

# PIKELAND CUSD #10

Proposal for  
**Integrated Pest Management  
Program**

By



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## **What is Integrated Pest Management?**

This information is designed to help school officials understand the principles of Integrated Pest Management and to aid them in implementing those principles into a comprehensive pest control program in their facilities.

Successful pest control has relied on the basic concepts of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) since human beings first attempted to protect their health and property from pests. In 1955 the National Pest Control Association produced one of the first manuals that dealt with the various steps involved in IPM as we define it today.

The rapid development of the modern residual pesticides during World War II made pest control very effective, very economical, and very easy to accomplish. The use of these residual pesticides was so effective that in many instances when problems did occur, or clients demanded an even more total elimination of pests, the answer was to simply use more pesticides. There have been two consequences of this trend of accelerating pesticide usage. In a few instances "super" pests have appeared that are resistant to common pesticides. Additionally, a growing segment of our population has become alarmed over the possibility that adverse health effects of this trend might occur.

In the past five decades the research and development work done by chemical manufacturers and the research done by governmental agencies and universities has greatly increased the knowledge of the biology and habits of pests. As this body of knowledge grew, our ability to control the pests increased dramatically. Today, this expansion of our current knowledge allows us to control pests more effectively while using minimum amounts of pesticides. An objective of this manual is to address both of these issues as they may impact schools.



### **Definition of IPM**

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as taken from the Structural Pest Control Act (25ILCS 235/3.24) is a pest management system that includes the following elements:

1. Identifying pest and their natural enemies;
2. Establishing an ongoing monitoring and record keeping system for regular sampling and assessment of pest and natural enemy populations.
3. Determining the pest population levels that can be tolerated based on aesthetic, economic and health concerns, and setting action thresholds where pest populations or environmental conditions warrant remedial action:
4. The prevention of pest problems through improved sanitation, management of waste, addition of physical barriers, and the modification of habitats that attract or harbor pest;
5. Reliance to the greatest extent possible on nontoxic, biological, cultural or mechanical pest management methods, or on the use of natural control agents;
6. When necessary, the use of chemical pesticides, with preference for products that are the least harmful to human health and the environment; and
7. Record keeping and reporting of pest population, surveillance techniques, and remedial actions taken.



## Philosophy of IPM:

- Integrated pest management is an approach to pest control. Emphasis is placed on inspection and communication with the school administration. The focus of the program is to identify and eliminate conditions in the school that could cause pests to be a problem. Applications of pest control materials are made only when necessary to eliminate a pest problem.
- There has been a growing concern that pesticide application in areas frequented by children may have an adverse affect on the children's health. There is also a growing body of scientific evidence that the presence of insect pest, particularly cockroaches, can present an immediate threat to the health of children. Children with asthma can be severely affected.
- The heightened awareness of the potential hazards of pest population and the perceived hazards of pest control material on the part of school administration and parents underscores the importance of maintaining a pest free environment in school with no adverse affect on children or school employees.
- The school administration designates an **IPM Contact**. This person will be the Pest Control Operator's link to the school.
- The Pest Management Technicians are trained to operate with the skills and knowledge necessary to maintain safety conditions at all time.
- The Pest Management Technician will inspect the building and make suggestions to improve the building's conditions. These suggestions will be documented on the IPM Inspection Checklist and will be brought to the attention of the IPM Contact. It is recommended that a regular meeting be held with the Pest Management Technician and school contacts to review Pest Control and Sanitation Log Report and, if necessary, and Pest Service Reports.
- Integrated Pest Management will be successful if the school personnel and the Pest Management Technician work together to educate each other on identifying and controlling pest in the schools.



## **IPM Definitions and Responsibilities:**

### **Primary IPM School Representative:**

- Will enter on the Pest Control and Sanitation Log Report any pest activity that is reported by the IPM Participants at this location.
- Will contact the Pest Management Company if the degree of infestation exceeds the tolerance for that pest.
- Will make this book available to the Pest Management Technician at each visit.
- Will review and sign each Pest Control and Sanitation Log Report before it is added to this book.
- Will notify the appropriate maintenance personnel of any IPM recommendation made on the Pest Management Reports.
- Will authorize in writing and make required notification under the Structural Pest Control Act 225 ILCS 235 any time pesticide application other than bait, is needed to control pest activity that presents an immediate health risk to students and staff at this location.

### **Secondary IPM School Representative:**

- Will be responsible for the duties of the Primary IPM School Representative when he/she is on vacation, sick or otherwise unavailable to perform the duties.

### **School District Contact:**

- Will be contacted by the Pest Control Company at least quarterly to discuss the results of the IPM program at this location.
- Will contact the Pest Control Company any time there are question or concerns about the IPM program at this location.



### **School Maintenance Personnel**

- Will report any pest sightings to the IPM School Representative to be entered in the Pest Control and Sanitation Log Report.
- Will be responsible for taking IPM measures such as sanitation methods (eliminating trash and food debris from classrooms, lockers, washrooms, storerooms, etc.) and cultural methods (proper storage and handling of food or pet food, keeping doors and windows closed, rinsing and prompt removal of recycled items, etc.)

### **Pest Management Professional:**

- Will perform a thorough inspection on each scheduled visit. If treatment is needed, he/she will use only materials that require no notification under the Structural Pest Control Act 225 ILCS 235, unless authorized in writing by the Primary or Secondary IPM School Representative to do so in order to control a pest infestation presenting an immediate health risk to staff and student.
- Will check the Pest Control and Sanitation Log Report each visit and document on the Service Report actions(s) taken in response to each sighting listed and then initial and date each item on the log.
- Will complete a Pest Management Report, review them with the IPM School Representative before they sign them and put them in this book for future reference.

### **Pest Management Company's Responsibility:**

- Will review all Pest Control and Sanitation Log Reports generated on each visit.
- Will do an on-sight quality control inspection when information on the Pest Management Report indicates unresolved problems.
- Will review the results of the IPM program with the School District Contact. Will be responsible for and answer all questions and concerns that the School District may have.

## Setting Priorities for IPM

### **Steps to Build an IPM Program**

Integrated Pest Management recognizes that not all bugs are bad and need to be killed immediately. On the other hand, some insects and rodents can be very dangerous to the safety or health of the occupants of the facility, and must be eliminated as quickly as possible. Therefore, it is very important that the school staff and the pest control operator or school pest control technician establish well-understood guidelines of action in response to reports of pests present in the facility.

### **Step 1: Determine Tolerance of Pest Activity**

**Roaches:** There should be no tolerance for roaches in any area of the facility. They can carry several pathogens that can cause health problems under certain circumstances. Problems can range from salmonella poisoning to severe asthmatic reactions in young children.

**Cereal Pests:** These infest flour and other cereal grain products and should not be tolerated. Ingestion of insects or pathogens in infested grain products can cause illness in anyone who consumes the food.

**House Flies:** In nonfood areas, these are more of a nuisance than a threat to the health of the children and staff. Thus, an occasional housefly in a nonfood area should not be cause for alarm. If there are many flies in a nonfood area, this could be a sign of a sanitation problem that needs to be corrected. Houseflies in a food area cannot be tolerated. The pads on the feet of the flies are sticky and will pick up debris from wherever the fly lands. If the fly should land on garbage or animal feces and then fly into the kitchen and land on exposed food, some of that debris will be transferred to the food.

**Other flies:** Flies such as the Cluster Fly or the Carrion Fly are often found throughout a school building. Small numbers do not constitute a health threat, but they can be a nuisance and should be treated as such. However, many flies in a room or area may indicate a problem that needs to be investigated.



**Ants:** In a food area they should be eliminated quickly as they may contaminate open food, although to a lesser degree than flies or roaches. In nonfood areas they are strictly a nuisance and should be handled as such. Ants outside a building that are not migrating into the building are more beneficial than detrimental and should be left alone.

**Occasionally Invading Pests:** These include such pests as Crickets, Spiders (except Brown Recluse and Black Widow Spiders) Box elder Bugs, Millipedes, Clover Mites (not Fowl Mites), Springtails, etc. These insects are not a health threat and only become a nuisance if they appear in large numbers or they are found near open food areas.

**Stinging or Biting Insects:** These insects can cause serious health threat to some children and adults who are hyper allergic to stings or bites. For this reason, there should be no tolerance for these pests either inside or outside of the building. The most likely pests found in Illinois schools in this group are bees, yellow jackets, and other wasps, brown recluse and black widow spiders.

**Mice:** There should be no tolerance in any area of the school for mice. They contaminate food by gnawing into unopened packages and by urinating or defecating on open food or food preparation surfaces. Their constant gnawing can cause damage to the building and, in extreme cases, may cause an electrical short and result in fire. If a student or staff person attempted to pick up a mouse, he or she could receive a rather nasty bite.

**Rats:** There should be no tolerance for rats inside or outside of the school building at any time. Like mice, they can contaminate food through gnawing into packages and urinating or defecating on open food or food preparation surfaces. Their gnawing habits can cause damage to the building and they could cause a fire by gnawing into an electrical wire. A bite from a rat can be more serious than one received by a mouse.

**Birds:** In general birds should not present a problem for a school. However, bird nesting on school buildings should be discouraged to prevent accumulation of droppings that may harbor pathogens and to prevent migration of pests such as fowl mites or carpet beetles from an abandoned nest into classrooms.



**Raccoons:** These are protected animals and can only be removed from a school by a specialist who is licensed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Raccoons are nocturnal and normally would not contact students or staff. However, they should be removed from the facility, as they can be physically destructive to the building. They can get into garbage and create a mess that is attractive for flies and other pests. Additionally, they can carry fleas, and there have been a few isolated cases where children have been bitten by raccoons.

**Squirrels:** These are protected animals and can only be removed from a school by a specialist who is licensed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Squirrels can cause physical damage to a building and they carry fleas. They tend to be more "people tolerant" and will feed on food scraps found on the school grounds or in the garbage area during the daytime. This will increase the possibility of a student coming in contact with one.

**Bats:** These are protected and can only be removed by a specialist who is licensed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Although bats are nocturnal and are beneficial in their feeding on night-flying insects, they can pose some problems for a school. If they are allowed to roost in a building for a long time, the accumulation of bat droppings can become a health hazard, and can cause physical damage to the building. If a student handles a sick bat on the playground, there could be a serious health problem.

## **Contract Specifications for IPM in Schools**

### **1. General**

A. Description of Programs: This specification is part of a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program for the premises listed herein. IPM is a process for achieving long-term, environmentally sound pest suppression through the use of a wide variety of technological and management practices, including monitoring, physical, cultural, and procedural modifications that reduce the food, water, harborage, and access used by pest. When necessary, the use of pesticides, with preference for products that are the least harmful to human health and the environment.

### **B. Contractor Service Requirements:**

- I. The Contractor shall furnish all supervision, labor, materials, and equipment necessary to accomplish the surveillance, trapping, pesticide application (when deemed necessary), and pest removal components of the IPM programs.
- II. The Contractor shall provide detailed, site-specific recommendations for any structural and procedural modifications needed to aid in pest prevention.
- III. The Contractor shall provide evidence of sufficient expertise in pest control and IPM training and/or IPM experience to carry out these responsibilities. No contractor without IPM training or experience need apply. All contractors must be licensed commercial structural pest control business by Illinois Department of Public Health.
- IV. All services provided by the contractor will be in compliance will all relevant Federal, State, and local laws, including the state laws requiring IPM and notification in Illinois schools.

C. IPM Coordinator: The school district will appoint a school employee as the IPM Coordinator. The IPM Coordinator will act as the manager of the IPM program including overseeing and monitoring contract performance.

### **2. Pest Included and Excluded:**

The IPM program specified in this contract is intended to suppress the populations of rodents and insects found indoors and all excluded pest populations that are incidental invaders inside buildings

### **3. Action Thresholds:**

Levels of pest populations or site environmental conditions that require remedial action by the contractor shall be established. Action shall only be taken when a pest population is present and posing a problem and/or risk to school property and/or building inhabitants.

### **4. Initial Building Inspections**

The Contractor and the IPM Coordinator shall conduct a thorough, initial inspection during the first month of this contract. The purpose of the initial inspection is for the Contractor to evaluate the pest management needs of the property and discuss these with the IPM Coordinator. The inspection shall address:

- Identification of problem areas in and around buildings
- Identification of structural features or sanitation problems contributing to pest infestations
- Discussion of the effectiveness of previous control efforts
- Facilitation of Contractor access to all necessary areas
- Information about restrictions or special safety precautions, or other constraints that the Contractor should be aware of.

### **5. Pest Management Plan**

Following the initial inspection, the contractor will develop a detailed Pest Management Plan and Service Schedule for each property. This written plan and schedule must be submitted to the IPM Coordinator for approval prior to initiation.

- A. Service Schedule for Each Building or Site: Frequency of inspections, monitoring, and treatment by the contractor shall depend on the specific pest management needs of the premises. At a minimum, the Contractor shall perform regularly scheduled inspections and monitoring to determine if remedial action is necessary.
- B. Monitoring and Inspection Program: The Contractor shall outline a monitoring and inspection program that includes proposed methods of surveillance and that will identify infested areas and allow an objective assessment of site environmental conditions and pest population levels. Monitoring and inspection shall be continued throughout the duration of this contract. Between visits from the contractor, the IPM Coordinator will ensure regular monitoring takes place.

- C. Description of Site-Specific Control Methods: The Contractor shall describe physical, structural, operational, and least-hazardous chemical responses to pest populations that exceed the established thresholds or other measures aimed at preventing pest infestations. The contractor shall use non-chemical methods wherever possible.
- D. Description of any Structural or Operational Changes That Would Facilitate the Pest Control Effort: The Contractor shall provide the IPM Coordinator with written recommendations for site-specific solutions for preventing future pest infestations or eliminating observed sources of pest food, water, harborage, and access.
- E. Statements of the conditions considered necessary to all pesticide application: **Pesticide applications shall be by need and not by schedule.** The Contractor must obtain written permission from the IPM Coordinator to use pesticides that require notification of parents, guardians, and staff under Illinois State law.
- F. Proposed Materials and Equipment for Services: The Coordinator shall provide current labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS Sheets) for all pesticides to be used, and brand names of pesticide application equipment, rodent bait boxes, pest monitoring devices, pest surveillance and detection equipment, and other pest control devices or equipment that may be used.
- G. Commercial Pesticide Applicator Certificates or Licenses: The Coordinator shall provide photocopies of the business' Pest Control License and Pesticide Applicator Certificates and/or Identification Cards for every Contractor employee who will be performing on-site service under this contract.
- H. Notification and posting: The Contractor shall work with the IPM Coordinator to ensure full compliance with Illinois' notification and posting requirements where applicable.

## 6. Record Keeping

The IPM Coordinator shall be responsible for maintaining a pest control logbook or file for each building or site specified in this contract. These records shall be kept on site. The Contractor shall be responsible for documenting each visit to the site and all services provided. This file shall:

- A. Pest Control Plan: A copy of the Contractor's approved Pest Control Plan, including labels and MSDS sheets for all pesticides used in the buildings, brand names of all pest control of all pest control devices and equipment used in the buildings, and the Contractor's service schedule for the buildings.
- B. Pest Sightings Reports: Pest monitoring data sheets which record the number and location of pests as revealed by the Contractor's monitoring program or sightings by building occupants.
- C. Work Request and Inspection Forms: Work Request and Inspection forms will be used to advise the Contractor of routine service requests and to document the performance of all work, including emergency work. Upon completion of a service visit to the building or site, the Contractor's employee performing the service shall complete, sign, and date the form, and return it to the logbook.
- D. Contractor's Service Report Forms: Customer copies of a contractor's Service Report Form documenting all information on pesticide applications, including the location of all traps, trapping devices, and bait stations in or around the property.

## 7. Manner and Time to Conduct Service

- A. Time Frame of Service Visits: The Contractor shall perform routine pest control services that do not adversely affect building occupant health or productivity during the regular hours of operation in buildings. When it is necessary to perform work outside of the regularly scheduled hours set forth in the Pest Control Plan, the Contractor shall notify the IPM Coordinator at least one day in advance.



**B. Safety and Health:**

I. The Contractor shall observe all safety precautions throughout the performance of this contract. All work shall comply with applicable state and municipal safety and health requirements. Where there is a conflict between applicable regulations, the most stringent will apply.

II. The Contractor shall assume full responsibility and liability for compliance with all applicable regulations pertaining to the health and safety of personnel during the execution of work.

C. Special Entrance: The Contractor must coordinate access to restricted areas with the IPM Coordinator.

D. Uniforms and Protective Clothing: All Contractor personnel working in or around buildings designated under this contract shall wear distinctive uniform clothing. The Contractor shall determine the need for and provide any personal protective items required for the safe performance of work. Protective clothing, equipment, and devices shall comply with FIFRA and the specific pesticide labels.

E. Vehicles: Vehicles used by the Contractor shall be identified in accordance with state and local regulations.

**8. Special Requests and Emergency Service**

On occasion the IPM Coordinator may request that the Contractor perform corrective, special, or emergency service(s) that are beyond the routine service requests. The Contractor shall respond to these exceptional circumstances and complete the necessary work within one working day after receipt of the request. In the event that such services cannot be completed within one working day, the Contractor shall immediately notify the IPM coordinator and indicate and anticipated completion date.

## 9. Use of Pesticides

The Contractor shall minimize the use of pesticides whenever possible. The Contractor shall not apply any pesticide that has not been included in the Pest Management Plan or approved in writing by the IPM Coordinator. These applications will be restricted to unique situations where no alternative measures are available or practical and non-chemical options have been exhausted. The pesticides used by the Contractor must be registered with the U.S. EPA and used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's label instructions and all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

*The Contractor shall adhere to the following rules for pesticide use:*

A. Written Permission to Use Pesticides: The Contractor will not use any pesticide without first obtaining written permission from the IPM Coordinator after inspections or monitoring indicate the presence of pests and non-chemical control methods or actions have not reduced the pest population to below the action threshold. The Contractor shall provide a written request explaining the need to use a pesticide. The request shall identify the target pest, the need for such treatment, the time and specific place of treatment, the pesticide to be used, the method of application, what precautions should be taken to ensure tenant and employee safety, and the steps taken to ensure the containment to the spray to the site of application. If the pesticide use is approved, the Contractor shall employ the least-hazardous material, most precise application technique, and minimum quantity of pesticide necessary to achieve control.

B. Timing of Applications: The Contractor must time applications of pesticides requiring notification to occur when buildings are unoccupied and will remain unoccupied until the re-entry period specified by the label.

C. Notification Procedures: The IPM Coordinator shall provide the Contractor with information about the district's procedures for notifying parents, guardians, and staff about applicable pesticide applications. The Contractor shall provide the IPM Coordinator with sufficient advance notice of pesticide applications for the district to comply with the notification requirement.

D. Pesticide Storage The Contractor shall not store any pesticide product on the premises listed herein.



10. **Structural Modifications and Recommendations**

Structural modifications for pest suppression will not be the responsibility of Contractor. The Contractor shall be responsible for advising the IPM Coordinator about any structural, sanitary, or procedural modifications that would reduce pest food, water, harborage, or access. The Contractor shall be responsible for adequately suppressing all pests included in this contract regardless of whether or not the suggested modifications are implemented.

11. **Insect Control**

A. Monitoring: Sticky traps shall be used to guide and evaluate indoor insect populations and control efforts.

B. Emphasis on Non-chemical Methods: The Contractor shall use non-chemical methods of control whenever possible. For example:

Portable vacuums rather than pesticide sprays shall be used for initial cleanouts of cockroach infestations, for swarming (winged) ants and termites, and for control of spiders in webs wherever appropriate. If vacuuming is used as a pest control method, be sure to use a vacuum cleaner with a HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filter to avoid suspending materials in the air that can cause respiratory problems.

Exclusion and trapping devices rather than pesticide sprays shall be used for control of flying insects indoors wherever appropriate.

C. Insecticide Bait Formulations: Bait formulations shall be used for cockroach and ant control, however, appropriate bait shall be placed in areas inaccessible to children and other building occupants.

D. Records: The location of all monitoring devices, bait stations, and other control devices shall be recorded in the pest control logbook.

## 12. Rodent Control

A. Indoor Trapping: As a general rule, rodent control inside buildings shall be accomplished with trapping devices only. All such devices shall be concealed out of the general view and in areas inaccessible to children and in protected areas not affected by routine cleaning and other operations. The Contractor or school employee authorized by the IPM Coordinator must check trapping devices regularly. The Contractor or school personnel shall dispose of rodents killed or trapped within 24 hours.

B. Rodenticides: Rodenticides will not be placed inside buildings unless in PA-registered tamper-resistant bait boxes. Frequency of bait box servicing shall depend upon the level of rodent infestation. All bait boxes shall be labeled and dated at the time of installation and each servicing. All bait boxes shall be maintained in accordance with EPA regulations, with an emphasis on the safety of non-target organisms.

C. Records: The locations of all traps, trapping devices, and bait boxes shall be recorded in the pest control logbook.

Rodent Control will be provided as follows for the investment levels listed below:

- **Payson Seymour Elementary**: Up to 4 exterior and 8 interior devices as needed.
- **Payson Seymour Jr./Sr. High**: Up to 6 exterior and 10 interior devices as needed.

## 13. Quality Control Programs

A. The Contractor shall establish a complete control program to assure the requirements of the contract are provided as specified.



## **IPM Information Sheet for Staff, Faculty, Students, and Parents**

### **Integrated Pest Management**

It is the policy of this school district to control pest problems in a way that poses the least hazard to human health and the environment. Therefore, we have adopted an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program in compliance with Illinois state law. IPM is a pest control program that combines prevention, non-chemical pest control methods, and the appropriate use of pesticides with preference for products that are the least harmful to human health and the environment. By addressing and correcting the root causes of pest problems, IPM can provide long-term, economical pest control while minimizing the potential risk posed by frequent pesticide applications.

### **How can I Help?**

We are asking for your cooperation with our IPM program! The success of IPM depends on the involvement of many individuals. Students, teachers, school staff, administration, and parents are all participants in the IPM program. Together we can help reduce pest problems and pesticide applications.

You can have a positive impact on our district's goal to reduce pest problems by doing the following and encouraging others to do the same:

- Report pest sightings to a teacher or staff member
- Clean up leftover or spilled food and beverages immediately
- Store food, including animal food, in tightly sealed containers in designated areas
- Keep refrigerators, vending machines, and microwaves clean and free of spills
- Do not prop open window screens or doors that could allow pests to enter school buildings
- Remove trash daily
- Keep areas dry and report leaks
- Include information on pest ecology, pesticides, and IPM in appropriate curriculum
- Do not pressure school staff to apply pesticides; there are other effective means of controlling pest problems
- Do not tamper with sticky traps, bait stations, bait boxes, and traps laid out to monitor or kill pests

For more information

If you would like more information on the district's pest control practices or IPM, please contact the IPM Coordinator (Mr. Don Koetters) at 217-656-3439 or the administration office at 217-656-3323.

## Practicing IPM

### Monitoring and Inspecting

A regular and ongoing monitoring program will help you answer the following questions:

- Are there existing pest problems?
- Where are they located?
- What is the problem pest?
- How is the pest entering the building?
- What are the pest's sources of food, water and shelter?
- Are there conditions conducive to future pest problems that can be corrected?

**Table 1. Areas to be monitored and appropriate staff to monitor area**

<u>Area</u>	<u>Maintenance</u>	<u>Food Service Staff</u>	<u>Teachers and Staff</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Pest Control Expert</u>
Kitchen & storage area	x	x			x
Dining areas	x	x	x	x	x
Restrooms	x		x	x	
Locker rooms	x		x	x	x
Utility rooms & closets	x				x
Entrances and hallways	x		x	x	
Classrooms	x		x	x	
Staff lounges	x		x		x
Student lockers	x			x	
Outdoors	x		x	x	x

### Pest Sighting Logs

Everyone who uses school buildings can help alert IPM staff to pest problems. Pest sighting logs should be placed at critical areas such as food service and storage, teacher's lounge, and classrooms where pests have been seen.

### Monitoring Tools

- Clipboard with monitoring forms
- Site plans
- Flashlight
- Hand lens
- Sticky traps
- Plastic bags for collecting specimens

## Pest Tolerance Levels

The next step is determining whether a response to an existing pest population is needed.

- Is the pest population growing?
- Are the pests located in a sensitive area (i.e. kitchens, cafeteria, or sick rooms)?
- Are the pests posing a health threat to humans?
- Are the pests damaging school property?
- Are the pests annoying or worrying students, faculty, and staff?
- Are the pests causing aesthetic damage?
- Is there state or county health codes requiring control of the pest problem (i.e. pests in areas where food is stored, prepared, or served)?

## Pest Control Response

To respond to a pest problem, choose an appropriate treatment strategy using the information collected during monitoring and inspection.

- Would improved sanitation remove the pests' source of food?
- Are there leaks and standing water providing the pest with water?
- Is there cardboard and clutter where the pest can hide?
- Are there hiding places in cracks and crevices that can be caulked or sealed?
- Can installing window screens and door sweeps and sealing openings around doors and windows block the pest's entry points?
- Can the infestation be vacuumed up?
- Are there traps that can be set out for rodents?
- Can we remove the pests by hand?
- Do we need to educate building occupants about IPM so they don't contribute to pest problems?
- Is there a less hazardous pesticide, such as a bait or boric acid, which can be applied in an area inaccessible to children?

**Table 2: Response times for pest problems**

<u>Response Time</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Pest</u>
Not over four hours	Potential physical harm	Rodents or wildlife where students or staff are likely to contact them.
One working day	Potential medical harm	Stinging or biting insects Fleas, lice, Bed/Bat bugs, and Poisonous spiders
One working day	Potential for food Contamination	Cereal pests, cockroaches, rodents, ants in kitchen or food storage area, and flies around food
1-2 working days	large numbers of non-threatening bugs	Ant or termite colonies in building, movement into the building of Millipedes, crickets, box elder bugs

**Prevention**

Many actions that are appropriate for responding to a pest problem can also help prevent future problems. Monitoring will help you identify these problem areas.

**Record-keeping**

A File should be kept with records for all of the following items:

- Monitoring forms including pest sighting logs
- Actions taken for pest problems
- Locations of all traps, bait stations, and bait boxes
- Dates, times, and locations of all pesticide applications
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and labels for all pesticides used
- Notification procedures and announcements for pesticide applications
- Copy of contracts with pest control operators