THE HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT
EVERY CHILD DESERVES A HEALTHY SCHOOLSITE

WHAT IS THE HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT?

When pesticides are used at schools and child care centers in California, the Healthy Schools Act defines requirements for school and child care center staff, pest management professionals, and the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The California Legislature originally passed the law in 2000. The Healthy Schools Act also encourages schools and child care centers—collectively referred to as schoolsites—to adopt effective, low-risk pest management practices, also known as integrated pest management or IPM.

WHAT IS IPM?

Integrated pest management, or IPM, focuses on effective, low-risk pest management practices. IPM is a big picture approach to pest management that considers people and the environment when pest management decisions are made. There are a variety of IPM practices, including cleaning regularly, closing gaps into buildings, fixing leaky pipes, setting traps, and choosing low-risk pesticides. With the amount of IPM information available today and an enthusiastic IPM leader, all schoolsites can successfully manage pests!

WHAT IS A PESTICIDE?

A pesticide is any substance intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest. Pests include insects, rodents, weeds, and germs. Insecticides, rodenticides, herbicides, sanitizers, and disinfectants are all pesticides.

WHAT ARE THE HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT REQUIREMENTS?

IDENTIFY
Choose an IPM coordinator who will make sure the requirements of the HSA are met.

TRAIN
Provide annual Healthy Schools Act training to all teachers, staff, and volunteers who use any pesticides, including exempt pesticides.

NOTIFY
Send an annual notification to all parents, guardians, and staff of all pesticides expected to be applied during the year.

REGISTER
Give parents, guardians, and staff the opportunity to register to be notified 72 hours in advance of individual pesticide applications.

PLAN
Create a plan for IPM and publish it on the school, district, or child care center website. If a website does not exist, include the plan in the annual written notification.

POST
Post warning signs in the area where a pesticide will be applied, at least 24 hours before and 72 hours after the application.

RECORD
Keep records of pesticide applications, and file these records for at least 4 years.

REPORT
Submit annual pesticide use reports to DPR by January 30 for the previous year’s applications. Only report pesticide use by school personnel.
WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED PEST CONTROL BUSINESSES?

TRAIN

Complete Healthy Schools Act training during each license renewal period.

REPORT

Submit annual pesticide use reports to DPR by January 30 for the previous year's applications.

When contracting with a licensed pest control business, the schoolsite IPM Coordinator should provide information about the Healthy Schools Act. The IPM Coordinator can also specify in the pest management contract what IPM practices will be used and how pesticide use information will be provided to the schoolsite.

WHAT PESTICIDES CANNOT BE USED AT SCHOOLS?

The Healthy Schools Act prohibits certain pesticide products from being used at schools and child care centers. Check the Pesticides Prohibited from Use on California Schoolsites list on the School and Child Care IPM website to see the most current version.

WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION’S ROLE?

The Healthy Schools Act requirements for schoolsites are in the California Education Code. The California Department of Education and the Department of Pesticide Regulation work together to interpret the law and provide accurate information to schoolsites throughout California. The California Department of Education also acts as an advisory resource for school districts, charter schools, and other local education agencies.

WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES’S ROLE?

The Child Care Licensing Program of the Department of Social Services acts as a liaison between licensed child care facilities and the Department of Pesticide Regulation. With over 40,000 licensed child care facilities in California, the Department of Pesticide Regulation relies on the Child Care Licensing Program to share Healthy Schools Act information through newsletters, conferences, and other networks. The Child Care Licensing Program also includes Healthy Schools Act and IPM information in the training orientation required for new licenses.

HOW CAN YOU GET MORE HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT INFORMATION?

http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/
school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov
School Intergrated Pest Management
Integrated Pest Management for Child Care Centers
Healthy Schools Act Requirements for Public K-12 Schools and Child Care Centers

**IDENTIFY**
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**REPORT**
Submit annual pesticide use reports to DPR by January 30 for the previous year’s applications. Only report pesticide use by school personnel.

Visit our website: http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/

Questions? Email us at: school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
<th>Public K-12 School</th>
<th>Child Care Center</th>
<th>Pest Control or Landscaping Business</th>
<th>Child Care Center Property Owner</th>
<th>Code/Regulation Authorizing Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<td>Education Code 17609(e)</td>
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<td>Education Code 17611.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notify</td>
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<td>Education Code 17612</td>
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<td>Post</td>
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<td>Education Code 17612(d)</td>
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<td>Education Code 17611(a)</td>
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<td>Report</td>
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<td>FAC 13186</td>
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<td>EC 17614</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FAC 13186.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform contractor about child care center on property</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>FAC 13186(c) and (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notify child care IPM Coordinator 120 hrs before application</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>EC 17610(b)(1)(A) FAC 13186(d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more detailed information about each of the HSA Responsibility, refer to the Healthy Schools Act Requirements fact sheet.

[SCCIPM 21 (11/2019)]
HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT
EXEMPT PESTICIDES

Anyone using these products at schoolsites must receive HSA training. IPM plan, posting, notification, recordkeeping, and reporting are not required.

Self-contained bait stations

Gel and paste crack-and-crevice treatments

Antimicrobial pesticides

FIFRA 25(b) minimum-risk pesticides

Pest Control Businesses **ONLY**: In addition to training, licensed pest control businesses report all registered pesticides used at schoolsites.

U.S. EPA registration number will not appear on these product labels

[SCCIPM 17 (10/2019)]
Columns of ants marching through playrooms, eating areas and kitchens in early care and education programs are a common problem. Don’t panic! There are safe and effective ways to reduce the number of invading ants. Integrated pest management (IPM) is a strategy to prevent ant invasions, minimize pesticide use and reduce harmful exposure to children, staff and the environment.

When are ants a problem?

Some ants bite or sting, but most ants in California do not threaten human health, and they help control other pests like fleas, caterpillars and termites. A few ants sting, like the native fire ants and harvester ants, which live outdoors. The most aggressive stinging ant is the red imported fire ant, which has been found in southern California. If you suspect a fire ant infestation, report it to your county agricultural commissioner.

Characteristics and habits

Ants look for food and water to take back to their nests. They may appear suddenly in buildings if other food sources become unavailable or weather conditions change. Ants live in soil next to buildings, along sidewalks, and under stones, tree stumps, plants, boards or other protected places. Depending on the ant species and the time of year, ants eat sweets—especially a sticky substance called honeydew that is made by aphids—fruits, seeds, cooking grease, dead or live insects or dead animals. Ants often enter buildings seeking food, water, warmth and shelter, or refuge from dry, hot weather or flooded conditions.

The most common ant in California is the Argentine ant. Other ant pests include the pharaoh ant, pavement ant, odorous house ant, thief ant and velvety tree ant.

A new colony is usually established by a newly mated queen. As the colony grows over the years, it produces winged male and female ants, which leave the nest to mate and form new colonies. Unlike other ant species in California, Argentine ants have colonies that blend together to make up one large super colony with many queens. This is one reason completely eliminating these ants is impossible.

IPM strategies

1. DON’T SPRAY!

Spraying pesticides may kill ants, but spraying will expose staff and children to harmful chemicals, and doesn’t eliminate ants in their nests. Pesticide residues can build up indoors where children spend a lot of time. Ant management should focus on good sanitation and maintenance, not on spraying pesticides.

Ant management requires continuous effort and its goal is to reduce the number of ants in ECE programs. You don’t have to completely eliminate ants from outdoor areas because ants help control other pests like fleas, caterpillars and termites.

2. KEEP ANTS OUT

- When you see ant trails in your building, follow the ants to their entry point. Caulk cracks around foundations or openings that provide entry from outside. Pay special attention to where wires and pipes enter the building, because this is a favorite entry point for ants.
- Keep plants and mulch at least 12 inches from the foundations of buildings; they provide nesting sites for ants.

3. REMOVE ANTS’ FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER

- Store food items such as snacks, sugar, syrup, honey and pet food in closed containers.
- Wipe spills from outer surfaces of containers, and from counters, tables and floors.
- Remove garbage from the kitchen at the end of each day.
- Repair leaky sinks and pipes.
- Seal indoor cracks and crevices.
ACTION PLAN FOR ANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN TO TAKE ACTION</th>
<th>NONPESTICIDE PRACTICES</th>
<th>LEAST HARMFUL PESTICIDE</th>
<th>LAST RESORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ▶ If you see a few ants inside, there are likely to be more soon. | ▶ Clean up ants using a sponge or paper towel with soapy water.  
▶ Fill any ant entryways with caulk or petroleum jelly.  
▶ Remove infested potted plants.  
▶ Clean up food sources.  
▶ Eliminate leaks or water sources. | ▶ Rely on baits, a non-spray pesticide, to manage the ants. | ▶ If you hire a PMP, insist that they use baits rather than perimeter treatments or monthly sprays. |

When should you hire a pest management professional (PMP)?

If ants continue to plague you indoors, work with a PMP who practices IPM to create a management plan. Pesticides should only be used as a last resort.

RESOURCES

University of California Statewide IPM—Ants
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7411.html

Our Water, Our World—Controlling Ants in Your House
ourwaterourworld.org/Portals/0/documents/pdf/Ants%2009.pdf

County Agricultural Commissioner List (if you think you have red imported fire ants)
www.cdfa.ca.gov/exec/county/county_contacts.html

California Childcare Health Program, University of California, San Francisco School of Nursing • cchp.ucsf.edu

Funding for this project has been provided in full or in part through a grant awarded by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of DPR nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.
Cockroaches are common pests in child care. There are many kinds of cockroaches. Some live indoors; others live outdoors. Only some cockroaches cause problems indoors. Many providers respond to any cockroach by reaching for the spray can. There are health reasons for wanting cockroaches out of your indoor environment, but you can actually manage cockroaches much better when you don’t spray.

When are cockroaches a problem?

Saliva and droppings (feces) from roaches can trigger asthma, especially in young children. Cockroaches also spread bacteria and other harmful germs as they crawl through sewers and decaying substances, and carry these germs into ECE facilities.

Characteristics and habits

Before you try to eliminate cockroaches, identify what kind they are. German cockroaches are the most common indoor cockroach in California.

**German Cockroaches:**

- look like small adults without wings when young.
- shed their skin six times as they grow. These cast-off skins become an asthma trigger.

**All Cockroaches:**

- leave droppings (dark spots or smears).
- need moisture or a reliable water source to live. Outdoor cockroaches live in moist environments such as sewers.
- are active at night. If you see cockroaches during the day, beware—you probably have a large infestation.
- Scurry into hiding places when they sense noise, movement and light. German cockroaches fit into spaces 1/16-inch wide. They avoid open spaces, so place sticky traps next to walls.
- Reproduce rapidly. One female German cockroach and offspring can produce 30,000 roaches in a year.

**IPM strategies**

1. **DON’T SPRAY!**
   - Sprays or bug bombs may kill a few cockroaches but will not penetrate hiding places or kill eggs, and can harm people, pets and the environment.

2. **KEEP COCKROACHES OUT**
   - German cockroaches can enter buildings hidden in grocery bags or in deliveries. Cockroaches sometimes slip under doors from nearby infested buildings. Outdoor cockroaches can sneak in through narrow gaps in windows and doorways.
   - Install tight-fitting weather stripping and screens on windows, and doorsweps.
   - Seal cracks and crevices in walls and floors.

3. **REMOVE COCKROACHES’ FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER**
   - Clean spilled food, dirty dishes and utensils, and surfaces before leaving for the day.
   - Keep drains, shelves and counters clean.
   - Store food in containers with tight-fitting lids.
   - Fix leaks under sinks or dripping faucets.
   - Vacuum possible cockroach hiding places thoroughly using a strong vacuum with a crevice attachment.
   - Empty garbage at the end of each day and keep indoor garbage in lined, covered containers.
   - Place outdoor garbage containers on hard, cleanable surfaces (concrete is best) away from building entrances.
   - Rinse bottles and cans before placing in the recycling bin.
   - Take supplies out of boxes and store in cupboards or on open metal shelving. Corrugated cardboard boxes are a favorite hiding place for cockroaches. They eat the glue and lay their eggs in the corrugation.

To identify the cockroaches in your facility, visit: www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7467.html#IDENTIFICATION or consult with your pest management professional.
4 MONITOR
- Look for cockroaches behind or under cabinets and appliances using a magnifying glass and dental mirror. Check behind bulletin boards, mirrors and other wall fixtures. Look for cockroach droppings, cast skins and dead cockroaches.
- Locate hiding places by placing sticky traps under sinks and on the floor next to walls and appliances. When traps become clogged with cockroaches, throw them away and replace with new ones.
- Once you find where cockroaches hide, focus your efforts there. Put monitoring traps in that area.
- Keep monitoring traps in the same places (don’t move them around), and make sure they’re inaccessible to children.
- Monitor daily during a severe infestation, and write down how many cockroaches you have per trap and their age range. A lot of young cockroaches (smaller and wingless) indicate you have an active infestation. Keep a written log to monitor where traps are located.

5 MANAGEMENT

GETTING RID OF COCKROACHES
- Don’t spray or use bug bombs – cockroaches will just scatter and return later.
- Bait stations and gels are effective and exempt from the Healthy Schools Act.
  Bait stations are:
  - small plastic containers with a mix of insecticide and bait inside.
  - placed where cockroaches have been found.
  - effective for several months.
  Gels are:
  - applied with a syringe along cracks and crevices where cockroaches have been found.
  - effective for a few days.
  Boric acid powder is:
  - not exempt from the Healthy Schools Act.
  - effective when blown into wall voids, behind electrical outlets, appliances or other undisturbed hiding places.
  - effective for years, as long as it stays dry.
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
Outdoor Cockroaches Invading Indoor Spaces

IDENTIFY
Identify cockroach species to ensure effective management

PREVENT
Install door sweeps and threshold seals to prevent access to indoor spaces

SEAL
Block openings on exterior walls to exclude cockroaches

DECLUTTER
Get rid of clutter to remove hiding places

CLEAN
Remove food and water sources to improve sanitation habits

BAIT
Use baits in combination with insect growth regulators to eliminate cockroaches

Visit our website: http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/
Email us at: school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov
To kill roaches and disrupt their life cycle, use bait in combination with an insect growth regulator (IGR)

**Advantages of Baits**

- Easy to Use
- Pests are targeted directly
- Low percentage of active ingredient

**Effects of IGRs on Cockroaches**

- Eggs may not hatch
- Juveniles may not mature
- Adults may become sterile

For a detailed guide to cockroach management scan this QR code to visit the website for the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program [SCCIPM 05 (11/2018)]
When are rats and mice a problem?
Rats and mice can damage buildings, food, clothing, and documents by gnawing, urinating, defecating, and nesting. Because they gnaw on hard objects, such as plastic electrical boxes, they can cause fires. Rats bite more than 4,000 people a year, mostly young children. The urine, droppings, saliva, and dead skin cells of rats and mice may also trigger asthma attacks.

What do rats and mice do?
Rats often live in packs, so if you see one, there are likely to be more around. Rats and mice reproduce often. If not properly managed, a rodent infestation will rapidly increase. Mice are 10 to 20 times more common than rats in indoor environments. Rats and mice are most active at night. If you see them during the day, you probably have a serious infestation.

IPM Strategies
Many people use poisons to get rid of rodents, but this won’t solve a rodent problem without a comprehensive IPM plan. If rodents are killed, but food, water, and a place to live are still available, it’s likely that other rodents will soon appear.

1. KEEP RATS AND MICE OUT
   Rodents enter buildings through holes in walls, around pipe entries, through sewer outlets, and under doors. Mice can fit through a hole as small as ¼-inch. Rats fit through a hole as small as ½-inch.
   - Use metal flashing, hardware cloth, copper wool, and escutcheons to seal floor drains, vents, holes, and gaps around pipes.
   - Install a doorsweep under each exterior door.
   - Seal cracks in the foundation and openings to keep rodents from entering the building.

2. REMOVE FOOD
   In most areas, garbage is the main source of food for rats.
   - Discard food waste in indoor and outdoor eating areas in tightly covered, indoor garbage cans lined with plastic bags.
   - Clean indoor garbage cans frequently to prevent the build-up of food waste.
   - Keep outdoor garbage bins on hard concrete surfaces away from the building.

3. MONITOR
   Look for:
   - rodent droppings,
   - burrows in the ground,
   - nests in ivy or around cluttered areas,
   - fruit or nuts that have been gnawed or damaged food in pantry.

4. IDENTIFY WHAT KIND OF RODENT YOU HAVE
   Norway rats are the best burrowers and stay in the basement or ground floor.
   Roof rats are clever climbers and like enclosed elevated spaces in attics, walls, and false ceilings.
   House mice can run up any rough, vertical surface and nest in enclosed places such as drawers and boxes.
GET RID OF RATS AND MICE

Traps
- Use snap or electrocution traps with bait.
- Keep traps away from children’s reach.
- Always wear gloves when handling traps to protect yourself.
- Read directions and watch instructional videos about using the traps.

Snap traps
- Place traps parallel to the wall so rodents will be caught coming from either direction.
- Use a lot of traps to make the trapping period short. Empty and reset traps daily until there are no more rodents.
- Rats: Put the traps out for one or two days so the rats are used to them and then use baits, such as peanut butter.
- Mice: Place mouse traps no more than 10 feet apart in areas where mice have shelter and food.

Electrocution traps
- They are easy to use, battery-operated, shoebox-sized traps that electrocute the rodent as it crawls in.

CLEAN UP AFTER RATS AND MICE

- Don’t sweep or vacuum rodent droppings, urine, or nesting materials; they can carry diseases. Sweeping or vacuuming will stir up dust and increase your chance of inhaling viruses.
- Wear gloves and disinfect the urine and droppings. (If using bleach, spray with a mixture of 1 part bleach to 10 parts water. Let soak 5 minutes.) See Green Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting handout for safer alternatives to bleach.
- Use a paper towel to pick up the urine and droppings and dispose of them in the garbage.
- Mop floors with a disinfectant.
- Remove and dispose of gloves and wash hands.

ACTION PLAN FOR RATS AND MICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN TO TAKE ACTION</th>
<th>NONPESTICIDE PRACTICES</th>
<th>LAST RESORT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you see a rodent, or any evidence of rats and mice such as droppings or chewed wires.</td>
<td>Clean up cluttered areas. Sanitize and keep things clean. Seal all cracks and openings that are bigger than ¼-inch.</td>
<td>Identify rodent pathways by looking for rub marks or trails of urine. Use snap or electrocution traps (such as a Raticator™) and make sure they’re out of children’s reach. Contact a pest management professional to help with traps. Do not use rodenticide baits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LESS COMMON SITUATIONS

House mice may spread lymphocytic choriomeningitis, a viral disease that causes inflammation of the membrane that surrounds the brain and spinal cord. The disease can be transmitted from pregnant women to their unborn infants, and is an under-recognized cause of hydrocephalus (a buildup of fluid in the brain) in newborns. Mice can also cause salmonellosis, a form of food poisoning.

RESOURCES
- University of California Statewide IPM Program: Rats  www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74106.html
- DPR Pest Info, IPM for Schools—Preventing Mice and Rats from Invading Your School  www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pestmgtpubs/rats_color.pdf
- eXtension Integrated Pest Management Action Plan for Rodents  www.extension.org/pages/63911/ipm-action-plan-for-rodents#.VfIA1flVg4k

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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
Commensal Rodents

EXCLUDE
Seal gaps, cover vents, and install door sweeps to prevent access

CLEAN
Improve sanitation habits to remove food, water, and shelter for rodents

MONITOR
Monitor for rodent activity year-round to avoid infestation

IDENTIFY
Identify rodent species to ensure effective management

TRAP
Set traps in locations where pest activity is found to eliminate rodents

BAIT
Place traps or baits in tamper-proof bait boxes to reduce exposure risks

Visit our website: http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/
Email us at: school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov
Alternatives to Herbicides for Weed Management

**SOIL HEALTH**
Cultivate your soil for growing grass, not weeds.

**STRING TRIMMER**
Clear weeds from hardscapes with a string trimmer.

**HEAT**
Kill weeds at the roots with heat using flame weeders, steam weeders, or foam steamers.

**IRRIGATION**
Prevent excess weed growth with proper irrigation timing and equipment.

**OVERSEEDING**
Help grass outcompete weeds and repair patchy spots in lawns.

**MOWING**
Mow at the proper height to reduce weeds. Standard practice is to remove the top third of the grass height.

**MULCH**
Maintain mulch at 3 to 5 inches to improve water conservation and weed management.

**HAND-PULLING**
Hand-pull weeds before they set seed to help reduce infestations.

**CRACK SEALING**
Repair cracks in pavement to help prevent weed seeds from germinating.

**IRRIGATION**
Prevent excess weed growth with proper irrigation timing and equipment.

**SOLARIZATION**
Kill weed seeds with soil solarization by cooking the soil under a plastic tarp.

**XERISCAPING**
Replace ornamental plants with native species that require less water and maintenance.

**GOATS**
Hire goats to eat weeds and clear fields of unwanted vegetation.

Visit our website: http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/
Email us at: school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov
WHAT ABOUT CHILD CARE PROPERTY OWNERS?

Do you own or manage a property where a child care facility is located? Do you have a pest control, landscape or custodial service contract, or do you apply pesticides yourself?

A California law called the Healthy Schools Act requires you to follow certain rules when anyone applies pesticides at the child care facility. Under the law, a child care facility includes buildings, play areas, and a 10-foot buffer surrounding any areas regularly used by children.

The rules apply to you, your outside contractors, as well as the child care staff, and must be followed even when children are not there.

Pesticides include anything used to kill or prevent pests such as bugs (insecticides), weeds (herbicides), rodents (rodenticides), and even germs (disinfectants).

IF YOU HIRE AN OUTSIDE CONTRACTOR TO APPLY PESTICIDES, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO:

• Tell the contractor that there is a child care facility located on the property and that the Healthy Schools Act requirements must be followed
• Provide the child care facility with an annual list of all pesticides expected to be used by the contractor
• Notify the child care 120 hours (5 days) before any contractor plans to make a pesticide application and provide the product name, manufacturer, active ingredient, EPA registration number, intended date of application, areas of application, and reason for application

IF YOU APPLY PESTICIDES YOURSELF, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO:

• Take a DPR-approved Healthy Schools Act training course before applying a pesticide and annually thereafter
• Provide the child care facility with an annual list of all pesticides you expect to use
• Notify the child care facility 120 hours (5 days) before you plan to make a pesticide application and provide the product name, manufacturer, active ingredient, EPA registration number, intended date of application, areas of application, and reason for application
• Report all pesticides applied during the year to DPR by January 30th using form DPR-HSA-118 available at https://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/

Some types of pesticides only require training, and do not require notifying or reporting. These include antimicrobials (disinfectants, such as bleach), self-contained baits or traps, gels or pastes used as crack and crevice treatments, and pesticides exempt from registration with U.S. EPA (25(b) products).

WE WANT TO HELP YOU COMPLY WITH THE LAW!

For more information on the Healthy Schools Act requirements:

https://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/(ccipmlist@cdpr.ca.gov

[SCCPM (08/2019)]
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) POLICY FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

All of our program staff follow California’s Healthy Schools Act (HSA) and practice integrated pest management (IPM) to keep children and staff safe from pests and pesticides. Exposure to pesticides can pose a health risk to children, staff, and others.

1. We minimize pest infestations and exposure to pesticides through a range of practices that restrict pests’ access to food, water, and shelter.

2. Our IPM plan is available in our office and on our website, and is reviewed, updated, and distributed annually.

3. An IPM coordinator (name in the IPM plan) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of IPM practices.

4. We regularly monitor for pests and keep records of pest sightings and evidence of pests (for example, gnaw marks, rub marks). We use the IPM Checklist for Early Care and Education to inspect our facility (cchp.ucsf.edu/IPM).

5. We start with nonchemical management practices (for example, cleaning, repairs, and traps) to address pest problems. When necessary, we use least-hazardous pesticides (such as self-contained bait stations and gels) after nonchemical management practices have failed.

6. Prohibited pesticides are never used (list found at apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm).

7. Pesticides, including antimicrobials, are used according to the manufacturer’s instructions, and stored in their original containers in a locked room or cabinet accessible only to authorized staff.

8. If pesticides are used (unless exempt from HSA requirements), the type, active ingredient, and time of the application are reported to the California Department of Pesticide Regulation at least annually (using form DPR-HSA-118.)

9. Warning signs will be posted in all of the areas where pesticides will be applied. These signs will be in place 24 hours before pesticides are used and stay in place until 72 hours after pesticides are used.

10. All staff and parents/guardians have the opportunity to register to be notified about individual pesticide applications at least 72 hours before they are applied. The notification will include the pesticide name, active ingredient, and intended date of application.

11. Written notification is given to parents/guardians and staff as specified in the HSA:
   - Any planned pesticide applications in the upcoming year (include pesticide name and active ingredients);
   - 72 hours in advance of a pesticide application not included in the annual notification;
   - Every effort is made to provide advance notification if an emergency condition requires a pesticide application not included in the annual notification.

12. Records of pesticide applications made by center staff and/or pest management professionals are kept for at least four years. Records are available to parents, guardians, and staff.

13. Annual training is provided for all staff who apply pesticides, including antimicrobials, on IPM practices and HSA requirements.

Optional: Recommendations for parents exposed to pesticides at work

1. Wash your hands before leaving work.

2. Change your work clothes before picking up your child. Don’t hug or carry your child until after you have changed your work clothes.

3. Store and wash your work clothes separately from the rest of your clothes and your child’s clothes.

4. Leave your work shoes outside the child care facility before you enter to pick up your child.