



Integrated Pest Management Plan

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1. Background/History

On June 24, 2009, the Governor of Oregon signed SB637 into law, which was then incorporated into ORS634.700 to 634.750. This legislation requires each community college Board of Education to adopt an integrated pest management (IPM) plan and to adopt provisions for:

- a) Designating an IPM plan coordinator;
- b) Identifying IPM plan coordinator responsibilities;
- c) Giving notices per ORS 634.740;
- d) Retaining pesticide application records per ORS 634.750;
- e) Providing a process for responding to inquiries and complaints about noncompliance with the integrated pest management plan;
- f) Conducting outreach to the school community about the IPM Plan; and
- g) Adoption of a low-impact pesticide list for use with the IPM Plan.

This IPM plan addresses all of the above items. In addition to the required items above, this plan directs the IPM Coordinator to provide the Board with an annual IPM report that includes a description of proposed updates to this plan.

2. Lane Community College Integrated Pest Management Policy

On November 14, 2012, the College Board of Education adopted Policy BP110, Integrated Pest Management, in compliance with this legislation. The policy is provided for reference as follows:

Consistent with Oregon's State Pesticide Control Act ([ORS 634](#)), the Board is committed to ensuring that the College has a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally sound manner to meet the College's pest management objectives. The College shall adopt an Integrated Pest Management Plan ("IPM") that emphasizes the least possible risk to students, employees, community members, and the environment and shall adopt a list of low-impact pesticides for pest control.

The Board delegates authority to the President to designate an employee as the Integrated Pest Management Plan Coordinator with those responsibilities set forth in [ORS 634.700 to 634.750](#). The IPM shall provide a proactive strategy for the long-term prevention and/or suppression of pest problems through economically sound measures.

3. What is Integrated Pest Management?

Integrated Pest Management, also known as IPM, is a process for achieving long-term, environmentally sound pest suppression through a wide variety of tactics. Control strategies in an IPM program include structural and procedural improvements to reduce the food, water, shelter, and access used by pests. Since IPM focuses on remediation of the fundamental reasons why pests are here, pesticides are rarely used and only when necessary.

IPM Basics

Education and Communication: The foundation for an effective IPM program is education and communication. We need to know what conditions can cause pest problems, why and how to monitor for pests, proper identification, pest behavior and biology before we can begin to manage pests effectively. Communication about pest issues is essential. A protocol for reporting pests or pest conducive conditions and a record of what action was taken is the most important part of an effective IPM program.

Cultural & Sanitation: Knowing how human behavior encourages pests helps you prevent them from becoming a problem. Small changes in cultural or sanitation practices can have significant effects on reducing pest populations. Cleaning under kitchen serving counters, reducing clutter in classrooms, putting dumpsters further from kitchen door/loading dock, proper irrigation scheduling, and over-seeding of turf areas are all examples of cultural and sanitation practices that can be employed to reduce pests.

Physical & Mechanical: Rodent traps, sticky monitoring traps for insects, door sweeps on external doors, sealing holes under sinks, proper drainage and mulching of landscapes, and keeping vegetation at least 24 inches from buildings are all examples of physical and mechanical control.

Pesticides: IPM focuses on remediation of the fundamental reasons why pests are here; pesticides should be rarely used and only when necessary.

4. What is an Integrated Pest Management Plan?

ORS 634.700 defines an IPM plan as a proactive strategy that:

- (A) Focuses on the long-term prevention or suppression of pest problems through economically sound measures that: a) Protect the health and safety of students, staff and faculty; b) Protect the integrity of campus buildings and grounds; c) Maintain a productive learning environment; and d) Protect local ecosystem health;
- (B) Focuses on the prevention of pest problems by working to reduce or eliminate conditions of property construction, operation and maintenance that promote or allow for the establishment, feeding, breeding and proliferation of pest populations or other conditions that are conducive to pests or that create harborage for pests;
- (C) Incorporates the use of sanitation, structural remediation or habitat manipulation or of mechanical, biological and chemical pest control measures that present a reduced risk or have a low impact and, for the purpose of mitigating a declared pest emergency, the application of pesticides that are not low-impact pesticides;
- (D) Includes regular monitoring and inspections to detect pests, pest damage and unsanctioned pesticide usage;
- (E) Evaluates the need for pest control by identifying acceptable pest population density levels;
- (F) Monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of pest control measures;
- (G) Excludes the application of pesticides on a routine schedule for purely preventive purposes, other than applications of pesticides designed to attract or be consumed by pests;
- (H) Excludes the application of pesticides for purely aesthetic purposes;
- (I) Includes school staff education about sanitation, monitoring and inspection and about pest control measures;
- (J) Gives preference to the use of nonchemical pest control measures;
- (K) Allows the use of low-impact pesticides if nonchemical pest control measures are ineffective; and

(L) Allows the application of a pesticide that is not a low-impact pesticide only to mitigate a declared pest emergency or if the application is by, or at the direction or order of, a public health official.

Note: As mentioned above, ORS 634.700 allows for the routine application of pesticides designed to be consumed by pests. To avoid a proliferation of pests and/or unnecessary applications of pesticides, several steps must be taken before any “routine” applications are allowed:

- 1) Staff must be educated on sanitation, monitoring, and exclusion as the primary means to control the pest.
- 2) An acceptable pest population density level must be established.
- 3) The use of sanitation, structural remediation or habitat manipulation, or of mechanical or biological control methods must be incorporated into the management strategy of the pest.
- 4) Documentation that the above steps were ineffective.
- 5) The pesticide label must be read thoroughly to make sure the pesticide will be used in strict compliance with all label instructions.

5. Designation of Integrated Pest Management Plan Coordinator

Per Board Policy 110, Lane’s President designates Andy McClure as the IPM Plan Coordinator and Jennifer Hayward as the back-up IPM Plan Coordinator. The Coordinator is given authority for overall implementation and evaluation of this plan.

6. Integrated Pest Management Plan Coordinator Responsibilities

- (a) Attending not less than six hours of IPM training each year.
- (b) Overseeing pest prevention efforts.
- (c) Conducting outreach to the college community about the IPM Plan. (See section 10.)
- (d) Providing for the identification and evaluation of pest situations.
- (e) Ensuring that the decision-making process for implementing the IPM is followed including determining the best means of managing pest infestations that will cause the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment. (See section 12.)
- (f) Ensuring the proper and lawful performance of pesticide applications.
- (g) Ensuring that notices are distributed and warnings are posted per ORS 634.740. (See section 7.)
- (h) Ensuring that records are kept as required by ORS 634.750. (See section 8.)
- (i) Maintaining the list of approved low impact pesticides. (See section 11.)
- (j) Determining a pest emergency and enacting pest emergency response protocols as described in ORS 634.700 through 634.750 and per this IPM Plan. (See section 14.)
- (k) Responding to inquiries and complaints about noncompliance with the plan. (See section 9.)
- (l) Reviewing the IPM plan annually and updating it when applicable.
- (m) Evaluating pest management results: The evaluation shall be in the form of an annual report to the Board of Education. (See section 15.)

7. Giving Notices per ORS 634.740

Lane’s IPM Coordinator or designee will give notices and post warnings regarding pesticide applications as required by ORS 634.740. Lane’s specific procedures are:

- a. *Notices:* Written notice of a proposed pesticide application must be provided in a manner reasonably calculated to reach the parents and guardians of minor students, adult students, and college employees at least 24 hours before the application occurs. A notice template is provided in Appendix 1. Lane’s methods of distributing written notices will be as follows:

For pesticide applications in general college areas:

- i. **Students:** Post in Titan Times. The Titan Times is published every Monday and notices must be sent to titantimes@lanecc.edu by Friday in order to get them into the Monday publication.
- ii. **Employees:** Post in the Lane Weekly. The Lane Weekly is published every Tuesday and notices must be sent to weekly@lanecc.edu by noon on Monday in order to get them into the Tuesday publication.

For pesticide applications in areas where the student and employee occupancy can be targeted to specific populations (ie Child Care Center): Ask Manager or Coordinator of area to distribute the notice to students, parents, and employees in that area.

b. *Warnings:*

- i. For **indoor** pesticide applications, the IPM Coordinator will post the warning sign provided in Appendix 2. The sign must be placed at least 24 hours before the application occurs and remain posted at least 72 hours after the application. The Coordinator must note the date and time of placement and removal of the signs for the pesticide application record.
- ii. **Outdoor** pesticide applications are generally done by the college's licensed public pesticide applicators who work in the Groundskeeping unit of the Facilities Department. Warnings for these pesticide applications will be posted on reusable metal signs that were created using the sign template in Appendix 2.

8. Retaining Pesticide Application Records per ORS 634.750

The pesticide application record form is Appendix 3. Pesticide application records shall be kept in two separate three-ring binders as follows:

- a. Binder 1: General Services IPM Records: Indoor pesticide applications are generally done by a licensed pesticide applicator contractor. The IPM Coordinator hires this contractor and gathers the information needed from the contractor to fill out the record form
- b. Binder 2: Grounds Pesticide Application Records: The licensed applicators in Grounds will keep their own records in a three ring binder using the same form.

All records must be retained for at least four years following the application date.

9. Responding to Inquiries and Complaints about Noncompliance with the Integrated Pest Management Plan

Inquiries or complaints may be submitted by emailing FacilitiesOffice@Lanecc.edu .

Responses to inquiries and complaints will be in writing and filed in the "General Services IPM Records" binder.

10. Conducting Outreach to the College Community About the IPM Plan

The IPM Coordinator will provide or ensure annual training for the following groups of employees:

- a. Custodians
- b. Maintenance staff
- c. Grounds staff

- d. Kitchen staff
- e. Employees - General

Training will generally take place in early November each year. An outline of the training content for each group is in Appendix 4.

11. Adoption of a Low-impact Pesticide List for Use with the IPM Plan.

According to ORS 634.705(5), the Board of Education shall adopt a list of low-impact pesticides for use with the IPM Plan. The Board may include any product except products that:

- (a) Contain a pesticide product or active ingredient that has the signal words “warning” or “danger” on the label;
- (b) Contain a pesticide product classified as a human carcinogen or probable human carcinogen under the United States Environmental Protection Agency 1986 Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment; or
- (c) Contain a pesticide product classified as carcinogenic to humans or likely to be carcinogenic to humans under the United States Environmental Protection Agency 2003 Draft Final Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment.

With this IPM Plan, Lane is adopting the most recent Low-Impact List from Oregon State University which is dated May 2018. This list is Appendix 5. It is also available at: http://blogs.oregonstate.edu/schoolipm/files/Low_Impact_Pesticide_List.pdf. The IPM Coordinator will check the OSU website for updated lists and incorporate them into this document with the annual review.

12. Lane Community College Integrated Pest Management Plan

12.1: Prevent pest problems by reducing or eliminating conditions of property construction, operation, and maintenance that promote or allow for the establishment, feeding, breeding and proliferation of pest populations or other conditions that are conducive to pests or that create harborage for pests.

12.1a: *Inspections:* An IPM Inspection, Assessment, and Treatment Services Contractor (IPM Contractor) will inspect all buildings at least quarterly. The following areas will be inspected monthly: Center Building 1st floor, Building 19 1st floor CML area, Child Care Buildings (24, 25, 26, & 27), Building 31, Florence Center, Downtown Center 1st floor. The inspections will include written recommendations for improved sanitation, structural remediation, and habitat manipulations. The IPM Coordinator will review these monthly inspection reports and:

- Speak to occupants about sanitation recommendations
- Submit Facilities work orders for recommendations regarding structural remediation and habitat manipulations.

12.2: If pest infestations do occur, utilize non-chemical pest control measures.

12.2a: Odorous House Ants and Pavement Ants: If an ant problem is reported to Facilities, the IPM Coordinator will:

- i. Inspect the area and speak with the people who work in the area. Ask them to:
 - a. Improve sanitation by regularly removing garbage, vacuuming food crumbs, and wiping food debris off of desks, tables, and counters. Ask them to store food in tightly sealed container and to remove water sources.
 - b. Spend 2 minutes trying to find out where the ants are coming from. Submit a work

- order to Facilities to caulk or otherwise close up entrance-way.
- c. Kill the ants with a paper towel
- d. Wipe down the area with soapy water to remove ant pheromone trail.
- ii. If, after completing the steps above at least twice and if there are more than 10 ants, the IPM Coordinator may contract with the IPM Contractor to apply a low impact ant bait.

12.2b: Flies: Look for entry points. Seal up entry points. Utilize fly lights and sticky traps. Pesticides will not be used to control fly populations.

12.2c: Mice and Rats:

- i. Exclude from building
- ii. Remove food and water sources
- iii. Remove harborage areas (declutter, store things in transparent plastic boxes with lids)
- iv. Utilize snap traps (poison is not authorized for use with mice or rats)

12.d: Moles: Occasionally moles dig holes in the baseball or grass soccer fields creating trip hazards for athletes. The IPM measure to reduce moles in athletic fields is to contract with Aspen Wildlife Services to trap and remove the moles.

12.2e: Nutria: Exclusion, hazing, trapping and removing. See https://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/living_with/nutria.asp.

12.2f: Swallows: Swallows build nests on campus buildings which results in a build up of feces around buildings creating a safety hazard. The IPM measures are as follows. Remove swallows nests and nesting materials on buildings when swallows first arrive and start building nests in the spring (begin checking for nests in March). Nests must be removed before they lay eggs. If there is an egg in the nest, it cannot be removed. Egg laying can begin as early as late March. Remove nests in the fall after the swallows have left for the season. Begin checking nests in mid-September. If they are empty, remove them. Old nests or nests under construction may be washed down with water or knocked down with a pole. Swallows are strongly attracted to old nests or to the remnants of deteriorated nests, so all traces of mud should be removed. During nest building, nest removal will require many days because cliff swallows persistently rebuild nests for most of the breeding season. They usually return the following year and the whole process must be repeated. (reference: <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7482.html>)

12.2g: Geese: Migrating geese flock to the athletic fields on the north side of main campus beginning in early to mid-October. These geese tear up athletic fields and leave large amount of fecal matter on the fields that create a hazard for the people playing on them. The IPM measures to reduce geese populations are:

- i. No feeding: Feeding of geese or any birds is not allowed on Lane campuses. Facilities will remove and clean up any bird feeding areas.
- ii. Hazing: Facilities contracts with a service that hazes geese with a dog.
- iii. Athletics puts temporary storm fencing around the baseball field during off-season. This reduces geese landing on the field and tearing it up while foraging for food.

12.2g: Turkeys: There are currently over twenty wild turkeys living on Lane's main campus. While the turkeys are a fun addition to the campus, they also leave large amounts of fecal matter on campus walkways which people step on and that then gets tracked into buildings. Facilities cleans up turkey waste every morning and within a few hours after the morning clean up, walkways are again littered with turkey waste. The IPM measures to

reduce turkey populations are:

- i. No feeding: Feeding of turkeys or any birds is not allowed on Lane campuses. Facilities will remove and clean up any bird feeding areas.
- ii. Hazing: According to the ODFW, the second best option (after not feeding) for reducing turkey populations is hazing. See https://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/living_with/docs/Considerations_For_Coexisting_With_Wild_Turkey_2014.pdf. Facilities may contract with a vendor to haze turkeys with a trained dog, just as the college does to haze geese.

12.2h: Wasps:

For the purposes of this IPM plan, wasps are defined as stinging, winged, social insects who build above ground paper nests that are often attached to buildings or play structures.

- i. The Grounds team will make weekly sweeps of areas that commonly host wasp nests in spring and early summer. Grounds will remove nests, place them in a plastic bag, and place the bag in a freezer to kill the wasps.
- ii. If a wasp nest is reported to Facilities, Grounds will remove the nest if it is near an area with a high human population using the same protocol described above.
- iii. If Grounds cannot remove the nest, they or the IPM Coordinator may allow the use a low impact pesticide under the following circumstances:
 - The nest is attached to a child care play structure or a child care building.
 - The nest is inside a building and the building interior is becoming populated with wasps.

If the nest is located outside, Grounds will apply the low impact pesticide. If it is located inside, the IPM Coordinator will schedule the IPM Contractor to apply the low impact pesticide.

- iv. For athletic events:
 - Athletics staff will ask Grounds to do sweeps of areas with common wasp problems prior to evening or weekend athletic events.
 - If a nest is impacting an athletic event on an evening or weekend when Grounds is not available to remove or treat, Athletics staff will barricade and sign the area to prevent participants from getting too near the nest. Grounds has supplied Athletics with a wasp nest barricade kit that is located in the connex box to the east of the grounds building.

12.2i: Yellow Jackets:

For the purposes of this IPM plan, yellow jackets are defined as stinging, winged, social insects who building nests in the ground.

- i. If the Grounds crew finds or gets a report of a yellow jacket nest, they will attempt to destroy the nest only if the nest is in the ground where people will be walking or running (ie child care playground, soccer field, track).
- ii. The Grounds crew will attempt to destroy the nest first by flooding it with water.
- iii. If flooding the nest doesn't work, the Grounds crew will utilize a low impact pesticide.
- iv. For athletic events:
 - Athletics staff will ask Grounds to do sweeps of areas with common yellow jacket problems prior to evening or weekend athletic events.
 - If a nest is impacting an athletic event on an evening or weekend when Grounds is not available to flood or treat, Athletics staff will barricade and sign the area to prevent participants from stepping on or getting too near the nest. Grounds has supplied Athletics with a wasp nest barricade kit that is located in the connex box to the east of the grounds building.

12.2j: Weeds: The vast majority of weed removal is done by hand weeding and burning with a propane torch. In a few select areas, hand weeding and burning has been impractical and Round-Up has been used. These areas are listed in the table below along with the new IPM plan:

Problem Area & Description	IPM Strategy
Wild grass on the exterior of child care playground fences . The child care playground surface is wood chips. In the past, Grounds has used Round-Up one to two times per year in the spring and early summer around the fences to keep grass from growing into the wood chips.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burn in the early spring. 2. String trim
Islands in Parking Lots A & B. Parking lot islands are not irrigated and have grass and weeds growing in them that Grounds string trims about twice per year. In the past, Grounds has sprayed Round-Up on the islands in Lots A & B to keep the lots in the front of campus looking neater.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Apply mulch and wood chips to the islands. 4. String trim weeds. 5. Round-Up will no longer be allowed in the parking lot islands because IPM does not allow using pesticides for aesthetic purposes.
Baseball field cinder track. In the past, Grounds has used Round-Up on the cinder track surrounding the baseball field a couple of times per year.	Grounds has new equipment that they can use to drag and till the cinder track. They will use this in lieu of Round-Up. This equipment can be used during the 8 or 9 driest months of the year, but during the winter, hand-weeding and edging will need to be done.
Baseball batting cage turf and running track surface. These surfaces grow weeds and Grounds cannot burn or hoe on these surfaces. It is possible to hand weed, but staff cannot pull the full weed out of these surfaces and the weed roots deteriorate the surfaces.	In order to maintain the longevity of these surfaces, they require treatment with Round-Up once per year in the early summer.
Baseball grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand weeding in summer. • Applying organic fertilizer 3-4 times per year. • Frequent over-seeding.
Sides of stairs around the exterior of campus. There are several stairways around the exterior of campus that have grass and weeds growing on both sides. Grounds can't mow right up to the stair way, so in order to keep grass from growing into the stairway and causing a trip hazard, Grounds has used Round-Up once per year on the sides of the stairs.	String trimming.

Problem Area & Description	IPM Strategy
Invasive weeds like bindweed, canary grass, or poison oak.	Grounds will attempt to keep invasive weeds under control by hand weeding, but if an area becomes overrun by an invasive weed such that the weed has taken over 50% or more of the landscape, Grounds will spot treat the weed with Round-Up.

12.3 Application of Low-Impact Pesticides

The IPM Coordinator (or designee) may authorize the application of a low-impact pesticide when non-chemical pest control measures have been ineffective; subject to ORS634.730. All pesticide applications must be made by a licensed commercial or public pesticide applicator licensed through the Oregon Department of Agriculture with a public applicators license.

13. Pesticide-Free Zones

Lane’s organic Learning Garden located at the southwest corner of campus is a pesticide free zone.

14. Determining a Pest Emergency and Enacting Pest Emergency Response Protocols

Per ORS 634.700(6), Pest Emergency means an urgent need to eliminate or mitigate a pest situation that threatens:

- (a) The health or safety of students, staff, faculty members or members of the public using the campus; or
- (b) The structural integrity of campus facilities.

The IPM Coordinator, after consultation with the Director of Facilities (or designee), may declare the existence of a pest emergency. If necessary, a pesticide other than a low-impact pesticide may be used to mitigate a declared pest emergency. If a pesticide is applied at a campus due to a pest emergency, the plan coordinator shall review the IPM Plan to determine whether modification of the plan might prevent future pest emergencies. Pest emergencies that happen throughout the year should be considered during the annual update of the IPM Plan. The IPM plan should be updated to reflect new methods that would have prevented the emergencies.

Notices and warning signs during pest emergencies:

- a) *Notices*: If a pest emergency makes it impracticable to give a pesticide application notice at least 24 hours before the pesticide application occurs, the IPM Coordinator shall send the notice not later than 24 hours after the application occurs;
- b) *Warning signs*: The IPM Coordinator (or designee) shall place warning signs around the area as soon as practicable, but no later than at the time the application occurs.

15. Evaluating Pest Management Results – Annual Reporting

The evaluation shall be in the form of an annual report to the Board of Education. In January of each year, the IPM Coordinator will provide the Board of Education with an annual report. The report will include:

- a. A summary of data gathered from the monthly inspections.
- b. Prevention and management steps taken that proved effective.
- c. A list of all pesticide applications along with the following information for each application:

- i. The prevention or management steps taken that proved to be ineffective and led to the decision to make a pesticide application
 - ii. The brand name and USEPA registration number for the product applied
 - iii. The approximate amount and concentration of product applied
 - iv. The location of the application
 - v. The type of application
 - vi. Whether the application proved effective.
 - vii. Updates to the IPM plan that may prevent this pesticide application in the future.
- d. A description of pest emergencies and a review of updates to the IPM plan that reflect methods to prevent pest emergencies.

Appendix 1 – Notice Template

This is to notify you that Lane will apply a low-impact pesticide to **DO WHAT** on **DATE** at **PLACE**. The pesticide is **NAME** and the registration number is **REGISTRATION NUMBER**. This notice follows Oregon’s integrated pest management law (IPM) ORS 634.700-634.750, which requires community colleges to adopt and follow an integrated pest management plan that focuses on prevention by reducing or eliminating conditions that promote or allow for the establishment, feeding, breeding and proliferation of pest populations. The law also requires community colleges to notify students and employees at least 24 hours in advance of a pesticide application. Low-impact pesticides are used only after other steps have been taken to prevent pest problems and have proven ineffective. Lane’s IPM plan may be reviewed at <https://www.lanec.edu/facilities/planning/policies-procedures-and-guidelines> .

WARNING

**PESTICIDE-TREATED
AREA**

**A pesticide application is scheduled for/was performed
on:**

DATE _____ **TIME** _____

Expected / Actual reentry time _____

**For further information regarding this notice please
contact:**

Name

Telephone Number

Appendix 3 – Pesticide Application Record Form

Date of Application _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year

Lane Community College

Applicator

Name

License No. _____ Certificate No. _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Pesticide Product Used

Product (Brand) Name _____ EPA Registration No _____

Product type (granular, liquid, etc.; AND herbicide, insecticide, etc.) _____

Attach following documents

Pesticide Label MSDS Copies of all required notices, including dates the notices were given

Date and time for placement and removal of warning signs _____ Placement: _____ Removal: _____

Application Information

Time began _____ Time ended _____

Temp _____ Wind Speed & Direction _____

Amount of Product Applied _____

Total Product Volume or Weight	Total Area of Application(s) (acres, feet, etc.)
--------------------------------	--

Product Concentration (amount per area; note units) _____

Location(s) of application _____

Type of Application _____

Backpack <input type="checkbox"/>	Bait <input type="checkbox"/>	Boom Sprayer <input type="checkbox"/>	Crack/Crevice <input type="checkbox"/>
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Condition that prompted the application _____

Did the application prove effective? Explain: _____

Training Outlines

CUSTODIAL STAFF TRAINING

1. Concerns about Pests and Pesticides
 - a. Pests which are Public Health Risks
 - b. Pesticide Risks
2. Introduction to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - a. IPM is...
 - b. IPM involves...
3. Benefits of IPM to custodial staff
 - a. Recognition of your important role within the school district
 - b. More effective, efficient, and long-lasting solution to specific pest issues
 - c. Reduced pesticide use
 - d. Improved children's health
 - e. Long-term cost savings for school and school district
 - f. Better organized working environment
4. Pest basics
 - a. Food
 - b. Water
 - c. Shelter
5. Role of custodial staff in a school IPM program
 - a. Custodial staff are critical to the success of a district's IPM program
 - b. Awareness of pest conducive conditions
 - c. Reduction of pest conducive conditions
 - d. Use of insect monitoring traps
 - e. Communication
 - i. Report pests in pest log
 - ii. Report maintenance needs
 - iii. Regular communication and follow up with facilities staff/IPM Coordinator
 - f. Sanitation
 - g. Cultural changes
 - h. Attend annual IPM training provided by the IPM Plan Coordinator
 - i. When to take action against a pest: appropriate pest-response action for custodial staff
6. Requirements of ORS 634.700 – 634.750 (IPM plan, Coordinator, no pesticides applied without license, etc.)

MAINTENANCE/CONSTRUCTION STAFF TRAINING

1. Concerns about Pests and Pesticides
 - a. Pests which are Public Health Risks
 - b. Pesticide Risks
2. Introduction to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - a. IPM is...
 - b. IPM involves...
3. Benefits of IPM to schools
 - a. More effective, efficient, and long-lasting solution to specific pest issues
 - b. Reduced pesticide use
 - c. Improved children's health
 - d. Long-term cost savings for school and school district
 - e. Better organized working environment
4. Pest basics
 - a. Food
 - b. Water
 - c. Shelter
5. Role of maintenance/construction staff
 - a. Monitoring for pest conducive conditions
 - b. Working with Coordinator to develop priority list, deadlines for pest exclusion needs
 - c. Working with Coordinator to develop protocols and provisions for pest avoidance and prevention during construction and renovation projects
 - d. Attend annual IPM training provided by the IPM Plan Coordinator
6. Requirements of ORS 634.700 – 634.750 (IPM plan, Coordinator, no pesticides applied without license, etc.)

GROUNDS STAFF TRAINING

1. Concerns about Pests and Pesticides
 - a. Pests which are Public Health Risks
 - b. Pesticide Risks
2. Introduction to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - a. IPM is...
 - b. IPM involves...
3. Benefits of IPM to schools
 - a. More effective, efficient, and long-lasting solution to specific pest issues
 - b. Reduced pesticide use
 - c. Improved children's health
 - d. Long-term cost savings for school and school district
4. Grounds Pest Basics
 - a. Food
 - b. Water
 - c. Shelter
5. Grounds Pest Specifics
 - a. Review of OSU turf management publications
 - b. Review of model plan appendix 1-g
 - c. Mulching landscaped areas
 - d. Aeration of turf
 - e. Irrigation scheduling
 - f. Gophers, Moles, Voles
 - g. Other pests
6. Role of Grounds Staff
 - a. Keeping all vegetation at least three feet from buildings
 - b. Proper aeration, mulching, irrigation scheduling, etc.
 - c. Attend annual IPM training provided by the IPM Plan Coordinator
 - d. Pesticide application notification, posting, record keeping, and reporting
7. Requirements of ORS 634.700 – 634.750 (IPM plan, Coordinator, no pesticides applied without license, etc.)

KITCHEN STAFF TRAINING

1. Concerns about Pests and Pesticides
 - a. Pests which are Public Health Risks
 - b. Pesticide Risks
2. Introduction to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - a. IPM is...
 - b. IPM involves...
3. Benefits of IPM to Kitchen Staff
 - a. Reduced potential for pest-vectored diseases
 - b. More effective, efficient, and long-lasting solution to specific pest issues
 - c. Reduced pesticide use
 - d. Improved children's health
 - e. Long-term cost savings for school and school district
4. Pest Basics
 - a. Food
 - b. Water
 - c. Shelter
 - d. Kitchen and pantry are often the most pest-prone area of a school
5. Role of Kitchen Staff in a School IPM Program
 - a. Awareness of pest conducive conditions in kitchen, pantry, dumpster area
 - b. Reduction of pest conducive conditions in kitchen, pantry, and dumpster area
 - c. Communication
 - i. Report pests in pest log
 - ii. Report maintenance needs
 - d. Sanitation
 - e. Cultural Changes
 - f. Education
 - i. Maintain IPM awareness among all kitchen staff
 - ii. Participation in IPM inspections of kitchen
 - iii. Attend annual IPM training provided by IPM Plan Coordinator
 - g. When to take action against a pest: appropriate pest-response action for kitchen staff
6. Requirements of ORS 634.700 – 634.750 (IPM plan, Coordinator, staff cannot use pesticides)

EMPLOYEES - GENERAL TRAINING

1. Concerns about Pests and Pesticides
 - a. Pests which are Public Health Risks
 - b. Pesticide Risks
 2. Introduction to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - a. IPM is...
 - b. IPM involves...
 3. Benefits of IPM to All Employees
 - a. More effective, efficient, and long-lasting solution to specific pest issues
 - b. Reduced pesticide use
 - c. Improved children's health
 - d. Long-term cost savings for school and school district
 - e. Better organized working environment
 4. Pest Basics
 - a. Food
 - b. Water
 - c. Shelter
 5. Role of Faculty in a School IPM Program
 - a. Awareness of pest conducive conditions in your classroom and teacher's lounge
 - b. Reduction of pest conducive conditions in your classroom and teacher's lounge
 - c. Monitoring & communication
 - i. Report pests in pest log
 - ii. Report maintenance needs
 - d. Sanitation
 - e. Cultural changes
 - f. Education
 - i. Involve students in classroom pest management (monitoring, sanitation, cultural changes)
 - ii. Attend annual IPM training provided by IPM Plan Coordinator
 - g. When to take action against a pest: appropriate pest-response action for faculty
- Requirements of ORS 634.700 – 634.750 (IPM plan, Coordinator, teachers cannot use pesticides)
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Appendix 5 – Low-Impact IPM List

The low-impact IPM List follows.