

Integrated Pest Management Plan for Radford University's Buildings and Grounds

Effective date: February 1, 2022

1. Introduction

Pests are populations of living organisms (animals, plants, or microorganism) that interfere with use of landscapes, university buildings

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an approach that establishes a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.

Facilities Management at Radford University has adopted this Integrated Pest Management Plan for buildings and grounds under the University's operational control. The plan outlines procedures to be followed to manage pest populations within the landscape while minimizing impacts to the environment and protecting the health and safety of staff, students, and visitors from pest and pesticide hazards.

Objectives of this IPM plan include

- Elimination or suppression of significant environmental threats caused by pests to the landscaped areas of campus, to buildings, and to people (non-medical).
- Prevention of loss or damage to plant material, turf, or trees by pests.
- Protection of environmental quality inside and outside buildings.
- Protection of employees that perform pest management tasks 94 (ogt)6 (man)-4 (ag)12.1 (e)- campus buildings and grounds.
- Routine inspection and monitoring.
- Short- and long-term pest control through a combination of cultural, mechanical, environmental, and chemical techniques.
- Evaluation of pesticides to choose the appropriate chemical for targeted species at correct rates
- Non-chemical pest control strategies are used first where feasible.
- Use of pesticides in targeted locations for targeted species.
- When resorting to pesticides, use least-toxic pesticides defined as EPA's Toxicity Category 3 and 4, when possible before using more toxic alternatives (EPA's Toxicity Category 1 and 2)

2. Scope

This plan applies to buildings and grounds under Bradford University's operational control unless otherwise noted. This plan will be consulted prior to acting on pest management in buildings or on University grounds. Pests include plants or animals that are detrimental to the property, a nuisance to building occupants, or unwanted on the building grounds for other reasons.

Pesticides included but are not limited to:

- herbicides for controlling weeds and other unwanted vegetation;
- insecticides for controlling a wide variety of insects
- fungicides used to prevent the growth of molds and mildew
- and compounds (bait station) used to control pests

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Integrated Pest Management Team

Name/Title	Responsibilities
Overall responsible parties IPM Coordinator Director of Housekeeping Services and Landscape Superintendent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that this plan is executed 2. Ensuring that the contracted pest control contractor is furnished a copy of this plan and adheres to the plan procedures 3. Site visits for regular inspections and monitoring as needed for implementation of pest controls 4. Overseeing work performed by the pest control contractor 5. Approving the use of pesticides when they are necessary 6. Following instructions on pesticide label 7. Ensuring that the IPM Plan is available to anyone upon request 8. Evaluating performance and making updates to the plan as necessary 9. Keeping records of pesticide applications in campus buildings and on campus grounds
Pest control contractor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adhering to the procedures outlined in this plan 2. Identifying pests during site visits and inspections 3. Reporting the results of site visits and inspections to the responsible party 4. Notifying the overall responsible party when pest action thresholds are reached or exceeded 5. Obtaining approval from the overall responsible party to use pesticides when necessary 6. Provide IPM Coordinators with SDS sheets for all products to be used, along with application records. 7. Maintain records of applications as defined in Section V, In and Around Buildings.

On-site staff/
faculty contacts

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- identification and implementation of cultural techniques to manage a pest or problem situation when appropriate and effective
- use of pesticides when other options and alternatives are not sufficient to manage a problem to the extent necessary
- selection of pesticides which will minimize disruption to the environment and potential exposure to applicators (as noted in Pesticide Guidelines section of RU IPM Plan)
- communication of findings, intentions, and actions to the IPM Coordinators, Facilities Management, or Environmental Health & Safety.
- evaluation of action; did the course of action followed alleviate the problem?

Pest control strategies on University managed grounds:

The elements of a successful IPM approach to controlling pests on University managed grounds include:

- identification of the source of any "problems"
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Pesticide Guidelines

If a combination of cultural, mechanical, and environmental techniques are unable to resolve the pest problem, least toxic pesticides will be used prior to resorting to the use of most toxic pesticides.

Least toxic options include:

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The use of non-least toxic pesticides for pest control in areas requiring frequent treatment on a permanent basis is an acceptable strategy only in areas with ongoing problems. Non-least toxic pesticides will not be continuously applied on the building and on the site. Integrated and alternative pest control measures will be resumed once the action threshold specified below for the applicable pest is no longer exceeded.

Action thresholds

Thresholds for common pests in and around campus buildings:

Regular treatment includes the use of first non-chemical controls (sanitation, exclusion, etc.), followed by the use of least-toxic control methods if the situation is not resolved, and then non-least toxic control methods if the situation is still not resolved.

Emergency treatment includes the use of the most effective control method as a first step, which may be non-least toxic.

Pest Type	Action thresholds
Ants	<p>Regular treatment will be performed if any ants are noted in the building and their presence is confirmed through monitoring.</p> <p>Emergency treatment may be used in situations of infestation or when multiple conditions warrant elevated treatment or elevated risk.</p>
Other insects	<p>Regular treatment will be performed if nuisance insects are noted on the</p>

	Emergency treatment may be used in situations of infestation when multiple conditions warrant elevated treatment or elevated risk.
Bed bugs	Emergency treatment may be used if the presence of bed bugs is confirmed in the building.
Other occasional pests	Emergency treatment may be used in situations of infestation when multiple conditions warrant elevated treatment or elevated risk.

Thresholds for pests on campus grounds

Regular treatment includes the use of first non-chemical controls (environmental and cultural), followed by the use of least toxic control methods if the situation is not resolved, and then non-least toxic control methods if the situation is still not resolved.

Emergency treatment includes the use of the most effective control method as a first step, which may be non-least toxic.

Type of Landscape	Tolerance Level
Turf	<p>Some tolerance for most pests and weeds and low tolerance for noxious weeds</p> <p>Regular treatment will be used to maintain healthy turf.</p> <p>Emergency treatment may be used in situations of infestation or when multiple conditions warrant elevated treatment or elevated risk.</p>
Athletic Turf	<p>Very low tolerance for most pests and weeds</p> <p>Regular treatment will be used to maintain healthy athletic turf.</p> <p>Emergency treatment may be used in situations when conditions warrant elevated treatment or elevated risk.</p>
Planting Beds and Tree Rings	<p>Some tolerance for most pests and low tolerance for weeds</p> <p>Regular treatment will be used to maintain healthy and attractive mulched beds.</p> <p>Emergency treatment may be used in situations when conditions warrant elevated treatment or that elevated risk.</p>

- Regular Treatment or Emergency Treatment
- Pestaction threshold observed
- Prevention measures implemented
- Product applied (name)
- Toxicity of the product (the tier level as determined by EPA Category)
- Date of product application (if applicable)

For pesticides applied on grounds:

Pesticide businesses are required to keep records of all pesticide applications made by their applicators. Certified Government applicators must maintain similar records to those maintained by licensed businesses. These records must be maintained for a period of two year following the pesticide use. Pesticide businesses must include the following information in their records:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of customer and address or location, if different, of site of application;
2. Name and certification number (or certification number of the supervising certified applicator) of the person making the application;
3. Date of application (day, month, year);
4. Type of plants, crop, animals or sites treated;
5. Principal pests to be controlled;
6. Acreage, area, or number of plants or animals treated;
7. Identification of pesticide used Brand name or common name of pesticide used;
8. EPA product registration number;
9. Amount of pesticide concentrate and amount of diluents (water, etc.) used, by weight or volume, on the area/sites treated;
10. Type of application equipment used.

* Recordkeeping requirements for commercial applicators not for hire and registered technicians not for hire can be found in 2VAC685-200 and 2VAC685-210.

* Responsibilities of Commercial Pesticide Applicators and Registered Technicians in Virginia:
<https://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/responsibilitiescommrt.pdf>

6. Quality Assurance/Quality Control Processes

On an annual basis, the overall responsible party will evaluate performance against the goals specified earlier in this plan. If the goals are not being met, adjustments will be made to this plan in order to facilitate goal achievement, and the pest control contract and occupant contacts will be educated on the adjustments made to the plan.

On an annual basis (October), the Assistant Vice President for Facilities Management will establish a meeting to review performance against established goals which will include IPM Coordinators, sustainability manager, university licensed applicators, pest control contract administrators.

Public Access to Information

The Radford University IPM Plan will be accessible on the Radford University Facilities Management website.

Facilities Management will maintain records of pest control treatments for at least three (3) years. Information regarding pest management activities will be made available to the public at the Radford University Facilities Management administrative office.