Staff. Copies of Safety Data Sheets and specimen labels shall be given to the Town prior to pesticide use on Town property.
 2. For Facilities and Building Maintenance, the referenced responsibilities of a licensed pest control applicator presented throughout this policy are to be performed by a Licensed South Carolina Commercial Applicator.
 3. Chemicals shall only be applied by those persons possessing a valid South Carolina Commercial Applicator license; or supervised by a person possessing a valid South Carolina Commercial Applicator license as required by SC regulation. Application shall be in strict accordance with all governing regulations. Records of all operations shall be kept per South Carolina Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the South Carolina Pesticide Control Act ("Rules and Regs"), Section 27-1083.
 4. Pesticides shall be applied in a manner to avoid contamination of non-target areas.
 5. Precautionary measures shall be employed to keep the public from entering the spray zone following the application of pesticides. Posting of signs shall be required at all park facilities when application of pesticides is performed.

Specific requirements for posting are as follows:

- at least 72 hours prior to*
- Post signs at areas of application, all park entrances, and at park kiosks prior to spraying applications. A link to the IPM Program and the list of all approved pesticides posted on the Town's website (link directs to IPM Program and a list of all approved pesticides) and application date will be posted.
 - Spray notices must utilize weatherproof signage.
 - Signs shall be posted for a minimum of 24-hours after the applications are completed. *Remain*
 - Emergency pesticide application may be required for a pest control emergency. In this rare event, there may not be adequate time to post signage within 24-hours of application. Notification of application of pesticides shall be posted as soon as possible after the pesticide application.
- Use consistent design see "categories" on pp. 2-3*
- at least 72 hours prior to application but shall be posted at least 24 hours prior to*

Records and Reporting

Records of all pesticides used by the Contractor on Town property shall be retained and accessible in accordance with the SC Department of Pesticide Regulations, as defined in the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the South Carolina Pesticide Control Act ("Rules and Regs"), Section 27-1083.

provided to the Town

Public Education and Outreach

- revision*
- A. The Town of Hilton Head Island will develop and implement public education and outreach programs to inform residents and businesses about IPM principles, practices, and benefits.
 - B. Collaboration with community organizations, schools, and other stakeholders will be encouraged to promote IPM adoption and awareness within the community.

Add info on Town's website, w/ contact info

Review and Evaluation

- A. This policy will be reviewed and evaluated periodically to assess its effectiveness in achieving the desired pest management outcomes and to identify opportunities for improvement.
- B. Updates or revisions to the policy may be made as necessary to address changing conditions, new information, or advancements in pest management technologies.

Definitions:

- A. **Pest:** Any organism that causes damage, poses a threat to human health, or negatively impacts the aesthetic, functional, or economic value of a property or facility.
- B. **Integrated Pest Management (IPM):** A comprehensive, science-based approach to managing pests by integrating biological, cultural, physical, and chemical control methods to reduce pest populations to acceptable levels while minimizing risks to human health, the environment, and non-target organisms.
- C. **Biological control:** The use of active manipulation of living natural enemies to control pest population densities.
- D. **Cultural control:** Practices that reduce pest establishment, reproduction, and dispersal. Practices can include but not limited to, the use of selecting pest resistant variety of plants, selecting native plant species, or optimizing irrigation practices.
- E. **Physical control:** Also referred to as mechanical control can include methods such as sanitation, use of physical barriers or traps, hand destruction, or spraying water to remove pests.
- F. **Chemical control:** The use of pesticides to control pest populations. Pesticides include synthetic or organic formulations of the chemical.
- G. **Pesticides:** Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, and any nitrogen stabilizer (U.S.C. Title § 7)
- H. **Herbicides:** Chemicals used to manipulate or control undesirable vegetation.
- I. **Insecticides:** Chemicals used to control insects by killing them or preventing them from engaging in undesirable or destructive behaviors. They are classified based on their structure and mode of action. Many insecticides act upon the insect's nervous system (e.g., cholinesterase inhibition), while others act as growth regulators or endotoxins.
- J. **Rodenticides:** Chemicals that target rodents. Rodents include rats, mice, and squirrels. Rodenticides can affect other mammals as well.

