

Managing Pests in Child Care Centers Using Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



Curriculum

- Module 1 - Introduction
- Module 2 - IPM in Child Care for Directors
- Module 3 - IPM in Child Care for Maintenance
- **Module 4 - IPM in Child Care for Care Givers**
- Additional Pest Modules
 - Ants, bed bugs, cockroaches, lice, mice and rats.

The purpose of this course

- This presentation is designed to give several levels of training to the people who work in child care centers:
 - Center operators, directors, decision-makers
 - Center maintenance and custodial staff
 - Child care-givers, teachers, and nurses
- Training focused on pest reduction and prevention, and why this is important.

Module 4 – IPM in Child Care for Teachers and Care-Givers

Goals:

1. Understand policies and procedures to support good pest management.
2. Be motivated to participate.
3. Work with pest management and maintenance staff.
4. Help maintain good records.
5. Protect the health of children and staff.

Take home messages:

- Children should not be exposed to pests or pesticides.
- Pests and pesticides pose risks to children's health and safety.
- Customers expect clean, safe facilities for their children.
- Everyone plays a role in maintaining safe, healthy facilities.

Take home messages:

- IPM is not doing something new. It is doing something you already do but with pest prevention in mind.
- An IPM policy is best for managing pests in a way that is least harmful.
- Preventing pests is the long-term goal.
- IPM costs less over time.

Why is good pest control important?

- Children are more susceptible to bad effects of pesticides because:
 - They are small.
 - They spend more time on the floor (where pests and pesticides will be).
 - They explore the world with their hands and mouths.
 - Their bodies are less developed and prepared for toxins.

Teachers and caregivers are important for success

- Cleaning food waste, spills and crumbs can eliminate food for pests.
- Handling trash and recycling the right way also prevents pests.
- Teachers and caregivers may SEE pests or signs of pests first and should report anything seen.
- Teachers and caregivers may discuss IPM policy and issues with parents.

It is worth the time and effort to keep the facility clean.



Cockroaches and mice will crawl into ovens and microwaves with spills and crumbs. They contaminate the ovens and often hide beneath them.

The steps of IPM for teachers and caregivers

- Inspection, correct identification, monitoring
- If you see an insect or pest evidence, collect it, report it, have it identified.



Mouse droppings and urine on a desk.

J.L. Gangloff-Kaufmann

Use the IPM logbook

- Logbook is the point of communication for all pest management issues including:
 - Complaints
 - Inspection results
 - Map of monitor locations and results
 - Actions taken
 - Pesticides applied
 - Material safety data sheets and labels
 - Pesticide poisoning hotline



The pest management company

- If a pest manager is called to inspect, report where and what pest activity was seen.



Working with a child

- Bites are often the most noticeable sign of pests, such as fleas, bed bugs, mosquitoes.
- However, bites cannot be used alone to identify a pest problem.
- It is difficult to tell what type of biting insect may have caused a bite mark on the skin.
- Other pest evidence may be seen, such as bed bug fecal stains on clothes or in diaper bag.

Clues for identifying bites

- Location on the body may SUGGEST certain pests but are not conclusive:
 - Under clothes, trunk of the body – fleas or bed bugs
 - Face, hands, exposed skin – mosquitoes or bed bugs
 - Lesions at the hair line – head lice
- Look for other signs!



Clues for identifying bites

- Number of bites
 - Few random bites – mosquitoes
 - Multiple bites in lines – bed bugs
 - Fleas can bite one or several times



Bed bug bites tend to be in lines

Clues for identifying bites

- Size and character
 - Small, red, round – fleas
 - Large wheals, possible blister large red patch – bed bugs
 - Small wheal, irregular swollen area - mosquitoes



Flea bites on the leg, small red bites



Mosquito bites tend to show irregular swelling

What to do about bites

- Have a nurse look at the bites.
- Nurse should call the parents immediately to report bites.
- Have the parent take the child to the doctor to rule out infection or rash.
- Do not apply creams or take other medical action.

Things you can do to prevent pests

- Maintain a clean facility.
- Report pests or signs of pests.
- Routinely check children for head lice.
- Report conditions that may encourage pests, such as a leak.
- Cooperate with policies for trash handling, recycling, cleaning and diaper disposal.

Sanitation

Do not leave dishes in the sink or trash inside the facility overnight. These will attract mice, roaches and ants.



Sanitation

Clean inside and below appliances to avoid the build-up of food residue that attracts pests.



Sanitation

Floor drains in kitchens and bathrooms must be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent flies. Note when these need attention.

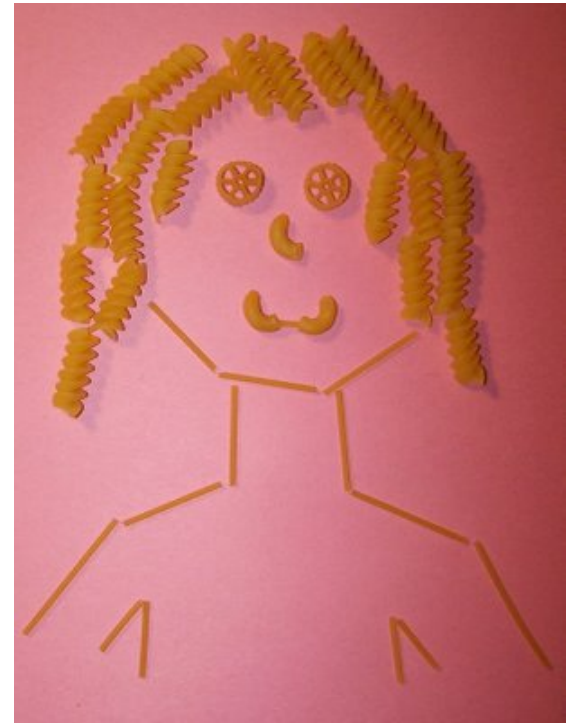


Follow strict cleaning rules

- All areas **MUST** be clean in a child care operation.
- Clean under appliances weekly.
- Wash trash bins daily if needed.
- Staff must clean out the microwave daily – remove splatter and crumbs.
- Make sure all drains are clean/cleaned monthly.

Storage of foods for crafts

- If noodles or beans are to be used for crafts they should be stored in glass or metal containers.
- Artwork should be hung on walls, sent home, or discarded to prevent pests from discovering this food source.



www.artsmarts4kids.com

Trapping pests is ideal

- Traps remove pests without pesticides.
- When traps are used, do not get them wet with water or cleaners.
- Leave them in place – rodent traps must be against a wall or vertical surface.
- Keep an eye on traps for pest activity.
- Report pests and whether traps need cleaning.

Child Care Pesticide Laws in NY State and NYC

- Pesticides may only be applied in child care facilities by a **licensed professional**.
- If you are not licensed, you may not use:
 - Pesticide baits, such as cockroach baits,
 - Rodenticides,
 - Sprays, aerosols, Raid or any store-bought products,
 - Total release foggers,
 - Anything with pesticide ingredients.

Child Care Pesticide Laws in NY State and NYC

- Pesticide use inside a child care facility will be limited due to the sensitive nature of children.
- Alternatives to using pesticides are important to successful pest management.
- Cleaning, facility repairs, pest prevention and trapping are alternatives.

Child Care Pesticide Notification

- Pesticide applicator must provide a copy of pesticide product label to staff prior to any pesticide application.
- 48-hour prior notice to parents of a pesticide application
 - Location and specific dates of application
 - Product name and EPA Reg. No.
 - Day Care contact for more information
 - Specific statement.

Record keeping is important

- The pest manager will keep records of all pesticide application.
- Teachers and caregivers should record pest activity and complaints to management and in the log book.

Teachers and caregivers are important IPM partners

- Teachers and caregivers should cooperate and understand the importance of the IPM program.
- It is all about the health and safety of children and staff.



Specific pest issues

- Inspection and correct identification will define the needs of your facility.
- Use Pest Modules to learn about pests that affect your child care facility.
- Be motivated to be a part of IPM as a path to a healthier workplace and safe environment for children.

The End

