INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Effective pest management should not rely entirely on the application of pesticides but rather a variety of techniques and devices. Some of these techniques include: sealing of cracks and crevices during renovations, improvement of surface water drainage off campuses, improved sanitation, and the removal of food and food products from the classrooms. Alternative methods of pest removal such as glue boards will be used when and where feasible.

Chemical pesticides will be applied according to need, not according to schedule. The determination to use pesticides will be based upon inspections and monitoring. When a decision is made to use pesticides, Pitt County Schools will utilize the least toxic pesticide formulation and most targeted application method possible.

Pitt County Schools shall manage pest activity in such a manner that provides the staff and students a healthy learning environment with limited exposure to pests and pesticides. This program will also strive to preserve the integrity of the buildings and structures of the school and provide safe playing and athletic fields.

1.2 In 2006, the North Carolina General Assembly passed Bill G.S. 115C-47 requiring all school systems to adopt an integrated pest management policy. This addresses the use of pesticides in schools and requires notification, to the extent possible, at least 72 hours in advance of nonscheduled pesticide treatments on school property. The notification requirements under this subdivision do not apply to the application of the following types of pesticide products: antimicrobial cleansers, disinfectants, self-contained baits, crack-and-crevice treatments, and any pesticide products classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as belonging to the U.S. E.P.A Toxicity Class IV, “relatively nontoxic”.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Principals and Site Administrators

a) Responsible for the oversight and adherence of all employees to the Integrated Pest Management Program. This includes enforcement of IPM strategies and directing staff concerning these issues.

b) Pest surveillance is the responsibility of the Principal or Site Manager.

c) Responsible for working with custodians to ensure that pest prevention and control measures are carried out within the guidelines of Pitt County Schools Integrated Pest Management Program.

d) Responsible for selecting an employee(s) to attain the turf & ornamental pest control license for their respective school.

e) Annually notify parents, guardians, and custodians as well as school staff of the schedule of pesticide use on school property and their right to request notification.

2.2 Integrated Pest Management Coordinator

Doug Price
Environmental Specialist
Integrated Pest Management Coordinator
Pitt County Schools
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252-756-2313

a) Assist and support the Principals and Site Managers in determining needs based on environmental regulations.

b) Responsible for overall management and support of the IPM Program.

c) Assess and determine which pest control methods will be used when pest levels exceed the action threshold.

d) Track and document pesticide usage at school sites.

2.3 Cafeteria Managers

Responsible for sanitation, documenting pest sightings, and proper storage of food in the Kitchen and dry storage rooms.

2.4 Employees and Custodial Staff

a) Responsible for general sanitation of their respective work environment. This is the most important aspect of integrated pest management.

b) Responsible for reporting pest sightings to the Principal/Site Administrator.

3.0 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

Training for the **TURF AND ORNAMENTAL PEST CONTROL LICENSE** is conducted by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Cooperative Extension. For general information, contact the Environmental Specialist. To register for the turf and ornamentals school and licensing test, go to the following web site and click on training schools:
http://ipm.ncsu.edu/pesticidesafety/

4.0 PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

It is the purpose of this program to limit the use of pesticides in the school and eliminate the exposure of students and faculty to pesticides. In order to accomplish this, the following procedures will be followed:

4.1 Pesticide applications shall not be made when children are occupying a room or area.

4.2 Classrooms, hallways, cafeterias, and other common areas will not be treated during school hours.

4.3 Classrooms will only be treated if inspections and monitoring have shown that pests are present. This includes the use of any pesticide, including baits, boric acid powder, etc.

4.4 Pesticide application techniques will be chosen based on reduced risk to people, particularly children.

4.5 Pesticides will be applied in cracks, crevices, and voids whenever possible.

Note – Only pesticides approved by the Environmental Specialist will be used in the school setting.

5.0 INSPECTION AND MONITORING

A crucial part of an effective IPM program involves a cycle of monitoring, evaluating, and choosing the appropriate method of control. Monitoring includes inspecting areas for pest activity, such as entry points, food, water and harborage sites, and estimating pest population levels. The information gained through monitoring is evaluated to determine whether the action threshold has been exceeded and what can be done in the way of prevention.

Accurate identification of the pest(s) is a vital step in IPM to ensure that the control methods are effective. Eliminating the pest's desired habitat is another important

step in IPM. Once the pest has been identified and the source of its activity pinpointed, habitat modification (primarily exclusion, repair, and sanitation efforts) will be utilized to reduce the population below the action threshold.

5.1 Action Threshold

The action threshold is the level at which action is initiated, determined by the number of pests that can be tolerated. The presence of some pests does not, in itself necessarily dictate pesticide action. When pest populations exceed action thresholds, action must be taken. The action level will be based on the evaluation and assessment of pest sightings to the severity of the pest population.

6.0 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

6.1 Exterior Entrance Points

6.1.1 Keep all doors shut when not in use.

6.1.2 Check for weather stripping on doors. Add or replace as needed.

6.1.3 Caulk and seal openings in walls.

6.1.4 Install or repair window screens.

6.1.5 Remove or trim back any dense vegetation, shrubs, or trees that touch the building.

6.2 Classrooms and Offices

6.2.1 Allow food and beverages only in designated areas. **Food and beverages should not be consumed in classrooms or the gymnasium.**

6.2.2 Physically remove pests by vacuuming when small infestations appear.

6.2.3 Keep areas as dry as possible by removing standing water and water damaged wet materials.

6.2.4 Lice do not infest structures; therefore, pesticides are not effective or necessary. Note – Lice concerns should be reported to the School Health Nurse and Principal.

6.2.5 In science classrooms, store animal foods in tightly sealed containers and regularly clean cages.

6.2.6 Recycle containers for drink cans should be tightly sealed at the end of each day.

6.2.7 Microwaves, refrigerators, and toaster ovens not used in the curriculum process, are not be allowed in classrooms. Refrigerators in the classroom raise concerns about food in classrooms and associated hygiene issues (pest control), energy consumption, non-approved/inspected appliances, and electrical infrastructure overload.

NOTE – Outside of lounges and cafeterias, exceptions are granted for:

- Each wing or corridor of a building is allowed to designate teacher/staff access to a single area for a refrigerator and microwave.
- Teachers or students needing to maintain medications or nourishment for medical reasons.
- Athletic facilities that need to maintain supplies.

6.2.8 Repair dripping faucets and faucet leaks.

6.3 Cafeterias and Kitchens

6.3.1 Store food in containers inaccessible to pests. Food containers must have tight lids on them and be made of plastic, glass, or metal.

6.3.2 Place screens on vents, windows, and floor drains to prevent cockroaches and other pests from using unscreened pathways.

6.3.3 Create inhospitable habitats by reducing availability to food and water by removing food debris, sweeping up all crumbs, and drying out all wet areas.

6.3.4 Improve cleaning practices, including prompt cleaning of food preparation equipment after use and removing grease accumulation from vents, ovens, griddles, and stoves.

6.3.5 Reduce or eliminate all cardboard boxes.

6.3.6 Inspect food shipments prior to entry into the building for pests.

6.3.7 Use caulk to seal cracks and crevices.

6.3.8 Clean behind and underneath appliances, coolers, vending machines, and waste disposal units.

6.3.9 Seal all cracks and crevices where pipes enter.

6.3.10 Contact Facility Services to repair any dripping faucets or faucet leaks.

6.4 Restrooms

6.4.1 Contact Facility Services to repair any dripping or leaking faucets, toilets, and urinals.

6.4.2 Seal all cracks and crevices where pipes enter.

6.5 Waste Disposal and Recycling Areas

6.5.1 Secure dumpsters with tight fitting lids. Lids must remain closed.

6.5.2 Empty garbage cans regularly.

6.6 Outside Areas

6.6.1 Regularly clean trash containers and gutters and remove all waste, especially food and paper debris. Provide adequate drainage away from the structure and on the grounds.

6.6.2 When using a fertilizer, use the correct one at the suitable time, water properly and reduce compaction.

7.0 SPECIFIC PEST TREATMENT METHODS

7.1 Cockroaches

Cockroaches are important public health pests. They are associated with unsanitary conditions and harbor microorganisms that can cause disease. Cockroaches and their remains are a known source of allergens that cause asthma in children.

In general, cockroaches like to squeeze into warm cracks and crevices and like high moisture habitats (sewers, mulch, etc.). Cockroaches need food, water, and harborage to survive. It is a site based management responsibility in keeping these factors under control. Proper food storage throughout the site and proper work order management are imperative.

7.1.1 Cockroaches should be treated using the **Roach Bait Stations** provided by Facility Services. **Boric Acid** should also be used around cracks and room perimeters to treat and prevent roaches.

Sticky Glue Boards should be used to monitor for problem locations.

7.1.2 Cafeteria Managers should practice "first in / first out" with inventory to ensure that product does not sit too long.

7.2 Mice

Mice are best combated by eliminating entry points into the school and internal living areas, eliminating open food sources, and/or utilizing non-pesticide traps ("Sticky Glue Boards").

7.2.1 **Sticky Glue Boards** can be ordered from Facility Services.

7.2.2 Bait stations are another option for treatment. Bait stations can lead to possible indoor air quality problems (i.e. a mouse crawls in a wall void, dies, and causes a foul odor) and must be managed by a responsible employee to prevent access by students. Bait stations can only be received from the Environmental Specialist and with the prior approval of the Principal or Site Administrator.

7.3 Ants

Ants become pests when they invade buildings in search of food and shelter. It is very difficult and laborious to eliminate most ants from their outside habitat, therefore you should prevent ants from invading structures. The environment should be modified to reduce ant entryways and access to food (caulking, sanitation, and proper food storage).

7.3.1 Ants should be treated using the **Ant Bait Stations** provided by Facility Services.

7.4 Fire Ants

The primary goal is to target the queen in order to eliminate the fire ant colony. Limited fire ant products are provided by Facility Services. North Carolina law mandates that an individual must be licensed as a turf and ornamental public pesticide operator before any pesticide can be issued to or applied on public school grounds. The licensed employee must use or directly supervise the use of fire ant pesticides.

Training for the turf and ornamental pest control license is conducted by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Cooperative Extension. For general information, contact the Environmental Specialist. To register for the turf and ornamentals school and licensing test, go to the following web site and click on training schools: http://ipm.ncsu.edu/pesticidesafety/

7.5 Bees

If there is a chronic problem with bees, inspect the area to locate the nest. Nests can be found in many different places such as under eaves, on trees, and on playground equipment.

7.5.1 Beekeepers will remove bees from school grounds for usage in the production of honey. Contact a local beekeeper or contact the Environmental Specialist for assistance in locating one.

7.5.2 If bees pose an immediate threat to staff and/or students, then they should be treated using the **Wasp & Hornet Spray** provided by Facility Services.

7.6 Wasps, Hornets, and Yellow Jackets

If there is a chronic problem with wasps, hornets, or yellow jackets, inspect the area to locate the nest or food source. Nests can be found under eaves, in wall voids of buildings, and in the ground. Food sources can be anything from unsecured trash containers, beverages/wrappers on grounds, to certain trees and flowers. The overall objective should be to reduce encounters with staff and students. If staff and students do not come in contact with the area in question, such as at the back edge of the school property, it is best to leave them alone as they are beneficial predators of other insects.

7.6.1 Wasps, hornets, and yellow jackets can be treated using the **Wasp & Hornet Spray** provided by Facility Services.

7.7 Termites

High levels of mulch built up around the perimeter of a school will attract termites. As a result, it is important to keep mulch levels down and not allow mulch to build up much higher than ground level.

7.7.1 If potential termite activity is noted, the Environmental Specialist should be contacted. Facility Services will have a licensed pesticide contractor

inspect and treat the infestation if necessary, provided no children or staff are in the area.

7.8 Fleas

Fleas can be a problem in schools even when no pets are kept in the building. Adult fleas can be brought in on the clothing of staff, students, or visitors. Other possible sources include urban wildlife such as rats, cats, dogs, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, or birds that may live in unused parts of the buildings. Fleas are very hard to control in the school environment due to movement of people.

7.8.1 Proper housekeeping techniques need to be managed to control fleas. If fleas are a problem, contact the Environmental Specialist for further guidance.

7.9 Snakes, Cats, Dogs, Squirrels, Bats, etc.

Proper control of wildlife encounters should be directed to local animal control officers or wildlife officers in your area. School employees are prohibited from using traps due to state and local laws.

7.9.1 Proper housekeeping techniques will help manage some incidents. Proper grass cutting and weed eating around buildings and playground equipment will help create a non-conducive area for harborage and food sources of certain wildlife animals and will also allow more visibility for staff and students.

7.9.3 Routinely inspect the schools and generate work orders for exclusion repairs such as adding or replacing door sweeps, broken screens, and hole/crack repairs.

7.10 Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes breed in standing water that is found outside on the school property or on adjoining properties in the area. Stagnant ponds are also potential breeding grounds.

7.10.1 Areas need to be checked for standing water and emptied. If possible, such areas should be eliminated. Likely locations of standing water that are breeding habitats for mosquitoes include:

- Tires
- Playground areas

- Cans, buckets, and containers without lids
- Gutters containing leaves
- Low areas and ditches with standing water

7.11 Spiders

Spiders are beneficial in controlling a wide variety of unwanted insect pests. Most spiders are too small or have venom too weak to harm humans. The species of spiders that cause the most concern in the school environment are the black widow, brown recluse, and aggressive hobo spider. Bites from these spiders may cause severe reactions. These particular species spend most of their time hidden under furniture, boxes, woodpiles, in crevices, and within cluttered areas. Employing non-chemical control is usually considered most effective.

7.11.1 Turn off lights when leaving work. (Light attracts insects for spiders to feed on.)

7.11.2 Check windows and door screens for holes.

7.11.3 Keep supplies, clothing, and toys from being left on the floor for long periods of time.

7.11.4 Keep closets cleaned. (Limit the amount of boxes and piles of paper on floor.)

7.11.5 Vacuum spider webs when found.

7.12 Bed Bugs

Bed bugs are a growing concern throughout the United States. Infestations in schools are uncommon, but can become a potential hub for bed bugs to spread. Bed bugs can travel to school on staff and students' clothing or backpacks.

Bed bugs are small, brownish, flattened insects that feed on the blood of people, usually while they sleep. However, they can feed during the day. The bite typically does not hurt, but can form an itchy whelp similar to a mosquito bite. The feeding occurs by latching on to the host for a period of 5 – 10 minutes. Full grown bed bugs are similar in size to a baby cockroach, which can be seen by the human eye. Bed bugs are not known to transmit diseases, but they are a public nuisance.

The most important step is identification of a problem before overreacting. Principals and Site Administrators should contact the Environmental Specialist if a concern is identified before any other individuals are informed. Protocols for handling bed bugs can be found online.

8.0 PESTICIDE SAFETY

8.1 All pesticides shall have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) that will be kept on file at Facility Services.

8.2 When utilizing a pesticide, the container label or a Safety Data Sheet will be kept in a quickly accessible location.

8.3 When utilizing a pesticide, employees should read the pesticide's label and use personal protective equipment, such as gloves or safety glasses/goggles, accordingly.

8.4 Pesticide purchases should be limited to the amount needed for use during a year.

8.5 Pesticides should be stored in an appropriate, secure site that is not accessible to students or unauthorized personnel.

8.6 Pesticides should be disposed of in accordance with label directions and state regulations.

8.7 Pesticides should be kept in their original container. Do not transfer pesticides to unlabeled containers.

8.8 Wash hands and arms thoroughly before eating and drinking after handling pesticides.

9.0 PESTICIDE NOTIFICATIONS

9.1 North Carolina state law gives parents and staff the right to be notified annually of Pitt County Schools pesticide application schedule and 72 hours in advance of pesticide applications made outside that schedule.

9.2 Certain relatively low-risk pesticides are exempted from these notification requirements including antimicrobial cleansers, disinfectants, self-contained baits, crack-and-crevice treatments, and any pesticide products classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as belonging to the US EPA's Toxicity Class IV, "relatively nontoxic."

9.3 The right to be notified extends to all non-exempt pesticide applications at all school or non-school sites (office building, garage, workshop, etc.), both indoor and outdoor pesticide applications, and including applications that take place over the summer recess, holidays, weekends, or after school hours.

9.4 In the event that a non-exempt pesticide must be used for a pest control emergency at a school or site and there is not adequate time to notify you more than 72 hours in advance, and you have requested advance notice, you will receive a notice of emergency pesticide application as soon as possible after the pesticide application.

10.0 DEFINITIONS

Action Threshold – The level at which action is initiated, determined by the number of pests that can be tolerated. It can also be stated as the level of pests deemed tolerable before action will be taken.

Bait – A pesticide formulation that combines an edible or attractive substance with a pesticide.

Biological Controls – Most pests have natural enemies that control or suppress them effectively.

Chemical Controls – A substance that is applied to kill, attract, repel, regulate, or interrupt growth and mating of pests. When used properly, chemical controls are appropriate within the school environment.

Crack & Crevice Treatment – A pesticide application method in which small quantities of pesticides are placed precisely into cracks, crevices, and other small openings where pests hide.

Cultural Controls – Education, sanitation, storage, waste disposal, reporting pest conditions, and good building/landscaping design are included in this category.

Harborage – Refuge, shelter, or hiding places for pests (ex. cracks and crevices for cockroaches).

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – A system of controlling pests in which pests are identified, action thresholds are considered, all possible control options are evaluated and selected controls are implemented. Control options, which include biological, chemical, cultural, and mechanical methods, are used to prevent or remedy unacceptable pest activity or damage. Choice of control options is based on effectiveness, environmental impact, site characteristics, worker/public health,

safety, and economics. **Integrated Pest Management is proactive rather than reactive.**

Mechanical Controls – Mechanical controls include exclusion and trapping. Examples of exclusion include window screens and sealing or patching of cracks, crevices, and small openings in buildings. Traps physically catch pests within an area or building.

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration. A federal agency under the Department of Labor that publishes and enforces safety and health regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard.

Public Ground Operators – Employees of federal, state, county, or municipal governments who apply pesticides in the course of their jobs. Public operators are certified and licensed in the same manner as commercial applicators. No fee is charged for the public operator license and use of the license is restricted to applications made as a government employee.

SDS – Safety Data Sheet. A document which describes pertinent information related to the use of a chemical product, including its physical and health hazards, the permissible exposure level, precautions for safe handling, spill cleanup, emergency and first aid procedures, personal protective equipment needs, and the name and telephone number of who can be contacted to obtain emergency procedures or other related information.

12.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

N.C. State University. **Sample Protocol for Bed Bugs Found in NC Schools**: *Recommendations for Limiting the Spread of Bed Bugs in Schools.* Available online.

Ohio State University and John Wilson, Jr. **Applying Pesticides Correctly.** Raleigh, NC: N.C. State University.

Wilson, Jr., John, Michael Waldvogel, James Burnette, Jr., and Edward Kunickis. **North Carolina Pesticide Laws and Regulations**. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

1. Pitt County Board of Education Integrated Pest Management Policy
2. IPM Treatment Techniques
3. Staff Pesticide Notification
4. Parent Pesticide Notification
5. Notification of Non-Exempt Emergency Pesticide Use
6. Integrated Pest Management Checklist

Pests are significant problems for people and property. The pesticides that are commonly used in pest control may pose a potential risk to human health and the environment. The board is committed to maintaining a safe educational environment while also protecting the physical conditions of school facilities. To this end, the board will utilize its Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program to prevent and control pest problems on school system property and minimize pesticide use. The superintendent will appoint an IPM coordinator to facilitate the use of IPM techniques.

A. OVERVIEW OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

IPM is a comprehensive approach that combines effective, economic, environmentally sound, and socially acceptable methods to prevent and solve pest problems. IPM emphasizes pest prevention and provides a decision-making process for determining if, when, and where pest suppression is needed and what control tactics are appropriate.

Through its IPM program, the school system will strive to do the following:

1. minimize any potential health, environmental, and economic risks from pests or from the use of pest control methods;

2. minimize loss or damage to school structures or property from pests or from the use of pest control methods;

3. minimize the risk of pests spreading into the community; and

4. enhance the quality of facility use for the school and community.

The IPM program will utilize strategies including, but not limited to, staff training, monitoring and inspection of facilities, communication and notification to staff and parents, and the use of pesticides as a last resort. When a decision is made to use pesticides, the least toxic pesticide formulation and the most targeted application method possible will be utilized.

Pesticide use will not be based *solely* on a schedule. School personnel in charge of pest management will consider how and when pesticides need to be used to achieve the pest management goals.

B. USE OF IPM IN FACILITY AND MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

The school system shall include pest management considerations in facilities planning and maintenance. The IPM coordinator, in conjunction with the school system's contracted pest management professional, will recommend to the superintendent any landscaping changes, structural modifications, and sanitation changes needed to reduce or prevent pest problems.

The superintendent or designee will review such recommendations and may authorize action to address necessary minor changes in a timely manner, as the budget permits. For significant changes or changes that require a significant expenditure of funds, the superintendent will recommend changes to the board for approval.

C. PROVIDING INFORMATION ON IPM TO THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY

Staff, students, pest managers, parents, and the public will be informed about potential school pest problems, school IPM policies and procedures, and their respective roles in achieving the desired pest management objectives. Each year, the principal or designee will ensure that the student handbook includes the schedule of anticipated pesticide use on school property and a notice to parents, guardians, and custodians of their right to request notification of nonscheduled pesticide use. Additionally, the principal or designee shall annually notify school staff of scheduled pesticide use on school property and of their right to request notice of nonscheduled pesticide use. Notice of nonscheduled pesticide use should be made at least 72 hours in advance of such use, to the extent possible. If a pest emergency requires immediate action, every effort will be made to provide notification to school staff and parents or guardians in a timely manner.

The notification requirements do not apply to the application of the following types of pesticide products: antimicrobial cleansers, disinfectants, self-contained baits and crack-and-crevice treatments, and any pesticide products classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as belonging to the U.S.E.P.A. Toxicity Class IV, "relatively nontoxic" (i.e., no signal word required on the product's label).

D. RECORDKEEPING

Records of all pest management activities must be maintained, including inspection records, monitoring records, pest surveillance data sheets, or other indicators of pest populations, and records of structural repairs and modifications. If pesticides are used, records must be maintained on site to meet the requirements of the state regulatory agency and school board.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-12(34)d and e, -36, -47(47)

Cross References: School Safety (policy 1510/4200/7270), Planning to Address Facility Needs (policy 9000), Care and Maintenance of Facilities (policy 9200)

Adopted: May 2, 2016

IPM Treatment Techniques

Cockroaches

In general, cockroaches like to squeeze into warm cracks and crevices and like high moisture habitats (sewers, basement, mulch, etc). Cockroaches need food, water, and harborage to survive. It is a site based responsibility to keep these factors under control. Proper food storage and building maintenance are essential.

Cockroaches should be treated using the “Roach Bait Stations” provided by the Facility Services Department. “Boric Acid” should also be used around cracks and room perimeters to treat roaches.

“Sticky Glue Boards” should be used to monitor for problem locations.

Roach Bait Stations – Stock Item

Should be routinely used and checked periodically

Pitt County Schools

Cockroaches

Maxforce and Avert Roach Gels – Special Use Items

Available only through the Environmental Specialist

Due to costs these items are not issued, but may be obtained on an as needed basis

Principals and Site Administrators are allowed to directly purchase these items from an approved vendor

Sticky Glue Boards – Stock Item

Used for monitoring and catching roaches

Pitt County Schools

Mice

Mice are best combated by eliminating entry points into the school, eliminating living areas inside the school, eliminating open food sources, and utilizing non pesticide traps.

“Super Sticky Glue Boards” can be ordered from Facility Services.

Sticky Glue Boards – Stock Item

Used for monitoring and catching mice

Spring Activated Mouse Trap – Special Use Item

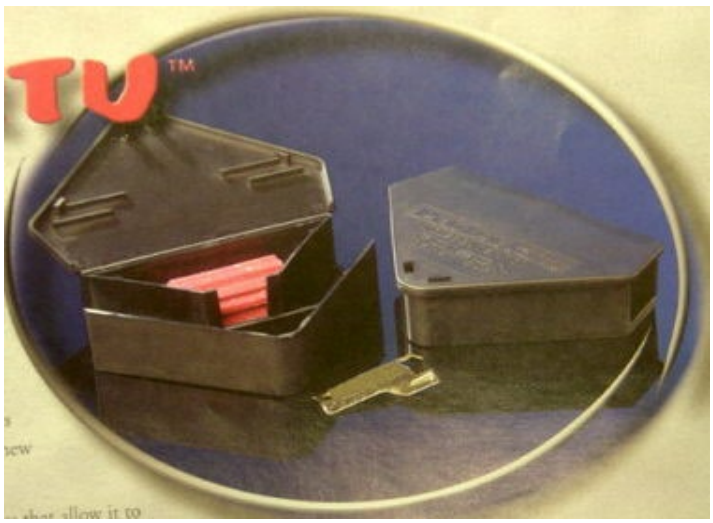
Used for catching mice

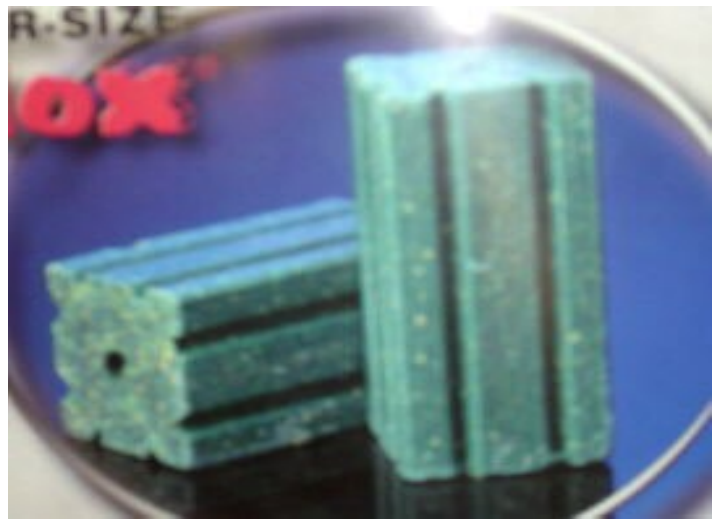
Available only through the Environmental Specialist

Pitt County Schools

Mice

Bait stations are another option for treatment. Bait stations can lead to possible indoor air quality problems (i.e. a mouse crawls in a wall void, dies, and causes a foul odor). As a result, bait stations must be approved by the Principal or Site Administrator and must be managed by a responsible employee to prevent access by students. Bait stations can only be received from the Environmental Specialist.





Contrac Mouse Bait Blocks and Bait Stations – Special Use Items

Used for catching mice

Available only through the Environmental Specialist

Use must be approved by the Principal or Site Administrator due to potential indoor air quality issues.

Pitt County Schools

Ants

Ants become pests when they invade buildings in search of food and shelter. It is very difficult and laborious to eliminate most ants from their outside habitat, therefore management should be concerned with preventing ants from invading structures. The environment should be modified to reduce ant entryways and access to food (caulking cracks, sanitation, and proper food storage).

Ants should be treated using the pesticide provided by the Facility Services Department.

Ant Bait Stations – Stock Item

Should be routinely used and checked periodically

Sticky Glue Boards – Stock Item

Used for monitoring and catching ants

Ant-Fix and Gourmet Ant Bait Gels – Special Use Item

Available only through the Environmental Specialist

Principals and Site Administrators are allowed to directly purchase these items

Pitt County Schools

Wasps, Hornets, and Yellow Jackets

If there is a chronic problem with wasps, hornets, or yellow jackets, inspect the area to locate the nest or food source. Nests can be found under eaves, in wall voids of buildings, and in the ground. Food sources can be anything from unsecured trash containers, beverages/wrappers on grounds, to certain trees and flowers. The overall objective should be to reduce encounters with staff and students. If staff and students do not come in contact with the area in question, such as at the back edge of the school property, it is best to leave them alone as they are beneficial predators of other insects.

Wasps, hornets, and yellow jackets should be treated using the “Wasp and Hornet Spray” provided by the Facility Services Department. Remember pesticides should only be used when staff and/or students are not occupying a classroom or the area in question.

Wasp and Hornet Spray – Stock Item

This item is issued to the school custodial staff

Flys

QuikStrike Fly Abatement Strips – Special Use Item

Used for controlling flys around doorways and dumpsters

Available only through the Environmental Specialist

Mounted by Food Services Department within Kitchens as needed

Pitt County Schools

Sanitation and Storage

Watch for debris pushed in corner areas from sweeping and mopping

Report leaks to Facility Services in a timely manner

Watch for infestations of roaches in and around paper products such as posters and signs attached to walls and equipment

Roach droppings

Clean debris from walls around equipment. Watch for isolated areas such as under sinks and countertops

Pitt County Schools

Sanitation and Storage

Be sure to clean hard to reach areas, such as between and underneath cooking equipment

Roaches

Routinely clean trash cans and rollers

Clean floor drains and watch for cockroach activity

Pitt County Schools

Sanitation and Storage

When using sticky pads, be sure to monitor for heavy infestations

Secure all food products on storage shelves

Pitt County Schools

Sanitation and Storage

Check vent screens for replacement. Shown is a gelatin back opened by mice that entered through a broken vent screen within a dry goods storage room

Maintain stock items so as to prevent storage of cardboard boxes

Keep an appropriate amount of storage containers. Storage containers prevent mice from accessing food storage

Pitt County Schools

Sanitation and Storage

Prevent high amounts of cardboard storage. Maintain food storage off the floor

Clean containers after use and before placing back in storage.

Remove drink cans and trash cans regularly to prevent them from becoming pest homes

Pitt County Schools

IPM Placement Tips

PITT COUNTY SCHOOLS

To All Staff:

This notice is being distributed to comply with the North Carolina School Children's Health Act. Pitt County School System has adopted an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy to comply with this law. IPM is a holistic, preventive approach to managing pests that minimizes pesticide use in our schools and on school grounds. IPM is explained further in the school's Pest Management Policy, a copy of which is available on the Pitt County Schools website or upon request.

The **IPM Coordinator** will maintain the pesticide label and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of each pesticide product that may be used on school property. The **label and the MSDS** are available for review upon request by a parent, guardian, staff member, or student attending the school. Also, the IPM Coordinator is available to help answer any questions you might have about the school system's pest management program and pesticide use decisions. His or Her information will be at the bottom of this notice.

Notification of Pesticide Use: Our school system may find it necessary to use pesticides to control pests at your school or other school system site. North Carolina state law gives you the right to be notified annually of our school system's pesticide application schedule, and 72 hours in advance of pesticide applications made outside that schedule. Pitt County Schools will always post non-exempt pesticide usage for all staff to review.

Exemptions: Certain relatively low-risk pesticides are exempted from these notification requirements including antimicrobial cleansers, disinfectants, self-contained baits and crack-and-crevice treatments, and any pesticide products classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as belonging to the US EPA's Toxicity Class IV, "relatively nontoxic." Your right to be notified extends to all non-exempt pesticide applications at your school or non-school site (office building, garage, workshop, etc.), both indoor and outdoor pesticide applications, and including applications that take place over the summer recess, holidays, weekends, or after school hours.

Emergency Pesticide Use: In the event that a non-exempt pesticide must be used for a pest control emergency at your school or other site and there is not adequate time to notify you more than 72 hours in advance, and you have requested advance notice, you will receive a notice of emergency pesticide application less than 72 hours before, or as soon as possible after the pesticide application.

All staff will be notified of non-exempt pesticide applications by posting at a designated location within your work site. Pre-notice is given on Amdro and Roundup. Amdro will be used throughout the year to control fire ants and roundup will be used on Friday afternoons to control/regulate vegetation.

IPM Coordinator for our school district is Douglas V. Price Jr. (Environmental Specialist) at 252-756-2313. Please contact if any further information is needed.

Notice of Rights for Parent/Guardian Concerning Notification of Any Non-Exempt Pesticide Use on School Grounds

Under the Schoolchildren's Health Act (House Bill 1502/SectionG.S.115C-47)

The General Assembly of North Carolina, under the Schoolchildren's Health Act, allows parents/guardians the right to request notification of any non-exempt use of pesticides on school grounds. Additional information is available at www.pitt.k12.nc.us linked Safety and Environmental Programs.

If you are a parent or guardian and want notification of non-exempt pesticide use or a pre-notice list of chemicals used on school grounds then notify the principle of the student's school in writing within fifteen school days of the start of the school year (or by the fifteenth school day after enrollment if a student enters after the start of the academic year).

Notification of Non-Exempt Emergency Pesticide Use

Date: _____

IPM Coordinator: Doug Price – Environmental Specialist

Phone Number: 252-756-2313 Email: dprice@pitt.k12.nc.us

Subject: Notification of the Emergency Use of Non-Exempt Pesticides

This notice is to advise you that the following pesticide(s) will be, or were recently used to control pest emergency at your Site. We apologize for not having been able to notify you 72 hours in advance.

Pesticide Product Brand Name		
EPA Registration Number		

Location of the pesticide application: _____

Date and time of application: DATE _____ TIME _____

Reason for the pesticide application: _____

Pitt County Schools Integrated Pest Management Checklist

School: **Date Completed:**

INTERIOR AREAS

Classrooms / Corridors / Offices	**OK**	**Needs Work**	**N/A**	**Comments**
Walls, floors, and wall/floor junctions clean?				
Carpets clean, good condition?				
Bulletin boards/wall clocks show evidence of insect infestation?				
Openings screened?				
Signs of insect presence in, around, or under: a. Desks and drawers? b. Tables and chairs? c. TV/VCR and other electrical equipment?				
Storage closets/cubicles clean, organized, and free of clutter?				
Locker and cubbyhole areas clean and dry?				
Animal cages, aquariums, and surrounding areas, clean, dry?				
Animal/fish food stored in pest-proof container with tight lid?				
Evidence of insect or rodent activity?				
Restrooms and Locker Rooms				
Bathrooms, urinals, and sinks sanitary and clean?				
Sinks and faucets in good repair?				
Bathrooms well ventilated?				
Locker rooms clean?				
Signs or evidence of insect or rodent activity?				

Food Preparation and Serving Areas	**OK**	**Needs Work**	**N/A**	**Comments**
Walls free of holes, cracks, and crevices?				
Floors in good repair, cleaned regularly?				
Wall/floor junctions clean?				
Drains clean and operational?				
Vents screened, unobstructed?				
Pipe chases sealed under sink?				
Ceilings are tiles missing, stained, wet?				
Air curtains installed on loading doors?				
Kitchen equipment (around, underneath, clean, dry?)				
Dining Room Area				
Tables and chairs - leg ends sealed or plugged?				
Tables and chairs - top surfaces, legs, and underneath clean?				
Utility closet - well organized and clean?				
Mops and buckets - clean and dry?				
Trash cans - have liners?				
Delivery and storage areas				
Incoming supplies inspected as they arrive for pests?				
Supplies stored on clean shelves or mobile storage carts?				
Delivery and storage areas				
Materials stored on racks or shelves above the ground?				
Damaged or pest infested packages removed promptly?				
Empty packaging taken to trash disposal area promptly?				

EXTERIOR AREAS

	OK	Needs Work	N/A	Comments
Doors close tightly?				
Windows seal tightly and screens are in place?				
Walls and foundation areas clear of weeds, grass, and brush?				
Plumbing and electrical service entrances sealed or screened?				
Walls/roof line free of holes and cracks?				
Ventilation intakes screened or unobstructed?				
Adequate water drainage around foundation?				
Roof in good condition and properly drained?				
Gutters cleared of debris?				
Dumpster and trash collection areas	**OK**	**Needs Work**	**N/A**	**Comments**
Dumpster doors seal tightly?				
Dumpster drain plugs closed or screened?				
Dumpsters placed on concrete slabs?				
Exterior landscape plants	**OK**	**Needs Work**	**N/A**	**Comments**
Adequate visibility between plants and building?				
Building free from direct contact with trees?				
Is the fence line clear?				