

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AT YOUR FACILITY:

*An example of applying Environmentally Preferable
Purchasing to your operations*

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The EPP and Facility Management Connection

- EPP includes purchasing and contracts
- Many structural (building) pest control and landscaping operations present an opportunity for toxics use reduction (*pesticide use reduction*)
- Safer pest management and organic land care are toxics use reduction strategies that can be utilized or specified in contracts with vendors.

Buildings and Grounds Management

What is being used?

- Structural pests (termites, carpenter ants, mice, rodents, cockroaches)
 - insecticides, rodenticides

- Landscaping (insects, weeds, fungus)
 - ▣ weed and feed, grubicides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides)

Buildings and Grounds Management

Impacts

- Pesticides have impacts on:
 - Indoor air quality
 - Residues can remain in air and on surfaces in dust
 - Residues are tracked in and persist from lawn
 - Several pests and pesticides trigger asthma
 - Body Burden
 - CDC's 4th Annual Report on chemical body burden
 - Pyrethroids, common insecticides, and metabolites found in >50% population.
 - Chronic Disease
 - EPA classifies both permethrin and cypermethrin (pyrethroids) as possible human carcinogens.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Definition

- IPM is an approach to reducing pests and pesticide risks including:
 - An understanding of pest biology and ecology;
 - Effective monitoring and inspection to detect pest problems and correct inadequate conditions;
 - Action to control pest problems only when necessary;
 - Choosing effective options with the least risk to health and the environment; and
 - Use of long-term, preventative solutions to prevent and avoid pest problems.

Structural IPM Basics

Pest are attracted to ...

- (1) Food—Easily found in offices
- (2) Water—Found wherever there's plumbing leaks
- (3) Access—Pests enter under doors, through improperly sealed exterior electrical, telephone, or gas lines, through cracks and holes in walls.
- (4) Harborage—Pests live in cracks and crevices; behind posters, in appliances; inside closets, cabinet bases, suspended ceiling spaces

IPM Program Elements

- Inspection
- Identification –know pest biology
- Monitor- know the level of infestation
- Preventative practices - Physical controls, sanitation, trapping, maintenance, least toxic controls as last resort
- Record keeping and Evaluation

Contract Specifications

- Utilize IPM Vendors on State Contract
- New England Pest Control Industry recognizes IPM trained members through a registry, QualityPro Green Program.

<http://www.nepma.org>

- Modify your facility contract with pest control or landscaping vendors
 - ▣ School IPM contract example:
http://schoolipm.ifas.ufl.edu/doc/model_contract.htm

Contract Specifications

- Designed for Procurement Agent
- Provides definitions and a description of IPM Services to be provided:
 - ▣ Qualifications of service provider
 - ▣ Areas to be serviced, pests included
 - ▣ Regularly scheduled inspections, monitoring, identification, treatment consistent with IPM Principles, methods of reporting and communication (notifications), recommendations for future prevention, evaluation -- continuous improvement
- ▣ *Source, PA School IPM Program*

Contract Specifications

- Materials use and timing specification
 - ▣ Use of non-chemical methods are the first consideration
 - ▣ No EPA Category I or II pesticides

- No applications while a room is occupied, or person(s) on the grounds

Benefits of IPM

- Root cause analysis results in long-term suppression of pests.
- Pesticide use reduction – environmental and health benefits
 - IAQ benefits, pesticide residues can persist
 - Several pests and pesticides can trigger asthma, reduction contributes to asthma-friendly workplace.
- Sustainable control and reduction in “calendar” spraying and unneeded applications reduce costs
- Green business marketing



TOYOTA

SAFeway

LONG TRAIL
BUDWEISER

AMERICAN
INSURANCE

CITIBANK
Member Services

PLAY STATION 2

Scoreboard
PITCHER: [Name]
BATTER: [Name]
[Other stats]

charles
SCHWAB

CAULDERWANT

YAHOO!

VISA

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Transitioning to Organic Landscaping for Facilities

- Healthy soil is the key to healthy turf
- The problem with traditional practices:
 - ▣ High nitrogen fertilizers can disrupt the nutrient balance, accelerate turf growth, increase the need for mowing and contribute to thatch buildup.
 - ▣ Pesticides can harm the microorganisms, beneficial insects, and earthworms that are essential to maintaining healthy soil, and therefore, healthy turf.

Contracting Organic Land Care Services

- Massachusetts has extensive training in organic land care through the Northeast Organic Farmers Association
- NOFA Certified Landscapers list

<http://www.organiclandcare.net/aolcp-search>

What are Acceptable Materials?

- Materials should not be:
 - ▣ Carcinogens
 - ▣ Neurotoxins
 - ▣ Developmental/Reproductive Toxins
 - ▣ Endocrine Disruptors
 - ▣ Groundwater Contaminants
 - ▣ Toxic to Bees, Aquatic organisms and other non-targets

What are Acceptable Materials?

- The Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) determines which input products are allowed for use in organic production.
- OMRI Listed—or approved—products may be used on operations that are certified organic under the USDA [National Organic Program](#).
- Crop and Turf Materials overlap

If MLB can go organic!!!

