

ULTRAFAST PEST CONTROL, INC.
INTERGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTERGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

IPM program are as follows:

Prevention: Non-chemical prevention is the primary means of pest management in the IPM program. Proper sanitation and housekeeping, pest-proofing waste disposal, and structural maintenance are key ingredients. Reduce or eliminate pest's sources of food, water and shelter.

Monitoring: IPM requires regular site inspections and trapping to determine the types and infestation levels of pests at each site and monitoring to provide accurate, timely information on pest activity-to establish whether there is in fact a pest problem and to identify its causes. Implementing a schedule and a plan for monitoring pest populations ensures the success of pest control efforts. The best way to monitor for many pests, like cockroaches, is the sticky traps.

Determining Action Levels: An action level is the population size that requires remedial action for human or environmental health reasons.

Record-Keeping: A record-keeping system is essential to establish trends and patterns in pest outbreaks. Information recorded at every inspection or treatment should include pest identification, population size, distribution, recommendations for future prevention, and complete information on the treatment action. Regular evaluation of the program will help determine acceptable pest population levels, effective reduction measures, and breach of the action threshold.

Preference for least-toxic approaches: Improved sanitation and structural repair, physical and mechanical controls such as screens, traps and weeders should be used first to control a pest outbreak. Choose the least toxic chemical control strategy only when a mix of other strategies is shown to be inadequate.

Least-toxic materials to consider include: boric acid and disodium octobrate tetrahydrate; silica gels; diatomaceous earth; nonvolatile insect and rodent baits in tamper resistant containers or for crack and crevice treatment only; microbe-based insecticides; botanical insecticides that do not contain synthetic pyrethroids or toxic synergists; biological, living control agents, such as parasites and predators; soap based products; use of liquid nitrogen for cold treatments; and exempt natural pesticides listed under section 25(b) of the *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act*.

It is critical to weigh the risks associated with the use of a pesticide against the problems caused by the pest. Options must be considered carefully, keeping in mind that a chemical solution may have short term or long term health and environmental risks.

The person responsible for the IPM program (IPM Coordinator) may allow trained staff or the pest control contractor to apply a pesticide or administer a product by spraying if the Coordinator determines that a pest poses a threat to human health and other least toxic alternatives have been considered but determined to be ineffective. This exemption from prohibition shall be granted on a case-by-case basis only and shall apply to a specific pest problem for a limited time.

IPM Communication: IPM personnel will meet as needed to communicate any discrepancies/deficiencies identified by the pest control provider, address all discrepancies/deficiencies noted in written reports in a timely manner. Quality assurance, request for exemptions, etc. will be agenda items to be discussed during IPM meetings. The IPM personnel will work closely with the Pest Control contractor or provider, if any, in support of an aggressive and effective Integrated Pest Management Program throughout indoor and outdoor property. Request for corrective actions will be forwarded to the appropriate support service/department for expeditious corrective action.

If a pesticide is used at a facility, inside or outside, every effort is made to optimize the chemical's effectiveness, so that less can be applied. Pesticides shall be carefully chosen and applied according to label instructions.

German Roaches:

Sanitation: There should be no food residue in and around coffee machines, microwaves, refrigerators, trash cans, lids on trash cans, desks, cabinets and patient beds and drawers.

Caulking: Pest control service provider will seal cracks and crevices on floors, behind walls and front baseboards where cockroaches gain entrance to nest.

Vacuuming and Washing: Pest control service provider will vacuum cracks and crevices areas with a HEPA filter vacuum before treating with bait, and will wash surfaces with soap and water.

Sticky Traps and Monitoring Devices: Pest control provider will place traps in locations where roaches were sighted. Inside traps will be observed by Environmental Service personnel and department/unit staff for early detection to guide control efforts.

Baiting and Crack/Crevice Treatment: Apply baits indoors such as gels, paste and flowable dust. Sources of competing foods should be cleaned up and enough bait stations should be positioned close to the sources of infestation. Avoid any use of residual pesticide spray that would contaminate bait. The pest control provider will use baits

listed on the Approved Pesticides List or submit an exemption request to the IPM Coordinator for use of products not listed.

Indoor Spraying: Spray treatment will be the “last resort” pest control remediation only after the safer alternative methods have proven ineffective and only in an emergency situation where human health is at risk. The IPM Coordinator must approve any spraying after consulting with the IPM Committee and the pest control contractor. The Coordinator is responsible for ensuring proper notification and posting. It will be followed up with the application of sticky traps to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment.

Treatment materials used by the pest control contractors shall be from the Approved Pesticides List. Proper notification and posting before and after treatment and reentry times will be strictly enforced.

Baits: The pest control service provider will use baits from the Approved List of Pesticides. The contractor’s careful inspection and placement of baits close to the source are needed for control.

Spraying: Spray treatment will be the “last resort” of pest control only after the safer alternative methods have proven ineffective. The IPM Coordinator in consultation with the IPM Committee must approve all spray applications and must approve use of pesticides that are prohibited. It will be followed up with the application of sticky traps to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment.

Treatment materials used by the pest control contractor shall be from the Least Toxic List. Proper notification and posting before and after treatment and reentry times will be strictly enforced.

Mice

Sealing Entry Points: Seal or block utility entry points using caulk, wire mesh, steel wool or aerosol foam.

Cleaning and Housekeeping: All food and trash should be stored in closed containers. Food residual should be removed and piled materials should be completely eliminated.

Trapping: The pest control provider uses glue boards, snap traps and metal multiple catch traps. In kitchens, Ketch-Alls traps are used because conventional traps are not applicable.

Rodenticides: Inside placement rodenticides should be at a minimum to prevent odor problems from dying mice. Bait must be placed in inaccessible locations away from people and pets and in tamper-proof bait stations.

Rats

Sealing Entry Points: Seal or block utility entry points using caulk, wire mesh, steel wool or aerosol foam.

Cleaning and Housekeeping: All food and trash should be stored in closed containers. Food residual should be removed and piled materials should be completely eliminated.

Trapping: The pest control provider uses snap traps and metal multiple catch traps. In kitchens, Ketch-All traps are used because conventional traps are not applicable.

Rodenticides: The pest control service provider will use bait in preference to seed, pelletized, tracking powder and extruded bait blocks. Inside placement rodenticides should be at a minimum to prevent odor problems from dying rats. The baits can be placed throughout outside areas in tamper proof bait stations where constant influx of rats were previously observed. Bait must be placed in inaccessible locations away from people and pets and in tamper-proof bait stations.