

Managing Pests in Child Care Centers Using Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



Curriculum

- Module 1 - Introduction
- Module 2 - IPM in Child Care for Directors
- **Module 3 - IPM in Child Care for Maintenance**
- Module 4 - IPM in Child Care for Care Givers
- Additional Pest Modules
 - Ants, bed bugs, cockroaches, lice, mice and rats.

The purpose of this course

- This presentation is designed to give several levels of training to the people who work in child care centers:
 - Center operators, directors, decision-makers
 - Center maintenance and custodial staff
 - Child care-givers, teachers, and nurses
- Training focused on pest reduction and prevention, and why this is important.

Module 3 – IPM in Child Care for Maintenance and Custodial Staff

Goals:

1. Use policies and procedures to do good pest management.
2. Be motivated to participate.
3. Work with pest management staff.
4. Maintain good records.
5. Protect the health of children and staff.

Take home messages:

- Children should not be exposed to pests or pesticides.
- Pests and pesticides pose risks to children's health and safety.
- Customers expect clean, safe facilities for their children.

Take home messages:

- IPM is not doing something new. It is doing something you already do but with pest prevention in mind.
- An IPM policy is best for managing pests in a way that is least harmful.
- Preventing pests is the long-term goal.
- IPM costs less over time.

Why is good pest control important?

- Children are more susceptible to bad effects of pesticides because:
 - They are small.
 - They spend more time on the floor (where pests and pesticides will be).
 - They explore the world with their hands and mouths.
 - Their bodies are less developed and prepared for toxins.

Facilities maintenance staff are important for success

- Cleaning and trash handling can eliminate food for pests.
- Sealing openings and pathways through a building can prevent pest entry and movement.
- Fixing leaks from pipes or rainwater eliminates the moisture that pests seek.
- Most of all, maintenance staff may SEE pests first and should report anything seen.

It is worth the time and effort to improve the facilities.



The steps of IPM for maintenance staff

- Inspection, correct identification, monitoring
- If you see an insect or pest evidence, collect it, report it, have it identified.



Mouse droppings and urine on a desk.

J.L. Gangloff-Kaufmann

Use the IPM logbook

- Logbook is the point of communication for all pest management issues including:
 - Complaints
 - Inspection results
 - Map of monitor locations and results
 - Actions taken
 - Pesticides applied
 - Material safety data sheets and labels
 - Pesticide poisoning hotline



Use the IPM logbook

- Add an IPM checklist to the routine.
- See www.ucsfchildcarehealth.org
- On the left side of the webpage, choose “Training Curricula”
- Click on the “Integrated Pest Management” link and scroll down for the IPM Checklist.



The pest management company

- If a pest manager is called to inspect, report where and what pest activity was seen.



The inspection

- Consider ways pests have entered the structure.
 - Openings in the walls, roof, eaves, chimney flashing
 - Under doors, through windows
 - From plumbing or pipe chases into basement or sewers
 - On delivered packages, such as produce or dry goods.



Water damage is important

- Remember that water leaks result in mold problems. Mold is dangerous and destructive to the building. Mold can cause severe health problems.



Mechanical controls

- Exclusion – build out the pests!
- Cleaning and sanitation are pest control.
- Traps – Anyone can use traps without a pesticide license.

Do some exclusion

- Fix and seal the openings where pests may be entering.
- Use caulk to seal around doors and windows, eaves and flashing.
- Seal around base molding to get rid of hiding spots for roaches, ants, bed bugs and others.



Do some exclusion

- Fix and seal the openings where pests may be entering.
- Close openings under sinks in bathroom and kitchen. Use copper mesh as a temporary fix.
- Plan a permanent fix to the wall.



Do some exclusion

- Install door sweeps.
- They cost little and install easily.



Sanitation

Do not leave dishes in the sink or trash inside the facility overnight. These will attract mice, roaches and ants.



Sanitation

Clean inside and below appliances to avoid the build-up of food residue that attracts pests.

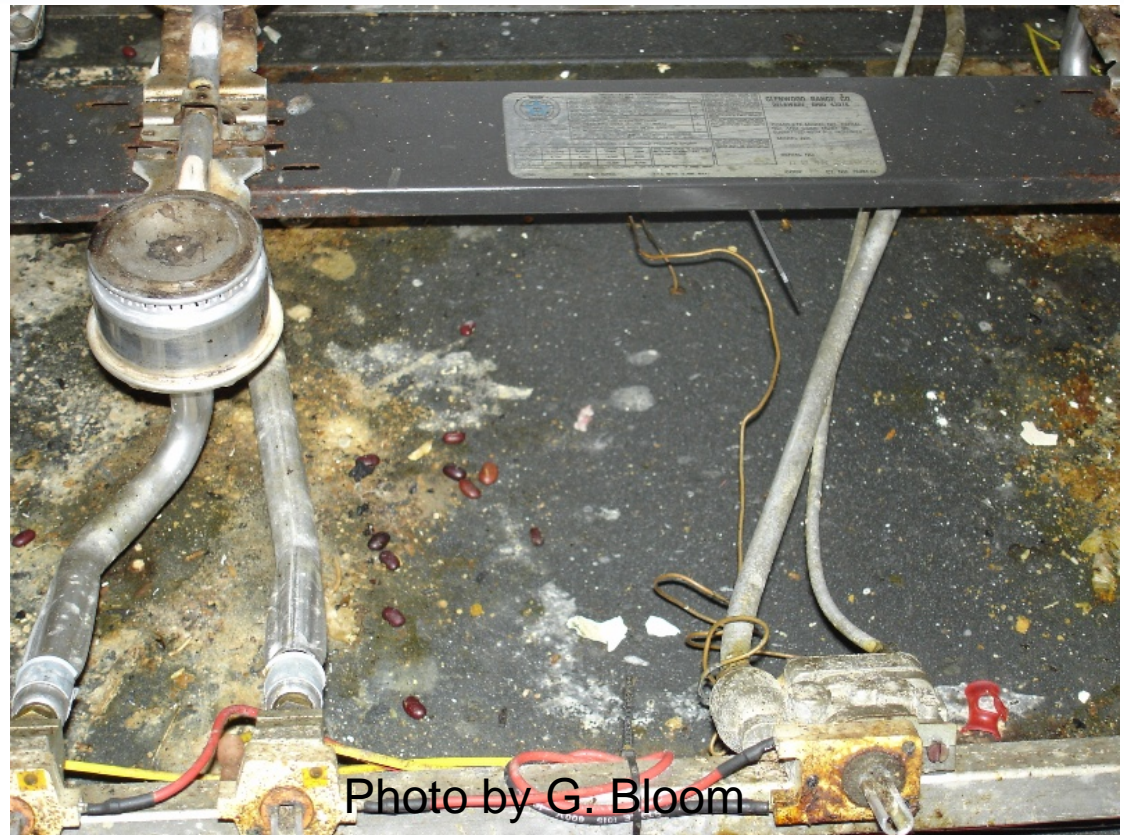


Photo by G. Bloom

Sanitation

Floor drains in kitchens and bathrooms must be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent flies.



Sanitation

Even outdoor sanitation is important. Plants that hug the foundation will attract and protect pests, such as mice and rats.



Take out plants like this and replace them with gravel or stones.

Sanitation

Organic debris in a doorway will attract spiders, millipedes, sow bugs, ants and many other pests.



Trapping pests

- Many types of traps for different pests
- Sticky traps capture cockroaches, flies and rodents (may not be the humane choice for rodents).
- Baited pheromone traps for lots of different pests.
- Baited food traps for yellowjackets.
- Mechanical rodent traps.



Trapping pests

- Understand the pest biology to do good trapping, or let the pest manager do it.
- When traps are used, do not get them wet with water or cleaners.
- Leave them in place – rodent traps must be against a wall or vertical surface.
- Keep an eye on traps for pest activity.
- Record pests if traps must be cleaned.

Child Care Pesticide Laws in NY State and NYC

- Pesticides may only be applied in child care facilities by a **licensed professional**.
- If you are not licensed, you may not use:
 - Pesticide baits, such as cockroach baits,
 - Rodenticides,
 - Sprays, aerosols, Raid or any store-bought products,
 - Total release foggers,
 - Anything with pesticide ingredients.

Child Care Pesticide Notification

- Pesticide applicator must provide copy of pesticide product label to staff prior to any pesticide application.
- 48-hour prior notice to parents of a pesticide application
 - Location and specific dates of application
 - Product name and EPA Reg. No.
 - Day Care contact for more information
 - Specific statement.

Record keeping is important

- The pest manager will keep records of all pesticide application.
- Maintenance should keep records of pest activity, complaints and actions taken by maintenance to resolve pest problems and conditions.

Follow strict cleaning rules

- All areas **MUST** be clean in a child care operation.
- Clean under appliances weekly.
- Wash trash bins daily if needed.
- Staff must clean out the microwave daily – remove splatter and crumbs.
- Make sure all drains are clean/cleaned monthly.

Maintenance staff are critical

- Cooperate and understand the importance of the IPM program.
- Well-trained maintenance staff are the key to good pest management.



Specific pest issues

- Inspection and correct identification will define the needs of your facility.
- Use Pest Modules to train staff about pests that affect your child care facility.
- Be motivated to be a part of IPM as a path to a healthier workplace and safe environment for children.

The End

