

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 PESTICIDE REGULATION'S ROLE ?

The Department of Pesticide Regulation is the lead state agency providing Healthy Schools Act compliance assistance to schoolsites throughout California. By conducting a variety of outreach and training activities, the Department of Pesticide Regulation's School and Child Care IPM Team helps schoolsites implement IPM practices and shares IPM success stories statewide. The School and Child Care IPM Team is a resource for schoolsite staff, pest management professionals, parents, teachers, and the public who want more information about IPM and the Healthy Schools Act.

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 ?



www.cdpr.ca.gov



school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov

Healthy Schools Act Requirements for Public K-12 Schools and Child Care Centers



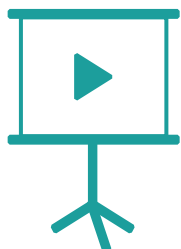
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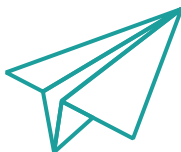
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NOTIFY

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REPORT

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Visit our website: www.cdpr.ca.gov

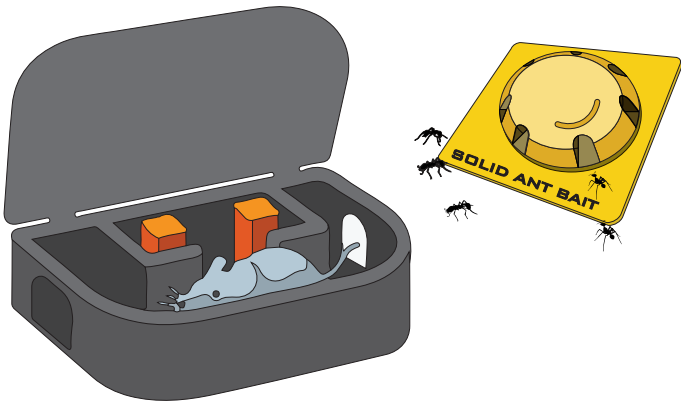
Questions? Email us at: school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov

HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT

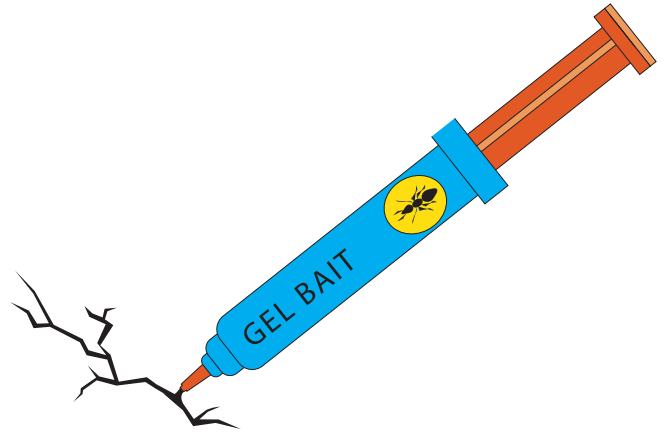
EXEMPT PESTICIDES

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

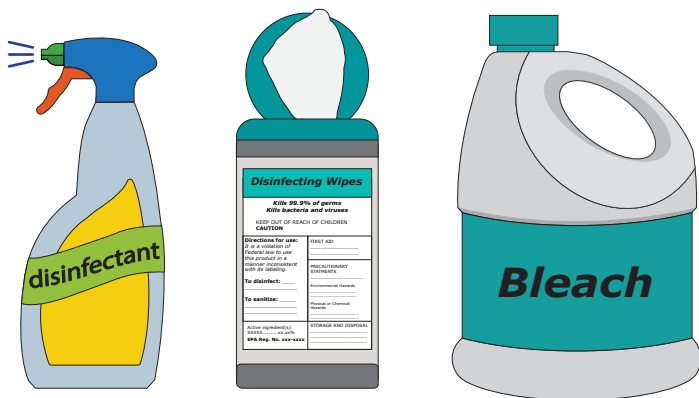
Self-contained bait stations



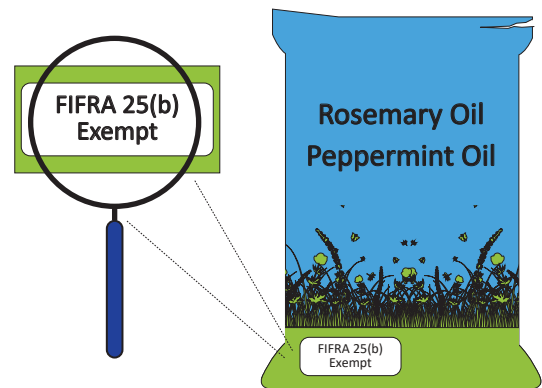
Gel and paste crack-and-crevice treatments



Antimicrobial pesticides



FIFRA 25(b) minimum-risk pesticides



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

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



www.cdpr.ca.gov

California Environmental Protection Agency
dpr Department of
Pesticide Regulation



school-ipm@cdpr.ca.gov

IPM for Child Care Programs

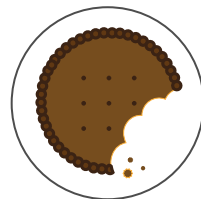
Integrated pest management, or IPM, is any approach that uses the least-toxic, effective method to solve pest problems. Proactively managing pests with IPM at child care facilities can help maintain clean, healthy, and safe spaces. With the help of staff and pest management professionals, all child care programs can successfully manage pests with IPM!

IPM practices that can be done by child care program staff:



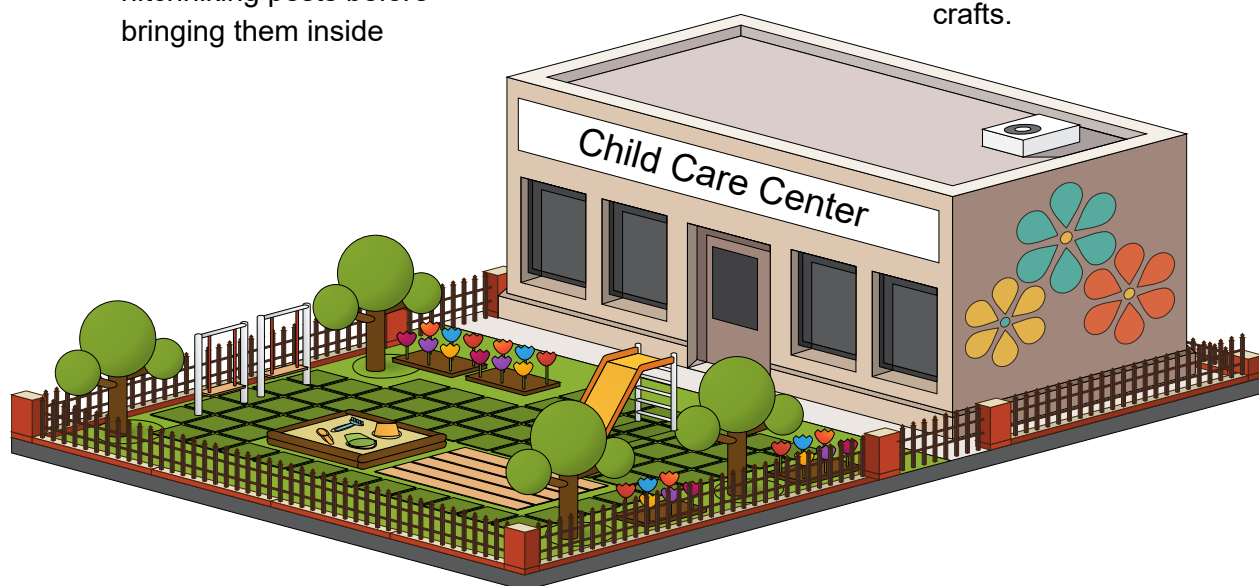
Eliminate pest ACCESS:

- Find and close gaps and holes in screens, walls, around pipes, or other areas into the building
- Look for light coming in underneath any outside doors, and have door sweeps installed
- Inspect all deliveries for hitchhiking pests before bringing them inside



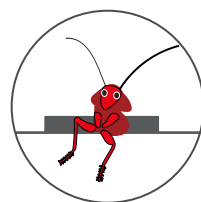
Remove pest FOOD:

- Empty trash cans daily and keep the areas around dumpsters clean
- Serve meals in designated eating areas and clean up promptly after meals
- Send art projects home with children, especially food-based crafts.



Dry up pest WATER:

- Have leaky pipes fixed
- Keep under-sink cabinets clean, dry, and clutter-free
- Eliminate stagnant water from inside and outside areas



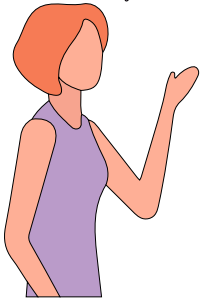
Get rid of pest SHELTER:

- Clean, declutter, and organize storage areas and classrooms regularly
- Use airtight containers, instead of pest-friendly cardboard, and place on shelving to keep them off the floor
- Inspect storage areas and containers regularly for pests

Many child care programs in California hire a pest management professional to take care of pest problems. This is a good way to make sure that you keep pests out of your facility. You can hire a pest management professional to use IPM!

Talking with a pest management professional about using IPM at your facility:

**ASK
them to...**



- Implement IPM strategies with a focus on prevention, and only use pesticides as a last resort
- Keep you updated on their inspection, monitoring, and prevention activities
- Tell you if there are potential access, food, water, or shelter sources that could attract pest
- Apply pesticides in areas inaccessible to the children, or when no children will be on the property
- Use pesticides that are the lowest risk available and exempt from the Healthy Schools Act requirements, such as self-contained baits, crack and crevice gels/pastes, and minimum-risk pesticides exempt from EPA registration

**VERIFY
they...**



- Are licensed to provide pest control services by checking for their DPR license and/or their Structural Pest Control Board license
- Have been trained in IPM as required by the Healthy Schools Act

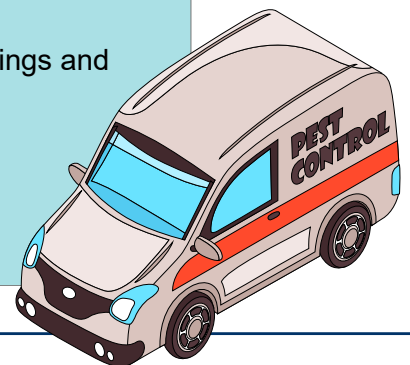
An IPM partnership between child care staff and pest management professionals in child care programs is a group effort that can be very effective. IPM may look different from what you're used to, but it can be just as successful at managing all types of pests. By using IPM, you can help to create healthy learning environments for the children in your care.

How pest management professional IPM practices might look:

**They
MAY...**



- Spend their time inspecting the property, monitoring for pests, and implementing prevention tactics instead of applying pesticides
- Use low-risk, Healthy Schools Act-exempt pesticides such as self-contained baits, crack and crevice gels/pastes, and minimum-risk pesticides exempt from EPA registration
- Point out issues that need to be addressed, such as gaps in buildings and leaky pipes
- Set out traps
- Ask you to be patient because IPM takes time and you may not see results right away



For more tips to help your child care program implement successful IPM strategies, visit the Child Care IPM Program website at www.cdpr.ca.gov or email us at ccipmlist@cdpr.ca.gov



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: COCKROACHES

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.



German cockroach, young and adult

To identify the cockroaches in your facility, visit: www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7467.html#IDENTIFICATION or consult with your pest management professional.

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 doorsweeps.
- ▶ 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.



[IPM strategies continued]

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.

ACTION PLAN FOR COCKROACHES

WHEN TO TAKE ACTION	NONPESTICIDE PRACTICES	LEAST HARMFUL PESTICIDE	LAST RESORT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When you see one cockroach! ▶ If you see one cockroach there are likely more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Monitor with sticky traps. ▶ Caulk and seal hiding places. ▶ Clean all surfaces and store food in sealed containers. ▶ Remove clutter. ▶ Vacuum with a HEPA vacuum. ▶ Fix water leaks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cockroach bait stations or gel applied to cracks and areas out of children's reach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If you have a serious infestation or think an expert would do a more thorough job, hire a PMP who uses IPM practices. ▶ Insect growth regulators applied to areas where cockroaches are hiding. ▶ Boric acid powder applied to dry, inaccessible areas.

RESOURCES

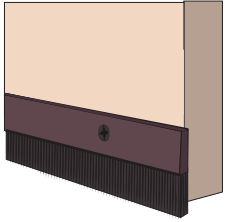
University of California Statewide IPM Program:
Cockroaches
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7467.htm

The Department of Pesticide Regulation, *Safely Managing a Cockroach Infestation*
www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pestmgmt/pubs/roach_color.pdf

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

Best Management Practices for Cockroaches

Prevent



Install door sweeps and seal gaps on exterior walls and around plumbing to prevent indoor access.

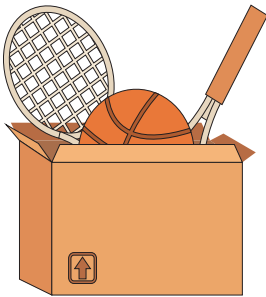
Clean

Remove food and water sources.



Declutter

Get rid of clutter to remove hiding places for cockroaches.



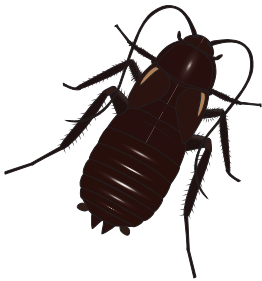
Monitor

Use traps and do site inspections year-round to monitor for cockroaches. Inspect boxes and other deliveries for hitchhiking pests.



Identify

Cockroach species have different behaviors and location preferences. Identify the species to plan for effective management.



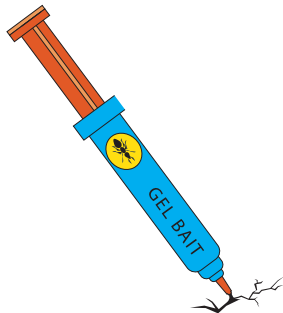
Remove

Use a vacuum with a HEPA filter to remove cockroaches, egg cases, droppings, and shed skins.



Bait

Use bait in combination with insect growth regulators to eliminate cockroaches.



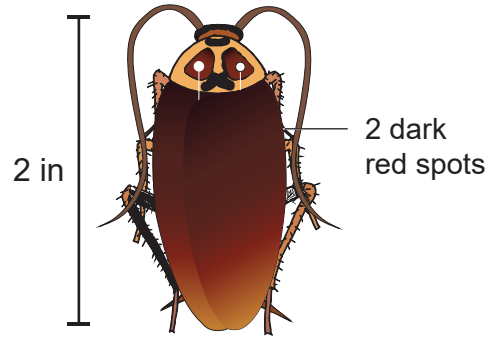
COCKROACH ID

Cockroach species have different behaviors and location preferences.
Identify the species, then choose effective management strategies

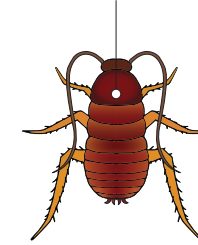
ADULT NYMPH EGG

American Cockroach

Location: Humid environments
Sexual maturity: ~15 months
Life span: 2–3 years
Ootheca: 16 eggs
Egg size: 3/8 inch long



Reddish-brown exterior

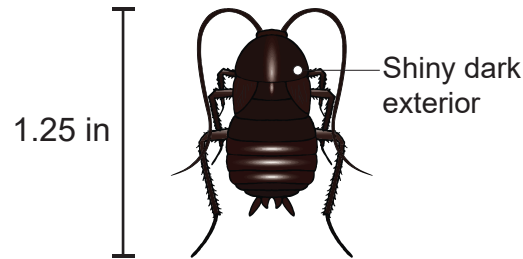


Symmetrical



Oriental Cockroach

Location: Indoor/Outdoor
Sexual maturity: ~12 months
Life span: 1–2 years
Ootheca: 16 eggs
Egg size: 3/8 inch



Light brown exterior,
darkens with each molt

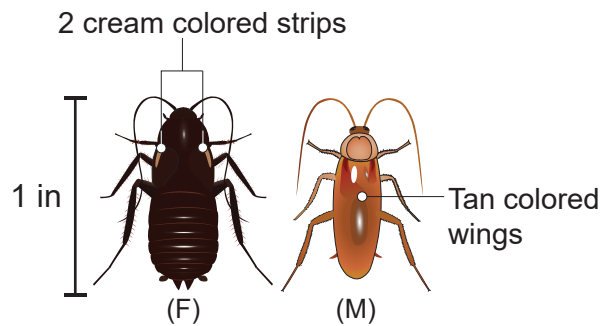


Asymmetrical



Turkestan Cockroach

Location: Indoor/Outdoor
Sexual maturity: ~7 months
Life span: ~13 months
Ootheca: 16 eggs
Egg size: 3/8 inch



Red to black exterior

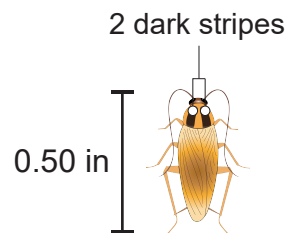


Asymmetrical



German Cockroach

Location: Indoor
Sexual maturity: ~2 months
Life span: ~6 months
Ootheca: 40 eggs
Egg size: 1/4 inch



Yellow stripe in center

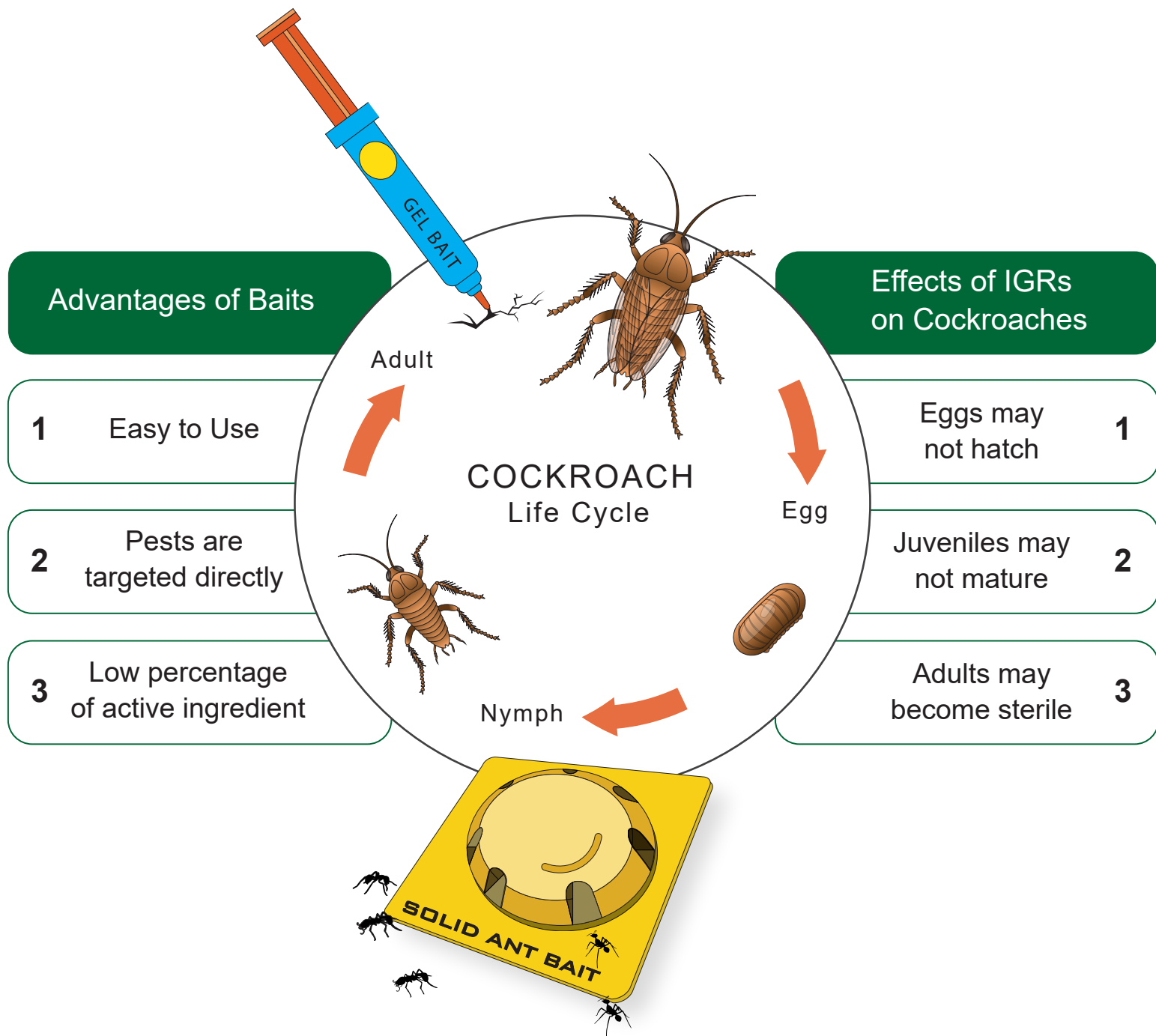


Visible subsegments



Bait & GROWTH Regulate

To kill roaches and disrupt their life cycle, use bait in combination with an insect growth regulator (IGR)



HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT REQUIREMENTS

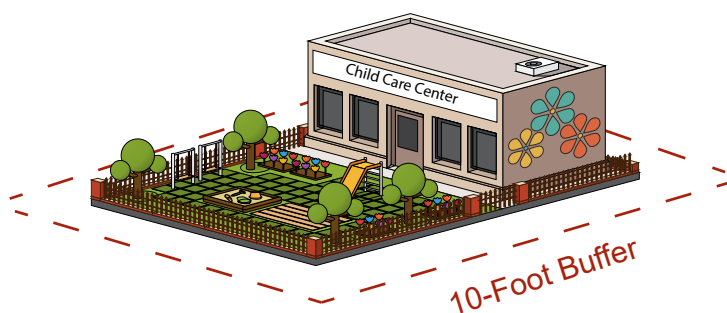
for Child Care Property Owners & Their Contractors

Do you manage a property where a child care facility is located?

- Follow the Healthy Schools Act requirements when pesticides are applied at California licensed child care facilities.
- Reduce children's exposure to pesticides by managing pests using safer, more sustainable integrated pest management (IPM) practices.

Healthy Schools Act

The Healthy Schools Act is a right-to-know law that requires property owners, outside contractors such as custodial services and pest management professionals, and staff, to follow certain rules when anyone applies a pesticide at a public K-12 school or public or private child care facility.

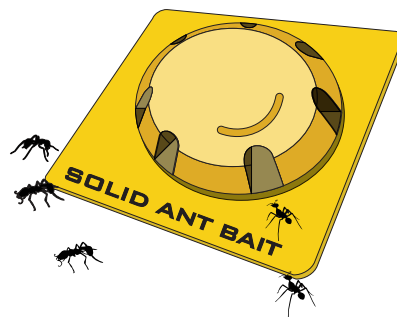


Child Care Facilities

Under the law, child care facilities include day care centers, employer-sponsored child care centers, preschools, and extended day care centers. This includes buildings, play areas, and a 10-foot buffer surrounding any areas regularly used by children.

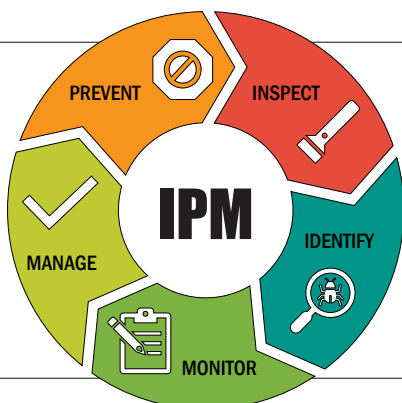
Pesticides

Pesticides are products labeled to kill or repel pests such as bugs (insecticides), weeds (herbicides), rodents (rodenticides) and even germs (surface antimicrobials). If using a pesticide is necessary, make sure to follow the Healthy Schools Act requirements.



Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management, or IPM, is a safer, more sustainable way to manage pests that focuses on a variety of pest prevention and exclusions techniques before a non-toxic or least-toxic pesticide is used. According to the law, the least toxic method should be the preferred method for managing pests at schools and child care facilities.



HEALTHY SCHOOLS ACT REQUIREMENTS

for Child Care Property Owners & Their Contractors

If you hire an outside contractor to apply pesticides, you are required to:



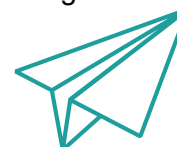
Inform the contractor there is a child care facility on the property and that the Healthy Schools Act must be followed



Provide the child care facility with an annual list of all pesticides expected to be used by the contractor

Notify the child care center 120 hours (5 days) **before any contractor** plans to make a pesticide application and provide the pesticide product information including:

- Product name
- Manufacturer
- Active ingredient
- EPA registration number
- Intended date of application
- Areas of application
- Reason for application



If you apply pesticides on the property yourself, you are required to:



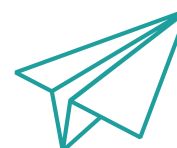
Take a DPR-approved Healthy Schools Act training course before applying a pesticide and annually thereafter



Provide the child care facility with an annual list of all pesticides expected to be used

Notify the child care center 120 hours (5 days) **before you** plan to make a pesticide application and provide the pesticide product information including:

- Product name
- Manufacturer
- Active ingredient
- EPA registration number
- Intended date of application
- Areas of application
- Reason for application



Report all pesticides applied during the year to DPR by January 30th using form DPR-HSA-118 available at www.cdpr.ca.gov

Notification and reporting are not required when these types of pesticides are used by the property owner or staff: antimicrobials (such as disinfectants), self-contained baits or traps, gels or pastes used as crack and crevice treatments, and FIFRA 25(b) pesticide products exempt from U.S. EPA registration. Training is required for any pesticide.

Licensed pest control operators must complete training and report all registered pesticides used at schoolsites.

For more information, visit the Child Care IPM Program website at www.cdpr.ca.gov or email us at ccipmlist@cdpr.ca.gov

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) POLICY FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

NAME OF PROGRAM

DATE

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