

## **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Monroe 1 BOCES recognizes that structural and landscape pests can pose significant problems to people, property and the environment and that there may be significant risks inherent in using pesticides in the school environment. It is therefore the goal of Monroe 1 BOCES to incorporate Integrated Pest Management (IPM) procedures for control of structural and landscape pests.

Monroe 1 BOCES will manage pests to:

- Reduce any potential human health hazard or threat to public safety
- Prevent loss or damage to school structures or property
- Prevent pests from spreading into the community, or to plant or animal populations beyond the site
- Enhance the quality of life for students, staff, and others

### **Integrated Pest Management**

Integrated Pest Management is defined as a systematic approach to managing pests which focuses on long-term prevention and suppression with minimal impact on human health, the environment and non-target organisms. IPM incorporates all reasonable measures to prevent pest problems by properly identifying pests, monitoring population dynamics, and utilizing cultural, physical, biological or chemical pest population management methods to reduce pests to acceptable levels. Pesticides must only be used as a last resort, and if pesticides are needed, the least toxic pest specific alternative must be selected.

IPM will be understood to involve careful identification and monitoring of pest populations, establishment of tolerance and action threshold levels, preventative action and modifications of habits (to eliminate sources of food, water, harborage and entry), public notification and education, utilization of least toxic controls and keeping of records.

### **Pesticide Applications**

A pesticide is defined as a poison specifically created to kill a living organism.

Pesticide applications may only be performed by individuals currently certified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as pesticide applicators or by a certified pesticide technician or an apprentice working under the direct on site supervision of a certified applicator pursuant to DEC Regulations Part 325.7. Pesticides must be applied in ways that are consistent with label restrictions and use directions.

It is illegal for individuals other than those stated above to apply any pesticide product in a school building or on school grounds.

New York State Chapter 85 of the Laws of 2010 (Chapter 85), contains limitations regarding pesticide use on playing fields and playgrounds at schools and day care centers. Schools and day care centers are prohibited from using pesticides on playgrounds (includes playground equipment), turf, and athletic or playing fields. The prohibition does not apply to indoor use of pesticides or pesticide applications to buildings or structures (e.g. school buildings, garages).

An exception from the pesticide prohibition is provided for emergency applications, which may be made only as determined by the School Board.

Establishing healthy grounds is the best way to prevent pest problems. Should the need for pesticides arise, however, the following is a list of types of pesticide products allowed under Chapter 85 of the Laws of 2010.

#### ☐ **ANTIMICROBIAL PRODUCTS**

Available in several forms, such as sprays, liquids, and concentrated powders, and contain active ingredients such as bleach. There are only a few antimicrobial products registered for use on artificial turf. Also, although fungi are microbes, this excepted category for antimicrobials does not include fungicides used on turf and plants for the purpose of controlling plant diseases.

*Use Examples:* Antimicrobials are designed to destroy or suppress the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria or viruses, often on inanimate objects and surfaces.

#### ☐ **AEROSOL SPRAYS IN 18 OUNCE CANS (OR SMALLER)**

Can be identified by their packaging. These are only to be used to protect individuals from imminent threat from a stinging or biting insect (venomous spiders, bees, wasps and hornets).

*Use Examples:* These aerosols are used to control bees and wasps.

#### ☐ **NON VOLATILE INSECT AND RODENT BAITS IN TAMPER RESISTANT CONTAINERS**

Self containerized childproof packages or “stations” containing pesticidal bait. Not allowed under this exception are baits packaged as pellets, granules, treated grain, or any other loose form that can lead to potential exposure to children, non- target organisms and the environment or gel baits in syringes that are applied when squeezed.

*Use Examples:* Bait stations are usually used for rodent, roach, and ant control.

□ **PRODUCTS CONTAINING BORIC ACID OR DISODIUM OCTABORATE TETRAHYDRATE**

Ingredients are listed on the label. They are, in general, insecticide products containing these chemicals in powder form.

*Use Examples:* Products with these ingredients are used to help control wood boring insects, ants and silverfish.

□ **HORTICULTURAL OILS AND SOAPS THAT DO NOT CONTAIN SYNTHETIC PESTICIDES OR SYNERGISTS**

Are identifiable by reading the label. The active ingredients listed must be limited to paraffinic oil, mineral oil, petroleum oil, citrus oil, or combinations of salts of fatty acids. Most products labeled as horticultural oil, summer oil, dormant oil, or insecticidal soap will not contain synthetic pesticides or synergists, and will therefore be allowed. Look for the acronym “OMRI” on the label. OMRI stands for the Organic Materials Review Institute and horticultural oils and soaps with that label will meet the law’s criteria.

*Use Examples:* Such oils and soaps are used, among other purposes, to manage some plant pests, such as aphids, spider mites and leaf hoppers.

□ **PESTICIDES CLASSIFIED AS EXEMPT BY U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)**

Are not registered by EPA, because they contain ingredients EPA considers to pose little or no risk. (These products are also known as Minimum Risk Pesticides or 25(b) exempt pesticides.) A list of those ingredients is on the next page.

*Use Examples:* Corn gluten meal may be used for managing pre-emergent weeds (e.g. crabgrass and dandelions); soybean oil may be used on scales, mites, aphids and other insects; and dried blood is sometimes used as a repellent for deer or rabbits.

There is no comprehensive list of EPA Minimum Risk Pesticides, but there are ways to identify them:

- It may be noted on the label that the product is an EPA Minimum Risk Pesticide, but such an indication is not required.
- All ingredients in an EPA Minimum Risk Pesticide must be listed on the label by name and the pesticide can only contain inert ingredients that are minimal risk.

An EPA Minimum Risk Pesticide can ONLY contain one or more of the following active ingredients:

## **EPA EXEMPT PRODUCTS ACTIVE INGREDIENTS**

Castor oil (U.S. Pharmacopeia or equivalent)  
Cedar oil  
Cinnamon and cinnamon oil  
Citric acid  
Citronella and Citronella oil  
Cloves and clove oil  
Corn gluten meal  
Corn oil  
Cottonseed oil  
Dried Blood  
Eugenol  
Garlic and garlic oil  
Geraniol  
Geranium oil  
Lauryl sulfate  
Lemongrass oil  
Linseed oil  
Malic acid  
Mint and mint oil  
Peppermint and peppermint oil  
2- Phenethyl propionate (2- phenylethyl propionate)  
Potassium sorbate  
Putrescent whole egg solids  
Rosemary and rosemary oil  
Sesame (includes ground sesame plant) and  
sesame oil  
Sodium chloride (common salt)  
Sodium lauryl sulfate  
Soybean oil  
Thyme and thyme oil  
White pepper  
Zinc metal strips (consisting solely of zinc metal and  
impurities)

## **Education**

Staff, students, pest managers, and the public will be educated about potential school pest problems, the IPM policies and procedures, and their respective roles in achieving the desired pest management objectives.

## **Recordkeeping**

Record of pesticide use will be maintained on site for at least three years in accordance with the New York State Pesticide Reporting Law (Chapter 279 of the Laws of 1996). Records will be completed on the day of each pesticide use. In addition, pest surveillance records will be maintained to verify the need for pesticide treatments.

Copies of pesticide labels and material safety data sheets must be maintained pursuant to Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) regulations.

## **Notification**

Staff, students and members of the parental relation will be notified in advance of any pesticide application requiring 48 hour notification in accordance with the Pesticide Neighbor Notification Law, Section 409-h of the Education Law.

The initial notification informs members of the parent relation, faculty and staff that the Monroe 1 BOCES may use pesticides periodically throughout the school year. It also offers the opportunity to be included on the 48-Hour Notification list. This notification will be provided to members of the parental relation, faculty and staff throughout the school year as required by Section 409-h of the Education Law.

The Director of Sustainability is the designated pesticide representative for the Monroe 1 BOCES. All requests for inclusion on the 48-hour notification list will be directed through the Buildings and Grounds Department. A database will be maintained in this office of all members of the parental relation, faculty and staff wishing to be included on the 48-hour notification list. 48-hour notification of pesticide applications will be distributed through the Buildings and Grounds Department.

48-hour notification of pesticide applications will be provided to members of the parental relation via United States mail and members of the staff and faculty will be notified via electronic mail. If members of the staff or faculty requiring notification do not have an electronic mail address they will be notified via inter office memo.

48 hour notification will also be posted on all entrances to the Monroe 1 BOCES facility where the pesticide is being applied and to the entrances of daycare facilities in the building, if applicable.

If a pesticide requiring notification is to be applied outside, two alternate dates must be included in the notification in the event of unfavorable weather.

It is required that a follow up notification be provided to all members of the staff, faculty and parental relation within ten days of the end of the school year, within two days of the end of winter recess, and within two days of the end of spring recess reporting a summary of all pesticide applications that required 48 hour notification. This notification

must also include directions on how to register to be included on the 48-hour Notification list.

It is not required to provide the follow up notifications listed above to all persons in the parental relation and staff if no pesticides products were used in buildings and grounds, other than those exempt under Education Law 409-H.