The University Of
TAMPA

Integrated Pest Management Program – Cass Building

Effective January 2015

Revision 1.0

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

Date	Section	Amendment	Initial

When using a paper copy of this document, verify that it is the same revision level as the on-line version.

I. Table of Contents

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment.

IPM is not a single pest control method but, rather, a series of pest management evaluations, decisions and controls. Best Management Practices for IPM should follow a four-tiered approach when aware of the potential for pest infestation. The four steps include:

- Set Action Thresholds;
- Monitor and Identify Pests;
- Prevention; and
- Control.

IPM is an important part of managing a research facility. Many pests, such as flies and cockroaches, can mechanically transmit disease pathogens and compromise the research environment.

1.1 REGULATORY STANDARD

Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. HHS Publication No. (CDC) 21-1112 Revised December 2009. [http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/BMBL.pdf]

2. ACTION THRESHOLD

Biosafety Level two [BSL-2] laboratories must have a current IPM program. The action levels established for second Cass Science Building will be:

IPM Action Levels	
Cockroach Capture on Sticky Pads ➢ **>One per week**	Notify Vendor – add bait and capture stations
Evidence of Rodent Droppings	Add additional rodent traps and glue boards.

3. MONITOR AND IDENTIFY PESTS

Not all insects, weeds, and other living organisms require control. Many organisms are innocuous, and some are even beneficial. IPM programs work to monitor for pests and identify them accurately, so that appropriate control decisions can be made in conjunction with action thresholds. This monitoring and identification removes the possibility that pesticides will be used when they are not really needed or that the wrong kind of pesticide will be used.

The current pest management vendor will be tasked to perform this approach for IPM.

4. PREVENTION

Pest management starts with prevention and requires all building occupants to ensure follow proper sanitation efforts, reduce clutter and eliminate pest harborage points. Weekly inspections should be performed and any areas that require further attention should be reported to facilities.

Records of structural deficiencies and housekeeping conditions will be tracked and corrective actions will be monitored for completion in a timely manner. Pest control methods such as trapping, exclusion, caulking, washing, and freezing can be applied safely and effectively when used following proper sanitation and structural repairs.

5. CONTROL

Once monitoring, identification, and action thresholds indicate that pest control is required, and preventive methods are no longer effective or available, IPM programs then evaluate the proper control method both for effectiveness and risk. Effective, less risky pest controls are chosen first, including highly targeted chemicals, such as pheromones to disrupt pest mating, or mechanical control, such as trapping or weeding. If further monitoring, identifications and action thresholds indicate that less risky controls are not working, then additional pest control methods would be employed, such as targeted spraying of pesticides. Broadcast spraying of non-specific pesticides is a last resort.

The least toxic pesticide available should always be used and applied in the most effective and safe manner.