

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM Training Course for FISD Employees



Mission Statement

To Control and reduce the risk of pests safely and effectively through the IPM strategies, practices, and procedures in order to prevent negative impacts on students, staff, visitors, other living organisms, and the environment.



- ▶ **Responsibilities of School Districts**
- ▶ **FISD IPM Policy and Program**
- ▶ **Key Elements to IPM**
- ▶ **Management Plans, FISD Program - Action Plans**
- ▶ **Who Can Apply Pesticides?**
- ▶ **Pesticide use**
- ▶ **Green Category Pesticide**
- ▶ **Yellow Category Pesticide**
- ▶ **Red Category Pesticide**
- ▶ **Incidental Use**
- ▶ **Disinfectant, an antimicrobial pest category**
- ▶ **Who does IPM?**
- ▶ **Notifications**
- ▶ **How TX became leader**
- ▶ **Contact us**



WHAT WE WILL COVER

AN INTRODUCTION TO IPM



Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an environmentally friendly, common-sense approach to controlling pests.

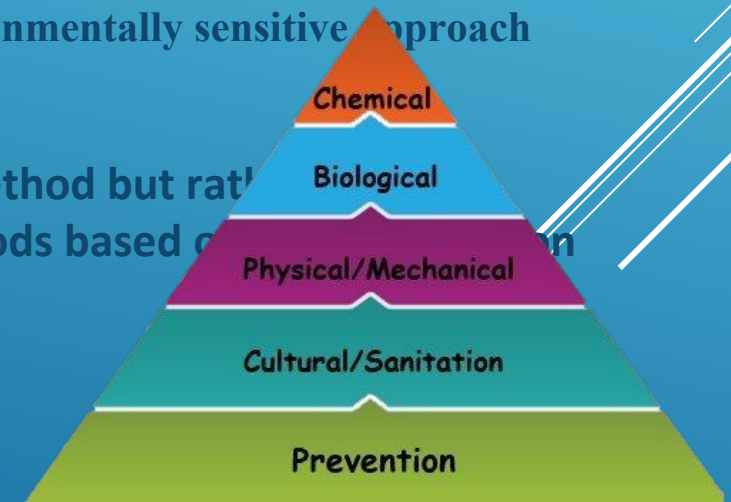
Traditional pest control involves the routine application of pesticides. IPM, in contrast:

- Focuses on pest prevention.
- Uses pesticides only as needed.

This provides a more effective, environmentally sensitive approach

IPM is not a single pest control method but rather integrating multiple control methods based on the pest problem obtained through:

- Inspection,
- Monitoring; and
- Reports



In 1991, The Texas Legislature amended the Structural Pest Control Act (SPCA) to require that public school districts have an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program as defined in Rule 7.114 of the Texas Administrative Code (relating to Definition of Terms). Since 1995, all public school districts in Texas must have a written pest management policy, designate, and train a district IPM Coordinator, and ensure that licensed applicators perform all pesticide applications. The IPM Coordinator keeps detailed records of all pesticide applications and confirms that the district or its designated pest control provider uses de least hazardous methods to control pests.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO ADOPT AN IPM PROGRAM. RULE 7.201





IPM is:

An ecologically friendly pest control strategy, that focuses on long term prevention through pest monitoring and a combination of pest management techniques that minimizes risk to human health and the environment:

Rule 7.114

IPM is:

A strategy that focuses on pest prevention by combining techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, cultural practices, and the use of pesticides. Pesticide controls should only be used after monitoring indicates established pest threshold have been met. Pesticide products should be selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, non-target organisms, and the environment.

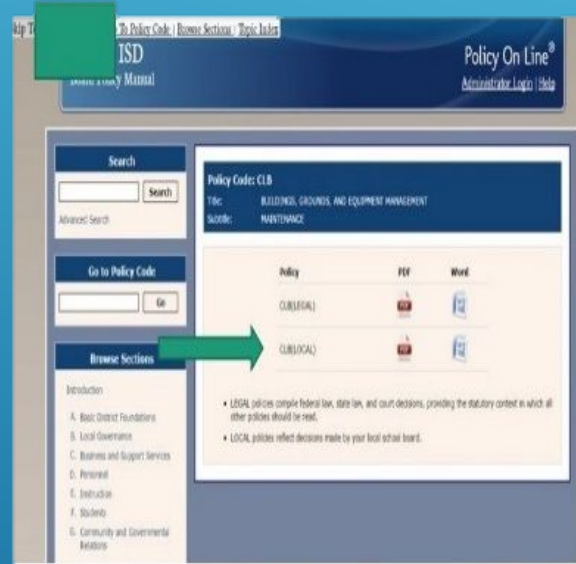


IPM Policy Online – myfisd.com



Type in CLB into the Policy Code Box

Results of Search



IPM policy

a school board approved IPM policy, stating the school district's commitment to follow integrated pest management guidelines in all pest control activities that take place on school district property. The IPM policy statement shall include:

- a definition of IPM consistent with this section;
- a reference to Texas laws and rules governing pesticide use and IPM in public schools
- information about who can apply pesticides on school district property; and
- information about designating, registering, and required training for the school district's IPM Coordinator. The Superintendent and IPM Coordinator will maintain a copy of the policy.

S, GROUNDS, AND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT INCE	CLB (LOCAL)
ED PEST ENT	The District is committed to following integrated pest management guidelines in all pest control activities that take place on District property.
ON	As provided in the Texas Administrative Code, integrated pest management (IPM) is a pest management strategy that relies on accurate identification and scientific knowledge of target pests, reliable monitoring methods to assess pest presence, preventative measures to limit pest problems, and thresholds to determine when corrective control measures are needed. Under IPM, whenever economical and practical, multiple control tactics shall be used to achieve best control of pests. These tactics shall possibly include, but are not limited to, the judicious use of pesticides.
RDS	In accordance with Part 4, Title 7 of the Administrative Code and Chapter 1951 of the Occupations Code, the District's IPM program shall govern the District's use of pesticides, herbicides, and other chemical agents for the purpose of controlling pests, rodents, insects, and weeds in and around District facilities.
ORDINATOR	The Superintendent shall designate the IPM coordinator(s), who shall be registered with the Texas Department of Agriculture. The IPM coordinator(s) shall receive training in accordance with law.
ITION TIME	The IPM coordinator(s), in addition to the responsibilities set out in CLB(LEGAL), shall coordinate with appropriate District administrators or other designated and trained employees regarding pesticide or herbicide applications in accordance with law. The IPM coordinator(s) shall determine when an emergency situation exists and an exception to the 48-hour notice requirement may be made.
JTHORIZED ITION	No other employee or other person or entity shall be permitted to apply a pesticide or herbicide at a school facility without the prior approval of the IPM coordinator and other than in the manner pres

Download, print and save in your records for TDA inspection.



IPM PROGRAM INCLUDES:

A school board approved IPM Policy.

A monitoring program.

Preferential use of non-chemical strategies and lower risk pesticides to control pests, rodents, insects, and weeds.

Who can apply pesticides? When and where they can be applied?

A record keeping system of facility inspection reports, pest-related work orders, pest control service reports, pesticide applications, and pesticide complaints.-0=

A plan for educating and informing school district employees about their roles in the IPM program.

Written guidelines that identify thresholds.



Key Elements of IPM - INSPECTION

Inspection:

To detect pest problems as early as possible, to address pest conducive conditions before problems occur, especially in pest vulnerable areas (PVA's) like kitchens, and food service areas.





Key Elements of IPM - INSPECTION



What is an inspection?

□ **Inspection involves the regular observation and recording of:**

The physical condition of buildings and grounds

Assessment of pest conducive conditions including sanitation and exclusion

Detection of pest damage and pest signs

Detection of unsanctioned pest control attempts including pesticides from home

Looks for signs of pests

Looks for critical things' pests need, such as food, water, temperature, harborage

Includes a report! (Required!)

KEY ELEMENTS OF IPM -



- MONITOR



□ Monitor:

- ❖ To determine when pests are present and helps determine how pests are accessing or being introduced into the school. It also determines when pest problems are severe enough to justify corrective action.

Key Elements of IPM - MONITORING



Why Monitoring?

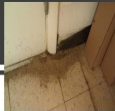
Using ongoing monitoring tools allows for constant assessment of pest activity when you cannot be around

Monitoring helps determine pest population levels and how the pests are accessing or being introduced into the school.

Traps catch 24-7 and help identify the pest, determine how many there are, assess the direction of travel and determine harborage locations

KEY ELEMENTS OF IPM -

Thresholds can also vary by location



Location	Threshold	Action
Sports fields	4-5 mounds for bait application, <4 mounds direct treatment	Broadcast baits at 1.5 lbs per acre when justified. Individual mound treatments with liquid drenches (pyrethrins drench preferred)
Building perimeters	Single mound within ten feet of inhabited structures	Apply individual mound treatment using liquid drench (pyrethrins drench preferred). Sensitive building perimeters treated with ten-foot barrier fipronil granule.
Indoors	Respond to all complaints; treat when more than one ant observed per classroom	Use approved cleaner on ant trails, apply pyrethrin sprays to ant entry points if necessary, in emergency. Look for, and treat, fire ant mounds outdoors, outside infested rooms.



Thresholds are boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable pest levels

MEASURE ACTION THRESHOLDS

- **Measure - ACTION THRESHOLDS:**
 - ❖ Are written guidelines that identify thresholds for when pest control actions are justified
 - ❖ Threshold is a level of pest activity which can no longer be tolerated due to economic, health, or aesthetic reason, etc.
 - ❖ TDA requires each district to have written thresholds for important insects, weeds.





Signs of Infestation

Thresholds can also vary by location



Location	Threshold	Action
Sports fields	4-5 mounds for bait application, <4 mounds direct treatment	Broadcast baits at 1.5 lbs per acre when justified. Individual mound treatments with liquid drenches (pyrethrins drench preferred)
Building perimeters	Single mound within ten feet of inhabited structures	Apply individual mound treatment using liquid drench (pyrethrins drench preferred). Sensitive building perimeters treated with ten-foot barrier fipronil granule.
Indoors	Respond to all complaints; treat when more than one ant observed per classroom	Use approved cleaner on ant trails, apply pyrethrin sprays to ant entry points if necessary, in emergency. Look for, and treat, fire ant mounds outdoors, outside infested rooms.

No Such thing as a threshold of zero...

- Thresholds can be greater than or less than one (e.g., average number of roaches per trap 1 roach in 100 traps = 0.01)
- Different actions may be triggered by high, medium, low numbers of pests
- Having a threshold shows that we've thought through our IPM response

THRESHOLDS CAN BE LINKED TO SPECIFIC RESPONSES

Level 1 Response:

- Increase inspection frequency.
- Conduct informal or formal training with kitchen staff

Level 2 Response:

- Utilize cockroach gel bait placed close to harborage

Level 3 Response:

- Apply dusts, aerosols, crack, and crevice treatments
- Pull and deep-clean kitchen equipment



- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for German Cockroaches](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Head Lice](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Honey Bees](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for House Flies and Filth Flies](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Mosquitoes](#)
- ▶ [IPM Mosquito Management Plan](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Outdoor Cockroaches](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Paper Wasps](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Rodents](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Small Flies](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Spiders](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Stinging Caterpillars](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Sweet Feeding Ants](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Tawny Crazy Ants](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Ticks](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Yellowjackets](#)

- ▶ [Indoor and Outdoor School IPM Strategies](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Bark Scorpions](#)
- ▶ [IPM Action Plan for Drywood Termites](#)

MANAGEMENT PLANS...SETTING ACTION THRESHOLDS



FISD Integrated Pest Management Action Plan

Reported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta*



ation: Fire ants deliver painful stings resulting in bump-like pustules. Fire ants build prominent mounds from which they emerge quickly, and move when disturbed. Fire ants are reddish-brown workers vary in size, ranging from about 1/8 inch.

General Information: Because fire ants may present a Hazard to children allergic to their venom, make fire ant control a priority around athletic fields, playgrounds and classroom buildings. Fire ant nests are usually located outdoors; emphasize year-round suppression of fire ant activity in landscapes in and around buildings.

Fire ant baits provide excellent control and are considered the preferred treatment. If not numerous individual mounds may be treated with pesticides mixed 1 to 2 gallons of water to ensure penetration of the nest. See <http://fireants.tamu.edu> for more information.

n/situation	Suggested Thresholds	Nonchemical Control options	Preferred Chemical treatment(s)	Other chemical treatment options
baseball fields, other maintenance landscapes	Four to five mounds to initiate bait application; one mound sufficient to justify mound treatment	Noneffective	Broadcast application of IGR ¹ bait containing methoprene, pyriproxifen, spinosad or avermectin	Other toxicant baits ² ; use liquid mound drench treatments to eliminate individual mounds
yards	One mound sufficient to justify mound treatment	Physical removal with shovel ³	Apply IGR baits to turfgrass areas during spring or summer Vacations; for fast control, Apply liquid mound drench	Apply faster-acting baits such as spinosad or hydramethylnon to mounds extending under sidewalks or other pavement
maintenance areas	More than 40 mounds per acre or where complaints are received	Noneffective; regular mowing to keep mounds, knocked down	Broadcast application of IGR bait containing Methoprene, pyriproxifen, spinosad or avermectin	Use other toxicant baits; use liquid mound drench treatment to eliminate individual mounds
perimeters	One mound within 10 ft. of building sufficient to justify treatment; three or more mounds per building if more than 10 ft. distant	None effective; regular mowing to keep mounds knocked down	Broadcast application of IGR bait containing methoprene, pyriproxifen, spinosad or avermectin	Use other toxicant baits; use liquid mound drench treatment to eliminate individual mounds
	Respond to any fire ant complaints; treat when more than one ant observed per Classroom	Check all windows, doors for tight seals; check roof and outside areas for mounds and possible entry points; caulk and seal all suspected entry points; vacuum up any Active ant mounds	Apply granular fire ant baits to cracks or inaccessible voids, per label instructions	Apply pyrethrum sprays to entry points only in emergency situations where fast control needed and caulking or sealing not possible

growth regulator. Slow acting disruptors of the ant's reproductive systems, IGRs do not kill directly. Result may require 8 to 10 weeks. Spinosad and avermectin baits may require more frequent applications.

Using toxicant baits, such as hydramethylnon (Amdro®), can be used safely but may not qualify in some states as low-toxicity pesticides.

Be sure to avoid stings when shoveling ant nests from sandboxes and other play areas. Wear gloves. Dust shovel and gloves with talcum powder to keep fire ants off tools. Do not use talcum powder on children. Physical removal of fire ants if you are sensitive to fire ant stings.

FISD_IPM Action Plan

IPM PROGRAM FOR FISD - ACTION PLAN

- ❖ An IPM program is a regular set of procedures for preventing and managing pest problems using an integrated pest management strategy, as defined in §7.114 of this title (relating to Definition of Terms).
- ❖ The school district is responsible for each IPM Coordinator's compliance with these regulations
- ❖ The IPM coordinator has implemented an IPM Program for FISD in compliance with the TAC Title 4, Part 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter H, Division 7. RULE §7.201



**Friendswood ISD
Integrated Pest Management**

Please use this form to report pests in your work area. A representative will address your concern as soon as possible.

Person making the report (Last name, First name)

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Email address:

--

Phone number

Campus/Building

▼

Specific area within building

--

Specific Detailed Description of Pest Sighting: Where Exactly? What? Active? Dead? How many?

--

If available, upload a picture of pest activity.

- Pest sighting logs and work order systems help school staff report and respond to pest problems

Recordkeeping is important because it allows:

- ❖ Accurate flow of information from one employee to another
- ❖ IPM Coordinators can identify trends in pest population
- ❖ Documentation of problems and evaluation of solutions
- ❖ *Legal compliance – It is the Law!*

[illegible]

KEY ELEMENTS OF IPM - REPORTING



a system for keeping records of facility inspection reports, pest-related work orders, pest control service reports, pesticide applications, and pesticide complaints;

- ▶ **Report**
 - ◆ **Pests found**
 - ◆ **Signs of pests**
 - ◆ **Supportive conducive conditions**
 - ◆ **Pest entryways**
 - ◆ **Unsanctioned pest control attempts**

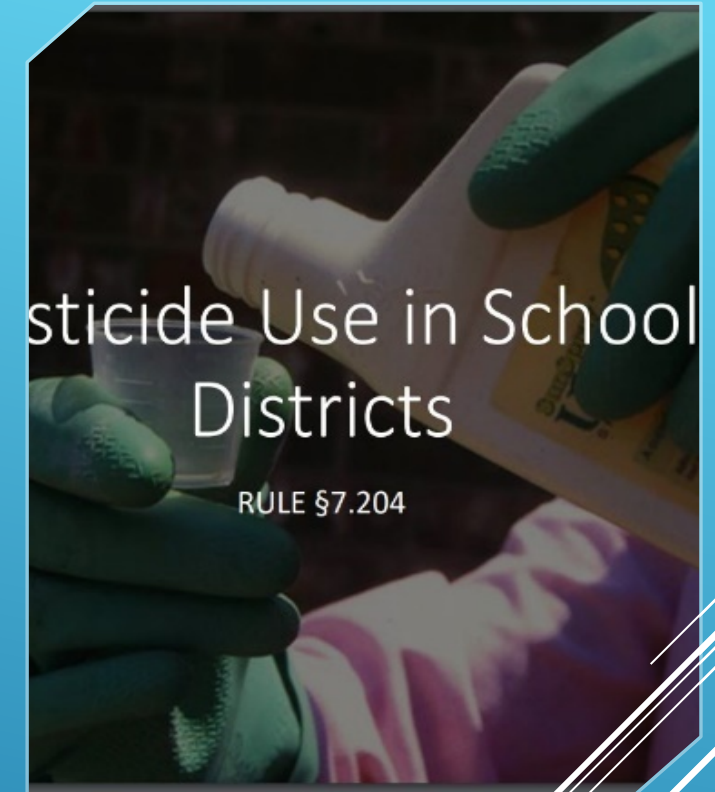


All pesticides used by school districts must be registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Department of Agriculture, with the exception of those pesticides that have been exempted from registration by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Section 25(b).

All pesticides used by school districts must also bear a label as required by FIFRA and Chapter 76 of the Texas Agriculture Code. Pesticides intended and labeled for use on humans are exempt from this section.

Texas Administrative Code [RULE§7.204](#)

USE OF PESTICIDES IN DISTRICT'S GROUNDS



USE OF PESTICIDES IN DISTRICT'S GROUNDS

Pesticide use must also meet the following requirements:

- Pest control signs shall be posted at least 48 hours prior to a pesticide application inside school district buildings as provided for under §7.148 of this title (relating to Responsibilities of Unlicensed Persons for Posting and Notification)
- For outdoor applications made on school district grounds, the treated area must be identified at all entry points with a sign, or must be secured using a locking device, a fence or other practical barrier such as commercially available barrier caution tape, or periodically monitored to keep students out of the treated area until the allowed reentry time.

NOTICE OF PEST CONTROL TREATMENT

Date(s) of planned Treatment _____

Re-entry (if applicable) _____

Extenuating Circumstances may require unplanned treatments. To confirm treatment dates, please call the contact listed below.

For more information call or contact:

National Pesticide Information Center

1-800-858-7378

A Consumer Information Sheet may be obtained from the management.

Licensed and regulated by:
Texas Department of Agriculture,
PO Box 12847, Austin, Texas 78711-2847, Phone 866-918-4481, fax 888-232-2567.



Pesticide use must also meet the following requirements:

- Pesticides used on school district property shall be mixed outside of student occupied areas of buildings and grounds.
- Pesticide applications shall not be made to outdoor school grounds if such an application will expose students to physical drift of pesticide spray particles. Reasonable preventive measures shall be taken to avoid the potential of drift to occur.



USE OF PESTICIDES IN DISTRICT'S GROUNDS



Green Category Pesticides

Districts are allowed to apply pesticides that are categorized as Green, Yellow, or Red in accordance with the approval for use and restrictions for each category.



- ❖ All active ingredients belong to EPA toxicity categories III and IV
- ❖ CAUTION signal word on label unless no signal word is required by EPA . and consist of active ingredient boric acid; disodium octaborate tetrahydrate or related boron compounds; silica gel; diatomaceous earth; or belongs to the class of pesticides that are insect growth regulators; microbe-based insecticides; botanical insecticides containing no more than 5% synergist (and does not include synthetic pyrethroids); biological (living) control agents; pesticidal soaps; natural or synthetic horticultural oils; or insect and rodent baits in tamper-resistant containers, or for crack-and-crevice use only
- ❖ Does not require written approval, must apply within the
- ❖ May be applied indoors if students are not present or expected to be present at time of application

	TOXICITY CATEGORY (Signal Word) ³			
	High Toxicity (DANGER/Danger-Poison) Category I	Moderate Toxicity (WARNING) Category II	Low Toxicity (CAUTION) Category III	Very Low Toxicity (Optional Signal Word = CAUTION) Category IV
Acute Oral LD ₅₀	Up to and including 50 mg/kg (≤ 50 mg/kg)	Greater than 50 through 500 mg/kg (> 50 - 500 mg/kg)	Greater than 500 through 5000 mg/kg (> 500 - 5000 mg/kg)	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (> 5000 mg/kg)
Inhalation LC ₅₀	Up to and including 0.05 mg/L (≤ 0.05 mg/L)	Greater than 0.05 through 0.5 mg/L (> 0.05 - 0.5 mg/L)	Greater than 0.5 through 2.0 mg/L (> 0.5 - 2.0 mg/L)	Greater than 2.0 mg/L (> 2.0 mg/L)
Dermal LD ₅₀	Up to and including 200 mg/kg (≤ 200 mg/kg)	Greater than 200 through 2000 mg/kg (> 200 - 2000 mg/kg)	Greater than 2000 through 5000 mg/kg (> 2000 - 5000 mg/kg)	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (> 5000 mg/kg)
Primary Eye Irritation	Corrosive (irreversible destruction of ocular tissue) or corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days	Corneal involvement or other eye irritation clearing in 8 - 21 days	Corneal involvement or other eye irritation clearing in 7 days or less	Minimal effects clearing in less than 24 hours
Primary Skin Irritation	Corrosive (tissue destruction into the dermis and/or scarring)	Severe irritation at 72 hours (severe erythema or edema)	Moderate irritation at 72 hours (moderate erythema)	Mild or slight irritation at 72 hours (no irritation or erythema)



Districts are allowed to apply pesticides that are categorized as Green, Yellow, or Red in accordance with the approval for use and restrictions for each category.

- 1) All active ingredients belong to EPA toxicity categories III and IV
- 2) **CAUTION** signal word on label unless no signal word is required by EPA. and consist of active ingredient boric acid; disodium octaborate tetrahydrate or related boron compounds; silica gel; diatomaceous earth; or belongs to the class of pesticides that are insect growth regulators; microbe-based insecticides; botanical insecticides containing no more than 5% synergist (and does not include synthetic pyrethroids); biological (living) control agents; pesticidal soaps; natural or synthetic horticultural oils; or insect and rodent baits in tamper-resistant containers, or for crack-and-crevice use only
- 3) Does not require written approval, must apply within the
- 4) May be applied indoors if students are not present or expected to be present at time of application
- 5) Reentry is permitted when application is complete, product has dried, or the reentry interval time has expired
- 6) May be applied outdoors if students are not within ten feet
- 7) Reentry allowed once application is complete, dry, or reentry interval has expired

	TOXICITY CATEGORY (Signal Word) ³			
	High Toxicity (DANGER/Danger-Poison) Category I	Moderate Toxicity (WARNING) Category II	Low Toxicity (CAUTION) Category III	Very Low Toxicity (Optional Signal Word = CAUTION) Category IV
Acute Oral LD ₅₀	Up to and including 50 mg/kg (≤ 50 mg/kg)	Greater than 50 through 500 mg/kg (> 50 - 500 mg/kg)	Greater than 500 through 5000 mg/kg (> 500 - 5000 mg/kg)	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (> 5000 mg/kg)
Inhalation LC ₅₀	Up to and including 0.05 mg/L (≤ 0.05 mg/L)	Greater than 0.05 through 0.5 mg/L (> 0.05 - 0.5 mg/L)	Greater than 0.5 through 2.0 mg/L (> 0.5 - 2.0 mg/L)	Greater than 2.0 mg/L (> 2.0 mg/L)
Dermal LD ₅₀	Up to and including 200 mg/kg (≤ 200 mg/kg)	Greater than 200 through 2000 mg/kg (> 200 - 2000 mg/kg)	Greater than 2000 through 5000 mg/kg (> 2000 - 5000 mg/kg)	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (> 5000 mg/kg)
Primary Eye Irritation	Corrosive (irreversible destruction of ocular tissue) or corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days	Corneal involvement or other eye irritation clearing in 8 - 21 days	Corneal involvement or other eye irritation clearing in 7 days or less	Minimal effects clearing in less than 24 hours
Primary Skin Irritation	Corrosive (tissue destruction into the dermis and/or scarring)	Severe irritation at 72 hours (severe erythema or edema)	Moderate irritation at 72 hours (moderate erythema)	Mild or slight irritation at 72 hours (no irritation or erythema)

Green
Category
Pesticides



Yellow Category Pesticides

Yellow Category Pesticides must meet the following criteria:

All active ingredients belong to EPA toxicity categories III and IV

CAUTION signal word on label unless no signal word is required by EPA.

Does not meet the "Green" category criteria

Requires written approval from certified applicator

Approval shall have a duration of no longer than six months or six applications per site, whichever occurs first

May be applied indoors if students are not present or expected to be present in the next four hours following the application or until reentry interval has expired, whichever is longer

May be applied outdoors if students are not present or expected to be present within ten feet of application site

Outdoor reentry period cannot be less than four hours

Treated outdoor areas must be identified with a sign, or secured in a practical manner or monitored to keep students out until the reentry interval has expired

For Yellow category products the sign must go up **PRIOR** to the application and must remain in place 4 hours **AFTER** the application is complete



Yellow Products Examples



MUST have a justification form

PESTICIDE APPROVAL FORM FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Justification: _____

Application Site: _____

Name of Pesticide: _____

EPA Registration #: _____

Category of Pesticide ☐ Green ☐ Yellow ☐ Red

Green Category pesticides may be used at the discretion of the licensee. Approval may or may not be necessary, depending on School IPM Policy.

Use of **Yellow Category** pesticides requires written approval from the Certified Applicator. A copy of this approval must be sent to the IPM Coordinator within two (2) business days of application. **Yellow Category** approvals shall have duration of no longer than six (6) months or six (6) applications per site, whichever occurs first.

Use of **Red Category** pesticides requires written approval from the IPM Coordinator prior to application. **Red Category** approvals shall have a duration of no longer than three (3) months or three (3) applications per site, whichever is first.

If Incidental Use: _____ Date: _____

Approval of Certified Applicator: _____ (If applicable) Date: _____

Approval of IPM Coordinator: _____ (If applicable) Date: _____

Forwarded to: IPM Coordinator Date: _____

Approvals shall be kept by the Responsible IPM Coordinator with the pesticide use records for a minimum of two (2) years after last application.



Example to justify the use of a YELLOW product

There are multiple fire ant mounds that appeared after a spring or fall rain on an athletic field or playground. The IPM coordinator contacts the pesticide applicator and requests a treatment ASAP.

The applicator responds that the product they can use is Advion and they can be out tomorrow to make the treatment, but the fire ants won't be eliminated for another 2 days. The coordinator agrees, then the applicator needs to complete the form.

They will also need to post the outdoor area at the time of application with a sign, or secured using a locking device, a fence or other practical barrier such as commercially available barrier caution tape, or periodically monitored to keep students out of the treated area until the allowed reentry time of 4 hours after application is completed. Remember the time for reentry starts once the application is completed.

Description of pest problem: Heavy rains and varying temperatures have caused fire ant mounds to appear on elementary playground. Fire ants can still children which can cause an adverse reaction. • Justification for use: Advion is a fastacting fire ant bait that can help reduce and control fire ants.

Justification for use: Advion is a fastacting fire ant bait that can help reduce and control fire ants.



Red category pesticides must meet the following criteria:

RED Category Pesticides

Active Ingredients belong to EPA category I or II
Active ingredients belong to EPA category I or II

**WARNING or
DANGER**
signal word on label

Contains active ingredient that has been designated as a restricted use, state-limited-use pesticide, or regulated herbicide

Does not meet Green or Yellow category criteria
Licensee must provide written justification for use
IPM coordinator must provide signed approval for use

Approvals shall have duration no longer than three months or three application sites, whichever comes first

May be applied indoors if students are not present or expected to be present in the next eight hours following the application or until reentry interval has expired, whichever is longer

May be applied outdoors if students are not present or expected to be present within twenty-five feet of application site

Reentry period cannot be less than (8) hours

Treated outdoor areas must be identified with a sign, or secured in a practical manner or monitored to keep students out until the reentry interval has expired



NOTICE OF PEST CONTROL TREATMENT OR SERVICE

Date(s) of planned Treatment pest management service calls for the
_____ Campus will be on _____.

Re-entry (if applicable) _____

Friendswood ISD conducts regular pest management inspections and service. These service calls may include inspections, pest exclusion, use of mechanical pest control devices, and occasional bait, dust, and pesticide spray applications.

Extenuating Circumstances may require unplanned treatments. To confirm treatment dates, please call the contact listed below:

For more information call or contact:

Sample Indoor Posting

Licensed Pest Control Contractor:

National Pesticide Information Center
1-800-858-7378
<http://npic.orst.edu>

A Consumer Information Sheet may be obtained from the IPM Coordinator.

Pest Control applicators are licensed and regulated by the
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
P.O. BOX 12847, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711-2847
Phone: (866)-918-4481 Fax: 888-232-2567

Reentry period cannot be less
than (8) hours

On school district property we are required to post a sign at the time of any pesticide application. This sign will remain *in place based on the category of the product, and if there are any additional label restrictions.*

RED
Category
Pesticides



May be applied outdoors if students are not present or expected to be present within ten feet of application site



Red Product Examples

RED Category Pesticides





Example to justify the use of a RED product

Your school district has built or renovated a school campus and during construction the turf area was not maintained. It's early March and the area is covered in henbit, chickweed, and dandelions. Your grounds manager comes to you and requests to use Trimec Classic Broadleaf Herbicide so he can "kill" everything so we can sod for turf this spring. This product has a "Danger Signal Word" making it Red Category

Description of problem: Broadleaf weeds are covering a large turf area that needs to be eliminated prior to installing replacement turf.

Justification for use: Trimec Classic is a fast-acting herbicide that control a variety of broadleaf weeds. This product will also allow us to re-establish a turf area within three weeks.

Things to remember:

- Post a sign or restrict entry to students for 8 hours after the application
- Contact campus to remind staff to remain off the area



PESTICIDE APPLICATION FORM - SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Description of pest problem: _____

Justification for use: _____

Application Site: _____

Name of Pesticide: _____

EPA Registration #: _____

Category of Pesticide ☐ Green ☐ Yellow ☐ Red

Green Category pesticides may be used at the discretion of the licensee. Approval may or may not be necessary, depending on School IPM Policy.

Use of **Yellow Category** pesticides requires written approval from the Certified Applicator. A copy of this approval must be sent to the IPM Coordinator within two (2) business days of application. **Yellow Category** approvals shall have duration of no longer than six (6) months or six (6) applications per site, whichever occurs first.

Use of **Red Category** pesticides requires written approval from the IPM Coordinator prior to application. **Red Category** approvals shall have a duration of no longer than three (3) months or three (3) applications per site, whichever is first.

If Incidental Use: _____ Date: _____

Approval of Certified Applicator: _____ (If applicable) Date: _____

Approval of IPM Coordinator: _____ (If applicable) Date: _____

Forwarded to: IPM Coordinator Date: _____

Approvals shall be kept by the Responsible IPM Coordinator with the pesticide use records for a minimum of two (2) years after last application.



PESTICIDE APPLICATION APPROVAL FORM FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Description of pest problem: _____

Justification for use: _____

Application Site: _____

Name of Pesticide: _____

EPA Registration #: _____

Category of Pesticide ☐ Green ☐ Yellow ☐ Red

Green Category pesticides may be used at the discretion of the licensee. Approval may or may not be necessary, depending on School IPM Policy

Use of **Yellow Category** pesticides requires written approval from the Certified Applicator. A copy of this approval must be sent to the IPM Coordinator within two (2) business days of application. **Yellow Category** approvals shall have duration of no longer than six (6) months or six (6) applications per site, whichever occurs first.

Use of **Red Category** pesticides requires written approval from the IPM Coordinator prior to application. **Red Category** approvals shall have a duration of no longer than three (3) months or three (3) applications per site, whichever is first.

If Incidental Use: _____ Date: _____
(Staff Member)

Approval of Certified Applicator: _____ Date: _____
(If applicable)

Approval of IPM Coordinator: _____ Date: _____
(If applicable)

Forwarded to: IPM Coordinator Date: _____

Approvals shall be kept by the Responsible IPM Coordinator with the pesticide use records for a minimum of two (2) years after last application.

Justification Form

- Be sure that you obtain justification forms for indoor and outdoor use
- This is the #1 violation when TDA inspects schools



Incidental Use For Schools Fact Sheet

The Incidental Use For Schools Fact Sheet must be provided during pesticide instruction and training by the IPM Coordinator to each employee of the school district whose primary duty is not pest control, and whose work may include tasks subject to the exception. The IPM Coordinator must keep records of all the training conducted annually.

Primary duty is defined as a job duty that is part of a written job description or is a regularly assigned task of the employee.

Pest control use records for all incidental pesticide use application, including the reason for application and justification for emergency, must be maintained by the IPM Coordinator for a period of two years.

Incidental pesticide use in school districts is limited to insecticides that are Green and Yellow Category pesticides.

INCIDENTAL USE

- **Allows the IPM Coordinator to train someone within the district, whose primary job responsibility, is NOT to respond to pest complaints or calls, to treat an occasional pest problem. First, the pest problem must be considered an "Emergency"; such as fire ants in a classroom, bees, wasps, or hornets next to an exit door, or some other stinging or venomous insect.**
- **Incidental use form must be distributed to all unlicensed employees of school districts who apply Green or Yellow category pesticides specific to ant, bee, and wasp applications**
- **The form must be provided during training of employees whose primary duty is not pest control, and whose work may include task subject to exception (Maintenance employees)**
- **IPM coordinator must keep records of all training conducted annually**
- **Incidental use records must be maintained for two years**
- **Incidental use is limited to insecticides that are Green and Yellow categories**



Incidental Use Fact Sheet For Schools

"This fact sheet must be distributed to all employees of school districts who apply general use Green List products (or Yellow List products specific to bee and wasp applications) and do not have a Texas Department of Agriculture ornamental plant and turf license or a Structural Pest Control Service noncommercial applicator's or technician license.

The fact sheet, instruction and training must be provided upon initial employment by the school district's IPM Coordinator, and thereafter must be available as needed. These general use Green List pesticides include insecticides only and involve applications made both inside and outside of structures. **Incidental Use is not intended for long term or extensive pest control measures, rather emergency situations where safety of students or workers is at risk and there is insufficient time to contact a licensed applicator.**

Where long-term pest control is required, a trained, licensed person is to make the applications. Examples of Incidental Use situations are treating fire ants in a transformer box or treatments for bees or wasps as a non-routine application to protect children or personnel. Incidental Use is defined as site-specific and incidental to the employee's primary duties. If it is part of the employee's primary duty to make applications of pesticides, that employee is required, by law, to obtain either a Structural Pest Control Service license or Texas Department of Agriculture ornamental plant and turf license, depending on the location and type of application. In all cases of Incidental Use, the employee should use the least hazardous, effective method of controlling pests. All applications to schools or school grounds must be in compliance with school district IPM policies. If chemicals are utilized, they must be applied in strict accordance with manufacturer labels of "General Use" products on the Green or Yellow List products being used. Applications made inconsistent with the Texas Structural Pest Control Service Law and Regulations, or applications made inconsistent with the label requirements of the general use product may result in penalties being assessed against the individual and/or the certified applicator or technician responsible.

"Incidental Use Situation" applications of pesticides are regulated by the Structural Pest Control Service of the Texas Department of Agriculture. If you have any questions or comments, contact the Service at (512) 305-8250 inquiries may be addressed to the Structural Pest Control Service, P.O. Box 12847, Austin, Texas 78711-2847

- **Incidental use form must be distributed to all unlicensed employees of school districts who apply Green or Yellow category pesticides specific to ant, bee, and wasp applications**



Disinfectants in Schools ~a conversation~

Disinfectants make things cleaner and healthier. What's the big deal? They aren't harmful.

OK, so what IS a disinfectant?

Are you sure? Did you know disinfectants are pesticides regulated by the EPA? They can harm people if they spill, splash, or are improperly mixed.

Great question! A disinfectant is a pesticide used to destroy fungi, bacteria, and some viruses found on non-living surfaces.

Disinfectant Examples

- Pine Oil
- Some surface wipes
- Germ-killing sprays
- Bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite)

When not used properly, disinfectants can damage the eyes, skin, and lungs. Children can be particularly sensitive to the chemicals in disinfectant products.

Is there anything I should know about using disinfectants safely?

DOs

- ✓ Read the label and follow the directions every time you use a product, even if familiar with it.
- ✓ Wash your hands right after using disinfectants.
- ✓ Point containers away when opening, pouring, or pulling wipes from canisters.
- ✓ Note the amount of time a surface must remain wet in order for the product to work.

DON'Ts

- ✗ Never let young children use or have access to disinfectant products.
- ✗ Never put disinfectants in food or drink containers. Store in original containers and clearly label anything that contains a pesticide.
- ✗ Never mix disinfectants with other cleaning products. Mixing bleach and ammonia will produce a toxic gas.

Got it! Where can I get more information?

npic
NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER
1.800.858.7378

Call NPIC for general questions about pesticides, including the potential risk to humans, pets, or the environment.

POISON Help
1-800-222-1222

Call poison control if someone breathes in, swallows, or gets pesticide in the eyes or on the skin.



Disinfectant, an antimicrobial pesticide category!!

- Disinfectants are pesticides regulated by the EPA!
- What are antimicrobials?
- Antimicrobial products kill or slow the spread of microorganisms. Microorganisms include bacteria, viruses, protozoans, and fungi such as mold and mildew. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates antimicrobial products as pesticides, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates antimicrobial products as drugs/antiseptics.
- As pesticides, antimicrobial products are used on objects such as countertops, toys, grocery carts, and hospital equipment.

- Antimicrobial pesticides are categorized based on the type of microbial pest for which they were designed to be effective. Some products are intended to control the growth of pests like algae or odor-causing bacteria that do not pose a threat to human health. Other products are designed specifically to sanitize, disinfect, or sterilize surfaces of microbes that are potentially harmful such as those in blood or bodily fluids.
- Always follow label instructions

- If a product label claims to kill, control, repel, mitigate, or reduce a pest, it is a pesticide regulated by the U.S. EPA

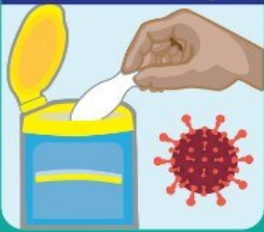
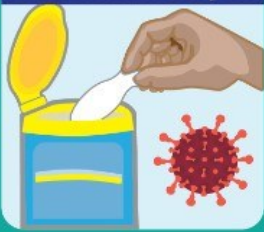












Disinfectant wipes are antimicrobial pesticides for surfaces, regulated by the EPA. They are not baby wipes or skin wipes.

HEALTH ALERT | DISINFECTANT WIPES ARE DIFFERENT

Q: Should I treat disinfectant wipes the same as other wipes?

A: NO! Disinfecting wipes are antimicrobial pesticides for surfaces, regulated by the EPA. They are not baby wipes or skin wipes. Wipes with "Drug Facts" control germs on people and are regulated by the FDA. Wipes that don't claim to control germs or viruses might not be regulated by EPA or FDA.

Disinfectant Wipes		Other Wipes	
 <p>EPA Reg. No. 1-23-4 Directions For Use</p> <p>Look for an EPA Registration Number. Follow directions carefully.</p>	 <p>EPA Reg. No. 1-23-4 Directions For Use</p> <p>Look for an EPA Registration Number. Follow directions carefully.</p>	 <p>Other wipes are not all the same. Check the label first.</p>	 <p>Other wipes are not all the same. Check the label first.</p>
 <p>Look for "contact time": how long the surface must be wet to kill germs.</p>	 <p>Do NOT use disinfectant wipes on hands or skin. Wash hands after using wipes on surfaces.</p>	 <p>Hand sanitizing wipes are for hands, and are NOT baby wipes.</p>	 <p>Wipes with "Drug Facts" are for use on people or living things, like hand sanitizing wipes.</p>
 <p>Preclean with soap and water to help the wipe do its job. Rinse after if the label says to.</p>	 <p>Disinfectant wipes are NOT baby wipes. Do not let students of any age use them.</p>	 <p>Baby wipes are for cleaning skin and do not claim to kill germs.</p>	 <p>No "Drug Facts"? No "EPA Reg. No."? It may just be a cleaner that doesn't kill germs.</p>

If exposed, follow the label's First Aid and call your local poison center at 800-222-1222.

POISON Help
1-800-222-1222

Questions? Call NPIC at 800-858-7378 M-F 8am-12pm PT to talk to a trained specialist. Email us: npic@ace.orst.edu.

npic
NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER

- Wipes with "Drug Facts" control germs on people and are regulated by the FDA.
- Wipes that don't claim to control germs or viruses might not be regulated by EPA or FDA.
- Always follow label instructions pertaining to PPE.
- Do not let students of any age use them.
- Always follow label instructions



Who does IPM?



- The District IPM Coordinator
- School Administrator
- School Nurse
- Students and Teachers
- Parents
- Maintenance, Grounds and Custodial Staff
- Kitchen Staff
- Pest Management Professionals



IPM TEAM ROLES



The IPM Coordinator

is responsible for implementing the district IPM program.

In addition to:



Determines what IPM practices are needed for specific pest problems.

In charge of evaluating the need for pesticide application and approving applications if necessary.

Ensure that all IPM program records are maintained for two years and made available to the TDA inspector upon request.

for the day-to-day operation of the district IPM program.

Needs training to do the job effectively. Complete TDA approved IPM Coordinator course within six months of appointment.

Ensure that all pest control contractors work within the guidelines of the district's IPM program.

Ensure all pesticides used on district property are in compliance with the districts IPM program.

Works with everyone including administrators, teachers, custodians, kitchen, grounds and maintenance staff, and parents and students, to prevent and solve pest problems.

Obtain six hours of Department approved IPM co

Oversees pest management personnel, ensures anyone performing pest control have appropriate license, training, and PPE.

Educates appropriate individuals about their role in IPM



IPM TEAM ROLES



Administrators and school boards set the tone for the IPM Program



IPM Programs need administrative support for sustainability and effectiveness

Include IPM as part of health and or safety committee(s)

Administrators should be aware of state laws about IPM in schools, pesticide use in schools, any other regulations addressing pest management and the district's IPM policy.

The IPM Coordinator should communicate with school administrators on a regular basis

Support priorities for maintenance and sanitation, identified by the IPM Coordinator

Encourage faculty and staff understanding and full participation in the IPM Program



IPM TEAM ROLES



TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Students and staff can support IPM by practicing good sanitation and immediately reporting pest sightings to the school office



Students and staff should **AVOID:**

Leaving food in lockers, classrooms, and common areas.

CLUTTER, which can provide shelter and makes inspection and cleaning difficult.



BRINGING PESTICIDES FROM HOME



IPM TEAM ROLES



Maintenance, Custodial and Grounds Staff

- ❖ Maintenance and Operations Staff are responsible for recognizing and correcting conditions that may lead to pest problems
- ❖ Examples: Water leaks, potential pest entryways, plants touching buildings-providing pest access.
- ❖ It is essential that all maintenance, custodial and grounds staff be...Adequately trained to recognize and prevent pest problems.



What does this door say to flying and crawling pests?

1. That this is an open invitation for them to get in the building.
2. Effective door sweeps and seals can reduce pest entry up to 65%
3. How many gaps can you see on this door?



IPM TEAM ROLES



KITCHEN STAFF

Kitchen staff should:

- Understand that food handling, preparation and serving areas are among the most vulnerable.
- Understand that avoiding foodborne pathogens requires a good understanding of IPM.

Roles and Responsibilities of the School IPM Team



Kitchen staff should understand that:

- Food handling, preparation and serving areas are among the most pest vulnerable areas
- Avoiding foodborne pathogens requires a good understanding of IPM
- HACCP and FSMA
 - Food safety regulations that can impact schools from other agencies



IPM TEAM ROLES

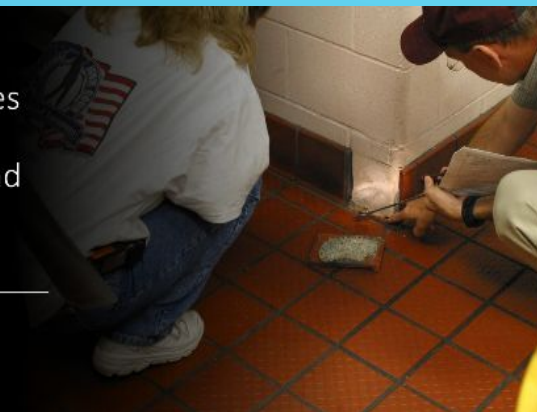


PEST MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR

- ❖ Services in line with the school IPM Policy
- ❖ Regular consultation with the IPM Coordinator
- ❖ Procedures for timely response to pest sightings

Responsibilities
of Certified
Applicators and
Licensed
Technicians

Rule §7.203



The commercial
or
noncommercial
certified
applicator or
licensed
technician shall:

Apply	only EPA labeled pesticides, appropriate for the target pest, except as provided in Division 7 of this subchapter (relating to Integrated Pest Management Program for School Districts);
Provide	the structural pest management needs of the school district by following the school district's IPM program and these regulations;
Obtain	written approval from the IPM Coordinator(s) for the use of pesticides in accordance with Division 7;
Handle and forward	to the IPM Coordinator(s) records of IPM activities, any complaints relating to pest problems, and pesticide use;
Ensure	that pesticide use records are forwarded to the IPM Coordinator within two (2) business days or in a time frame as agreed to by the IPM Coordinator;
Consult	with the IPM Coordinator(s) concerning the use of control measures in buildings and grounds; and
Ensure	that all pest control activities are consistent with the school district's IPM program and IPM policy.

- ❖ Correctly diagnosis the cause of pest problems i.e., “Why is the pest present?”
- ❖ Promote the appropriate least-hazardous methods to correct pest problems.
- ❖ Schedules for conducting regular inspections of pest sightings and pesticide use.
- ❖ **Provide labels and SDS documents** to school staff
- ❖ Give specific **recommendations to correct pest-conductive conditions.**
- ❖ Facilitate proper **posting and notification.**



SAFETY DATA

Safety Data Sheets (HCS 2012/GHS Format)

On March 26, 2012, OSHA published the final rule of its revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

One of many changes to the HCS is the move from a performance-oriented to a uniformity-oriented approach or standardized format for Safety Data Sheets (SDS), previously called Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). The goal is to enhance hazard communication and workplace safety through consistency.

Retained Requirements

- Employers must have an SDS in the workplace for each hazardous chemical used.
- SDS must be readily available to employees in their work areas and during their shifts.
- SDS must be in English.





New Provisions

- SDS must be in a uniform format that includes at least the required section numbers, headings and associated information.*

Compliance Dates

- By December 1, 2013, employers must train employees on new Safety Data Sheets.
- By June 1, 2015, all SDSs must be in the uniform format as prescribed in HCS 2012.

* This poster describes the minimum information that an SDS must include to comply with the HCS 2012. "Non-Mandatory" sections fall outside of OSHA's jurisdiction and will not be enforced. However, they are included to show what a fully GHS-compliant SDS would require-- in addition to the HCS-mandatory sections.

1 Identification  (a) Product identifier used on the label; (b) Other means of identification; (c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use; (d) Name, address, and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party; (e) Emergency phone number.	7 Handling and Storage  (a) Precautions for safe handling; (b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.	12 Ecological Information (Non-Mandatory)  (a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available); (b) Persistence and degradability; (c) Bioaccumulative potential; (d) Mobility in soil; (e) Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer).
2 Hazard(s) Identification  (a) Classification of the chemical; (b) Signal word, hazard statements, symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s); (c) Unclassified hazards.	8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection  (a) OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet; (b) Appropriate engineering controls; (c) Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment.	13 Disposal Considerations (Non-Mandatory)  Description of waste isolation and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.
3 Composition/Information on Ingredients  For Substances: (a) Chemical name; (b) Common name and synonyms; (c) CAS number and other unique identifiers; (d) Formulae (in addition to required substance information) For Mixtures (in addition to required substance information): The chemical name and composition or concentration ranges of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards. Note on Trade Secret Claims: Statements must be provided if chemical identity and composition have been withheld.	9 Physical and Chemical Properties  (a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.); (b) Odor; (c) Odor threshold; (d) pH; (e) Melting point/freezing point and boiling range; (f) Flash point; (g) Vapor pressure; (h) Vapor density; (i) Specific gravity; (j) Solubility; (k) Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water; (l) Auto-ignition temperature; (m) Decomposition temperature; (n) Viscosity.	14 Transport Information (Non-Mandatory)  (a) UN number; (b) ICA proper shipping name; (c) Transport hazard class(es); (d) Packing group, if applicable; (e) Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant (Yes/No)); (f) Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of Directive 76/756 and the IBC Code); (g) Special precautions.
4 First Aid Measures  (a) Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion; (b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed; (c) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary.	10 Stability and Reactivity  (a) Reactivity; (b) Chemical stability; (c) Possibility of hazardous reactions; (d) Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration); (e) Incompatible materials; (f) Hazardous decomposition products.	15 Regulatory Information (Non-Mandatory)  Safety, health and environmental regulations specific to the product in question.
5 Fire Fighting Measures  (a) Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media; (b) Specific hazard arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products); (c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters.	11 Toxicological Information  Description of various toxicological (health) effects and available data: (a) Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact); (b) Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics; (c) Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure; (d) Aspiration hazard; acute toxicity; acute toxicity; acute toxicity.	16 Other Information  The date of preparation of the SDS or the last change to it.
6 Accidental Release Measures  (a) Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures; (b) Methods and materials for containment and clean-up.		

- The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The information contained in the SDS must be in English (although it may be in other languages as well). In addition, OSHA requires that SDS preparers provide specific minimum information as detailed in Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200. The SDS preparers may also include additional information in various sections.

- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are required to keep in a binder or electronically for any product considered "chemical" used in school property.

The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent user-friendly-16 section format



FRIENDSWOOD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
PEST MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR STAFF & TEACHERS

This District prohibits the possession, storing or application of any kind of pesticide on school premises, or as part of any of the District's activities, by unauthorized personnel

A pesticide is defined as a substance or mixture of substances intended for destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest. (This includes items like glue boards, fly traps and cans of household insecticides.) A pest is any living thing that exists where it is not wanted. [As defined by the School IPM Regulation]

If you would like a copy of the district's IPM policy statement, this can be found in the Superintendents office or with the districts IPM Coordinator, Maricruz Castellanos.

Employees who violate this prohibition shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

I have read and received a copy of this policy.

Employee's Name (print)

Employee's Signature

Date

Please sign this copy and return to Personnel. Keep the other copy for your records.

NOTIFICATIONS

- ❖ FISD employees are required to read and get familiar with the IPM Policy and Program in place.
- ❖ A notification letter should be signed by the first week of each new school year, stating acknowledgement of the IPM Policy and Program content.



Each school district shall prior to or by the first week of school attendance, ensure that a procedure is in place to provide prior notification of pesticide applications in accordance with this chapter. Individuals who request in writing to be notified of pesticide applications may be notified by telephonic, written or electronic methods.

Notice to Parents

Mandatory

(Place in Student Handbook each year)

As part of our commitment to provide your child with a safe, pest-free learning environment, the Friendswood Independent School District may periodically apply pesticides to help manage insects, weeds, or pathogens. Pesticide applications are part of our integrated pest management (IPM) program, which relies largely on non-chemical forms of pest control. Pesticide applications on Friendswood Independent School District property are made only by trained and licensed technicians. Should you have questions about this district's pest management program or wish to be notified in advance of pesticide applications, you may contact our IPM Coordinator, Maricruz Castellanos at (281) 996-2582 or email at mcastellanos@fisdk12.net.



Things to remember!!

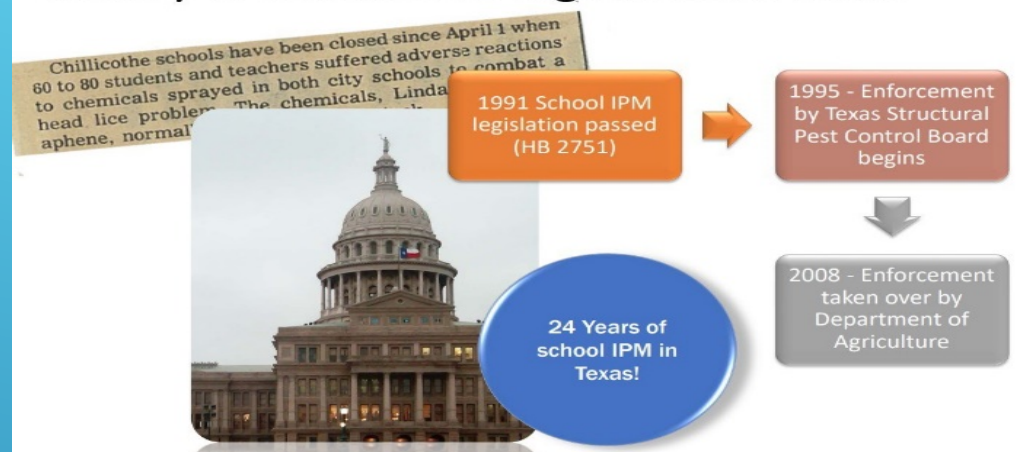
Now that you are aware of the TX school IPM law and rules,

These are the things, you as a district employee need to remember:

1. Never bring Pesticide products to school.
2. Only licensed pesticide applicators are allowed to apply pesticides on school district property.
3. Unauthorized employees are prohibited from applying any pesticide or herbicide on school property
4. Disinfectant is considered a pesticide
5. The disinfectant products used in the district should be in accordance with those used in the Custodial Department for cleaning and disinfection purposes.
6. Safety Data Sheets -SDS are required to keep in a binder or electronically for each and any product considered a "chemical" used on school property
7. You see a bug, report a bug



History of School IPM regulation in Texas



If you have these chemicals in your possession on school grounds, **you are in violation of the District's IPM Policy**

RESOURCES

<https://www.texasagriculture.gov/>

<https://schoolipm.tamu.edu/files/2022/05/IPM-Program-for-IPM-Coordiators-2.pdf>

https://textreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtacSext.TacPage?sl=8&app=9&p_dir=&p_doc=&p_dloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tag=&ti=4&pi=1&ch=7&rl=114

<https://schoolipm.tamu.edu/forms/pest-management-plans/>

The US EPA's Center of Expertise for School Integrated Pest Management provides leadership and expertise to effectuate the goal of ensuring that millions of children in our Nation's schools benefit from IPM practices and verifiable IPM programs. The Center may be reached by email at https://schoolipm.tamu.edu/

Each US EPA Regional Office has a School IPM Coordinator who works with change agents, states, and tribes to promote verifiable and sustainable IPM programs. Find your Coordinator at www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm.

The EPA booklet, Pest Control in the School Environment: Adopting IPM

(www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm/brochure), encourages and assists school officials in examining and improving their pest management practices. It identifies ways to reduce the risk of pests and pesticides in school buildings and landscapes. EPA's website (www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm) provides valuable IPM information for administrators and others with decision-making responsibilities for pest management in and around schools.



Questions??

Contact Us



Friendswood Independent School District
Maricruz Castellanos, IPM Coordinator
400 Woodlawn Dr. Ste. D
Friendswood, TX. 77546
[281-996-2582](tel:281-996-2582) | mcastellanos@fisd12.net

