



The Children's House

An Independent Montessori School

Integrated Pest Management Program

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A. INTRODUCTION

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a pest management system that utilizes all suitable techniques in a total pest management system with the intent of preventing pests from reaching unacceptable levels or to reduce an existing population to an acceptable level. An emphasis is placed on manipulation of the pest environment to the point that it will not support a pest population.

Michigan Law, Public Act 451 and Regulation 637 require that certain conditions must be met prior to making a pesticide application (other than sanitizers, germicides, disinfectants, or anti-microbial agents) in schools, public buildings or health care facilities. These conditions include:

1. The pesticide applicator must have attended an approved IPM program.
2. There must be an IPM plan in place for the building.

This IPM plan is intended to reduce the incidence of pest infestation while also reducing the need for chemical pesticide applications. It is also intended to satisfy the requirement for having an IPM plan in place for the building.

B. KEY TERMS

Certified Applicator: A person authorized to use and supervise the use of a restricted use pesticide. The applicator must receive a passing score on one or more certification exams administered by the Michigan Department of Agriculture to become a certified applicator.

Commercial Applicator: A person who is not a private agricultural applicator (i.e., growing a crop for an agricultural purpose) and who meets one of the following conditions:

- a. registered technician or certified applicator under this part (*see note below*).
- b. supervises the use of restricted use pesticides.
- c. holds themselves out to the public as being in the business of applying pesticides.

Note: PA 451, section 8314 requires a person to be a certified applicator to apply any pesticide (other than a sanitizer, disinfectant, bactericide or general-use ready-to-use product), other than for a private agricultural purpose, in the course of their employment.

General Use Pesticide: A pesticide that may be purchased by an individual who is not required to be a certified applicator. A pesticide product that is NOT general-use is a restricted-use product.

Pest:: An unwanted insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life, or virus, bacteria, or other microorganism.

Pesticide: A substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating pests or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Note that products such as Weed-and-Fed, Roundup, or Raid are pesticides.

Ready-To-Use Pesticide: A pesticide which is applied directly from its original container consistent with label directions, such as an aerosol insecticide or rodent bait box, which does not require mixing or loading prior to application.

Registered Technician: A classification of applicators authorized to apply general use pesticides for a commercial or private purpose as a scheduled and required work assignment.

C. ADMINISTRATION

Communication - Sighting Log

Proper implementation of an IPM program requires careful administration. It is important for the IPM Coordinator and administrative staff to communicate with the pesticide applicator(s) to ensure full implementation of the IPM program. To meet this goal, a Pest Sighting Log and Recordkeeping data will be used as part of the communication process. The IPM Coordinator will ensure that pest sightings are recorded in the log.

Applicator Credentials

A person who applies a pesticide (other than a sanitizer, germicide, disinfectant, or anti-microbial agent) in schools, public buildings or health care facilities MUST have attended an approved IPM training session.

Pesticide applicators that conduct applications for hire (ie, an outside contractor) must be licensed and certified. However, staff members who have attended an approved IPM training session may use a *general-use ready-to-use product* without being certified. Note that staff members who use a pesticide product that is NOT ready-to-use *must* be certified. This includes items such as granular weed-and-feed or any product that must be mixed prior to use.

A staff member of this facility who has attended an approved IPM training session can apply a general-use ready-to-use pesticide. However, whenever possible, pesticide applications should be conducted by the person responsible for pest control in this facility.

Pesticide Applications

Pesticide applications for non-emergency situations shall be conducted by an applicator who has attended an approved IPM training program and shall be made in accordance with this IPM plan. Applications must be made in accordance with the pesticide labeling. The applicator shall use personal protective equipment that is appropriate relative to the potential exposure. Minimum personal protective equipment for applications using products that are not ready-to-use includes long pants, protective footwear, gloves that are impervious to the pesticide being applied, and long-sleeve clothing. Short-sleeve clothing may be worn if wash water or waterless soap is immediately available and it is not prohibited by the pesticide label.

Pesticide Application Records

Records shall be maintained on forms provided by the IPM Coordinator. Records shall contain:

1. Site address and the location of the areas or room(s) where pesticides are applied.
2. The date of service.
3. The target pest(s).
4. An inspection report, including the number of pests found or reported (this information may be found in the sighting log), and the conditions conducive to pest infestation.
5. Pest management recommendations made by the applicator, such as structural or habitat modification.
6. Structural or habitat modifications or other measures that were initiated as a part of the IPM program.
7. The name, concentration and quantity of pesticide(s) used.
8. The name of the applicator.
9. The method and rate of application.

Pesticide Use In and Around Schools

This section contains information regarding parental notification and applications of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides made in and around school property.

1. Notification

Within 30 days of the beginning of each school year, the IPM Coordinator shall provide written notification to parents (or guardians) of children attending the school of their right to be informed before any pesticide application is made to the school property. The notice shall be on a form containing statements that pesticides may periodically be applied to school property and that parents (or guardians) have a right to request prior notification of such pesticide applications. The form will also state that in the case of an emergency, pesticides may be applied without prior notice, but that those parents who request notification will be notified of the emergency application after it occurs.

Prior notification shall contain the following information:

- a. The approximate location of the application.
- b. The scheduled day or date of application.

Prior notification shall be provided to those parents who request the notification by one of the following means:

- a. Written notice mailed not less than three days before the application.
- b. Written notice sent home with the child.
- c. During months when school is not in regular session, a message notification system such as voice mail may be used that parents can access at least one day before the application. *if* this method is used, parents must be advised of the phone number where the information may be obtained.

2. Use of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

- a. Liquid spray or aerosol insecticide applications shall not be made in a room of a school building unless the room will remain unoccupied for at least four hours UNLESS the product label requires a longer reentry period.
- b. Liquid spray pesticides used for turf or ornamental applications may not be made on school grounds within 100 feet of occupied classrooms during normal school class hours or when persons are using the treatment area.
- c. The pesticide applicator shall notify the school's building manager of any reentry periods that are required by the product label.

IPM Program Evaluation

The program shall be evaluated on a continual basis to determine the program's effectiveness and the need for program modification.

Posting

When making an application of pesticides, *other than a general-use ready-to-use pesticide*, a commercial applicator shall place the appropriate signs or markers at the primary point or points of entry.

Indoor Insecticide Applications

The primary point or points of entry must be posted. If multiple rooms or common areas are treated, the main entry areas to the facility should be posted. If treatment was applied to a limited area (such as a single classroom), then the classroom can be posted. Postings shall remain posted at least 48 hours after the most recent application of an insecticide.

Posting signs will be in compliance with Regulation 637, Rule 11(4). Signs shall be at least 2 Y2 inches square and shall depict a house surrounded by a cloud. The date shall be placed on the sign. See the rule for additional details on sign requirements.

Ornamental or Turf Applications

The primary point or points of entry must be posted. Postings shall remain at least 24 hours. Postings will be in compliance with Regulation 637, Rule 11(2). Signs shall be at least 4" high by 5" wide and shall depict a picture of an adult and child walking a dog on a leash. The illustration shall depict, using a diagonal line across the circle, that this action is prohibited. See the rule for additional details on sign requirements.

D. PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PEST BIOLOGY

IPM involves use of available methods or strategies to control pests including sanitation, exclusion, reservoir reduction, harborage reduction and population reduction. These terms are defined below:

1. Sanitation refers to a reduction of the food and water resources that are attractive to pests. By minimizing the resource of food and water available to the pests, we can greatly reduce the number of pests without the application of pesticides.

2. Exclusion refers to the use of caulk, mortar, screens or similar materials that can reduce or eliminate the entry of pests into the building.
3. Reservoir reduction refers to techniques such as removing a pest attraction feature such as a dumpster or mowing a weed field that provides harborage to mice.
4. Harborage reduction refers to elimination of habitat that provides a home (or harborage) to pests. For example, cleaning old equipment from a storage room will reduce harborage for mice.
5. Population reduction refers to means of control such as mechanical traps, use of repellents, or use of toxicants to drive away or kill pests. Chemical or biological pesticides may be utilized to reduce pest populations.

When considering what methods to utilize for pest control, the building manager shall consider the impact of human health and the environment.

Pest Biology Information

The method used for control shall take into consideration the relationship between pest biology and pest management methods, giving due consideration to the impact on human health and the environment. When chemical controls are necessary, this program will attempt to use products that are least toxic to human health and the environment, while remaining effective in control of the target pest(s).

Some common pests and pest control measures are described below. It is important to identify the pest prior to implementing controls.

Pavement Ants

Ants commonly invade buildings through cracks in cement slab floors and exterior walls. Exclusion through sealing of the cracks is an effective means of control. Exterior perimeter treatments may also provide effective control. If ants still invade the building, baits are an effective means of control.

German Cockroaches

Roaches can carry germs and disease. They prefer areas of high humidity and nearby food. They prefer harborage where they can fit closely. Sanitation and reduction of harborage are important in reducing the incidence of roach infestation. Glue boards may be used to detect the presence of roaches. Where roaches are found, baits can be an effective means of control. Crack and crevice or void treatments may also be used.

Mice

Mice may enter buildings to seek shelter. Exclusion and reservoir reduction are effective means of control. Keep weedy fields mowed. Move dumpsters away from the building. Clean the area of any debris that offers harborage. Use exclusion methods such as screens, caulk, and door sweeps. To eliminate mice present in the building, it is preferable to use mechanical methods such as traps or glue boards. Baits can be an effective tool, but should be used only with extreme caution and should NEVER be used in areas accessible to students.

Head Lice

Head lice do not survive for more than a few hours when away from a host. Due to the biology of lice, insecticide treatments to the school are NOT effective and should NOT be done. Instead, parents should be informed about the pest biology and given instruction for effective control measures on hosts (children) and garments such as hats that may be shared between students.

Flies and Gnats

There are many types of flies and gnats. Proper identification is important to determine the best type of pest control. Proper sanitation can provide effective control for most flies and gnats. Garbage containers should be closed and kept an appropriate distance from the buildings. Insecticides may be appropriate for reducing large populations of adult flies, but sanitation is the preferred means of control.

Other Pests

Other pests such as yellow jackets, hornets, and carpenter ants may occur. In all cases, the relationship between the pest biology and effective control measures must be considered.

E. Site Evaluation

The school building has areas identified for inspection and monitoring of pests.

Kitchens. Break Rooms. Rooms with food

Visual inspection with a particular emphasis on cockroach and rodent infestations. Look for droppings, gnawing, harborage or insanitary conditions. Monitoring devices such as glue boards may be used. Recommended to monitor on a weekly basis during periods when school is in session and bi-weekly during periods when not in session.

Bathrooms. Locker Rooms Store Rooms and Closets

Visual inspection. Bathrooms and locker rooms may be attractive to roaches. Look for droppings. Recommended to monitor on a weekly basis during periods when school is in session and biweekly during periods when not in session.

Classrooms and Hallway

Visual inspection. Recommended to monitor on a weekly basis during periods when school is in session and bi-weekly during periods when not in session.

Boiler Room Maintenance Area

Visual inspection. Monitor for rodents with glue boards or traps. Monitor on bi-weekly basis.

Exterior Areas

Monitor periodically. Look for entry points into the building. Look for areas that can serve as a reservoir for pests such as weedy areas or accumulations of debris.

Integrated Pest Management Policy Specifics

Scope and Application

This integrated pest management (IPM) policy applies to all pest control activities and pesticide use in the school building and related facilities including grounds. Recipients of this policy include faculty, other staff, or any employees monitoring or treating pest problems including any contractors who monitor and/or treat pest problems. Each recipient is required to follow this policy.

Purpose

The goal of this integrated pest management policy is to provide a safe and healthy learning environment that is relatively pest-free with the least possible use of pesticides. To achieve this goal, it is the policy of The Children's House to develop, implement and maintain an integrated pest management program for the control of pests and minimize pesticide exposure to children, faculty, and staff. This policy is consistent with the State of Michigan's Act 451, Part 83 that encourages schools to adopt an IPM strategy. Sanitizers, germicides, disinfectants, or antimicrobials are exempt from the IPM/notification requirements. This policy adheres to the principles of IPM and is conducted in accordance with all federal and state laws and regulations and local ordinances.

Pests are controlled to protect the health and safety of students and staff, maintain a productive learning environment and maintain the integrity of school building and grounds. IPM is a pest management system that uses all suitable techniques in a total management system to prevent pests from reaching unacceptable levels or to reduce existing pest populations to acceptable levels while balancing the risk of the pest with the potential risk of the management technique.

IPM program at The Children's House

Goal: To manage pests with the least possible impact on people, property, and the environment.

The IPM program:

- a. Site evaluation, including site description, inspection, and monitoring and the concept of threshold levels.
- b. Consideration of the relationship between pest biology and pest management methods
- c. Consideration of all available pest management methods, including population, reduction techniques, such as mechanical, biological, and chemical techniques and pest prevention techniques, such as habitat modification.
- d. Pest controls methods selection, including consideration of the impact on human health, especially for children, and the environment.
- e. Continue evaluation of the integrated pest management program.

The IPM coordinator is responsible for ensuring that an IPM program is developed and is in compliance with Act 451, part 83.

IPM Coordinator – Kim Gallagher, Director of Operations

The coordinator is responsible for the implementation of the school integrated pest management policy. The IPM Coordinator, in accordance with Act 451, Part 83, is the schools' contact person responsible for maintaining records with the specific information on pest infestation and actual pesticide application, and a copy of the school's IPM program.

Education /Training

The school community is educated about potential pest problems and IPM methods used to achieve the pest management objectives. The IPM Coordinator, other school staff and pesticide applicators involved with implementation of the school IPM policy are trained in appropriate components of IPM as it pertains to the school environment.

Students, parents/guardians are provided with information on this policy and instructed on how they can contribute to the success of the IPM program.

Record keeping

Records of pesticide use are maintained on site to meet the requirements of the Michigan Dept. of Agriculture and the school board. Records include, but are not limited to, pest surveillance data sheets and other non-pesticide pest management methods and practices utilized.

Notification/Posting

The IPM Coordinator of The Children's House is responsible for timely pre- notification to students' parents or guardians and the school staff of pesticide treatments pursuant to the requirements under the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 451, Part 83.

Re-entry

In accordance with the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 451, Part 83, reentry to a pesticide treated area may not occur less than 4 hours after application unless product label requires a longer reentry period. "Outdoor ornamental and turf applications of liquid spray pesticides shall not be made on school grounds within 100 feet of an occupied classroom during normal school hours or when persons are using the treatment area".

Pesticide applicators

The IPM coordinator ensures that pesticide applicators, all district staff, boosters and volunteers follow state regulations, including licensing requirements, applicator certification or registration, and IPM training, label precautions, and must comply with all components of the School IPM Policy.

Evaluation

Annually, the IMP Coordinator reports to the board on the effectiveness of the school IPM plan and makes recommendations for improvement as needed. The Head of School is responsible to develop guidelines/procedures for the implementation of this policy.

IPM MADE SIMPLE

1. KEEP PESTS OUT
2. KEEP THINGS "PEST CLEAN"
3. STORE FOOD IN PLASTIC CONTAINERS
4. GET RID OF CLUTTER
5. GET RID OF CARDBOARD
6. MONITOR FOR PESTS
7. ADOPT IPM

WHAT DO PESTS NEED?

1. FOOD
2. WATER
3. WARMTH
4. A HIDING PLACE
5. A WAY IN

Pest Sighting Report

| DATE | PEST SIGHTED | LOCATION OF PEST | REPORTED BY: |
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