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**OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (ORARNG)
REGULATION NUMBER 210-5**

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**Installations
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

SUMMARY. This regulation identifies pest management requirements, and defines resources, administrative, safety, and environmental requirements to control pests at ORARNG facilities. It will also serve as the ORARNG Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP).

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS. The proponent of this regulation/IPMP is the Environmental Branch of the Installations Office. Users are invited to send comments to the Military Department, State of Oregon, ATTN: AGI-ENV, P.O. Box 14350, Salem, OR 97309-5047.

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This IPMP meets the requirements for such plans listed in Army Regulation AR 200-5 (paragraph 2-6), Department of Defense Instruction 4150.7, and National Guard Bureau guidance and memoranda. The plan also complies with all applicable state and federal regulatory requirements and sets appropriate and adequate guidelines for controlling pests and undesirable vegetation while limiting the amount of chemicals used.

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1. BACKGROUND and MISSION

a. This regulation/IPMP was originally written in accordance with a Pest Management Plan prepared for the Oregon Army National Guard (ORARNG) by the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA), now known as the US Army Center For Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine (USACHPPM). The regulation continues pesticide (defined to include all insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, etc.) management requirements that have been in effect since 1991 for all ORARNG facilities, and establishes an Integrated Pest Management Program. The program requires state-certified Pest Controllers and other personnel (contractors, city or county personnel, maintenance workers, etc.) to control pests at ORARNG facilities when they become identified problems.

b. ORARNG facilities include four training areas, two army aviation support facilities, numerous armories, and several field maintenance shops. These facilities support the various units of the ORARNG and their mission of sustaining a quality force of trained and ready soldiers to serve the President of the United States of America or the Governor of Oregon. The ORARNG is composed of approximately 6,000 soldiers in three major commands: JFHQ-OR, the 82 BDE, and the 41 IBCT.

c. Pests identified in the plan are noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation; pest birds (non-native), mice, mosquitoes, flying insects (bees, wasps, etc.); crawling insects (ants, crickets, cockroaches, etc.) and spiders; field rodents (moles, ground squirrels, gophers, etc.); and skunks. When they exceed tolerable risk or damage levels (maintenance or action thresholds), these pests can interfere with the military mission, damage real property, increase maintenance costs, and expose personnel to diseases. An example of an action threshold is: "When three cockroaches are sited within a building in the same day" or "When wood damage is noticeable."

d. This plan embraces the principle of Integrated Pest Management. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a comprehensive approach to pest management that combines pest and environmental information with available pest control methods to suppress pest populations by the most economical means, with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment. IPM incorporates biological, physical/mechanical, cultural, chemical, and ecosystem management control techniques. Substituting biological, physical/mechanical, cultural, and ecosystem management controls for chemicals is promoted wherever possible. However, the judicious use of chemical controls, applied as efficiently as possible, is included. In general, chemical treatments are selected for their compatibility with other treatments or are used only after other measures are found to be ineffective or inappropriate. Appendix K contains many references that explain the components of and process for implementing IPM.

2. GOALS and OBJECTIVES

a. This regulation or plan is intended to provide guidance for operating and maintaining an effective IPM program for all Oregon Military Department (OMD)/ ORARNG facilities throughout the state in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. It is expected that each ORARNG facility will have an IPM program implemented within 90 days of issuance of this regulation. This means such things as designating a pest control point of contact,

setting action thresholds (see Appendix B worksheets), and being ready to document pest control activities. The State IPM Coordinator will be available to assist the facility pest control POC and will review each facility IPM program.

b. The goal of this IPM plan is to ensure effective and economical pest control, protection of OMD staff and public health, compliance with applicable regulations, and minimize environmental impacts from the use of chemicals.

c. The federal government and, as a consequence, the Department of Defense (DOD) have committed to reducing the amounts of toxic pesticides released to the environment as a pollution prevention measure. The DOD objective is to reduce the amount of pesticides (lbs. of active ingredients) used annually by at least 50% from a baseline year of 1993 (1996 for Oregon due to lack of 1993 data). In addition, the Oregon Department of Agriculture requires all applicators to report pesticide applications for each calendar year by location. In order to track the amount of pesticides used and calculate the percent reduction, ORARNG staff will record all pesticide use and report annual (fiscal year) quantities used.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS will:

(1) Designate an ORARNG IPM Coordinator within the Installations Division to help manage integrated pest management activities statewide.

(2) Support this IPM plan with adequate resources, personnel, funding, and other requirements.

b. The STATE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR will:

(1) Advise and brief Facility Managers, Pest Control Points of Contact (POCs), and other OMD/ORARNG personnel involved in pest control operations on designing and implementing an IPM program.

(2) Maintain communication with county, state, and U.S. Army health, environmental, and pest management officials to keep abreast of changing requirements and new technologies.

(3) Report to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) on annual pesticide usage in accordance with published guidance, and to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) on agency applications, as required by state law.

(4) Ensure OMD/ORARNG personnel performing pest control activities and IPM operations or functions are adequately trained and certified, as required.

(5) Update this IPMP and submit to the NGB Pest Management Consultant (PMC) for review annually.

c. FACILITY MANAGERS AT CAMP RILEA AND CAMP WITHYCOMBE, AND FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPERVISORS will:

- (1) Designate a point of contact (POC) who will be the person responsible for pest control, the IPM program, and IPM activities at each facility.
- (2) Obtain and maintain adequate supplies of pest control measures (including pesticides and pesticide dispersal equipment) and personal protective equipment, as required, and ensure such supplies and equipment are properly stored and maintained. This includes preparation of a Respirator Protection Program or adoption of a state program.
- (3) Initiate requests for large-scale (over 2 acres and all aerial) application of pesticides, when necessary. The Director of Installations, in coordination with the IPM Coordinator, must provide prior approval of any large-scale application of pesticides on ORARNG property.
- (4) Supervise IPM operations to ensure that personnel performing pest control activities at all ORARNG facilities are adequately trained and certified, as required.
- (5) Identify persons needing medical monitoring, arrange for health surveys and medical monitoring, and secure funds for these surveys and monitoring, as required.

d. STATE MAINTENANCE WORKERS, FACILITY OR TRAINING SITE MANAGERS, OR OTHERS RESPONSIBLE FOR PEST CONTROL will:

- (1) Coordinate with AGI-O to obtain adequate supplies of pest control measures (including pesticides and pesticide dispersal equipment), as required, and ensure that supplies and equipment are properly stored and maintained.
- (2) Include IPM operations in the annual maintenance work plan for their facilities for the upcoming fiscal year and submit such plan to AGI-O as required.
- (3) Annually update the work plan to ensure that:
 - (a) Pest management methods, materials, and references included in the plan are current and applicable to requirements at the facility;
 - (b) Effective management of all pests is included. Any change in pest management requirements will be included in the plan during annual revisions.
- (4) Coordinate with contractors or other personnel conducting pest surveillance or IPM operations to ensure required information is recorded and reported.
- (5) Develop and supervise the IPM program and personnel during operations, and complete all required paperwork, including the forms from this plan (work orders and other substitutes are acceptable as provided for in this plan).

(6) Ensure that all required documents are inserted in this plan, and complete all reporting requirements and maintain all records as specified in Section 6.e., REPORTS AND RECORDS.

e. BUILDING OCCUPANTS will:

(1) Keep work and storage areas clean and conduct good sanitary practices in all operations to prevent pest infestations.

(2) Request assistance from state maintenance workers or others responsible for pest control (including use of all pesticides) when a problem exists.

(3) Cooperate fully with contractors and facility personnel in scheduling pest control operations, which includes preparing the areas to be treated.

f. PEST CONTROL PERSONNEL, which includes Facility Managers, Pest Control POCs, State Maintenance Workers, and other personnel designated to perform or obtain pest control services, will:

(1) Control pests in accordance with this plan and conduct pest control operations in a manner that minimizes risk of contamination to the environment and personnel.

(2) Inform supervisors of changes in pest management requirements.

(3) Request pest management supplies and equipment as needed.

(4) Maintain effective liaison with county and state health and environmental officials to ensure all requirements are identified and compliance with regulations is maintained.

(5) Report pesticide storage and usage to State PMC.

g. The STATE SAFETY OFFICE (SAO-S) and the OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE (DCSPER-OH) for federal employees, and STATE PERSONNEL OFFICE (AGP) for state employees will:

(1) Provide information and resources for the health education and training aspects of pest control, in coordination with USACHPPM and the U.S. Army National Guard Regional Industrial Hygienist (except AGP).

(2) Assist Facility Managers and the Facility Maintenance Supervisor with medical surveillance and survey efforts.

(3) Serve as a POC for guidance/information on obtaining, maintaining, and using personal protective equipment, including respirators.

4. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Camp Rilea consists of approximately 1,750 acres of land and provides an opportunity for diversified year-round military training. Due to its size, facilities, and the type of activities conducted, Camp Rilea requires full-time, ongoing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) operations. Natural resource management requirements call for IPM actions to control non-native plants and animals that restrict training or native biodiversity. These actions are likely to include some use of pesticides. In addition, the presence of crucial habitat for the Oregon silverspot butterfly (a federally-listed threatened species), unique plant species, wetlands, and various wildlife species, makes the minimization of environmental impacts from IPM activities critical.

b. Camp Withycombe consists of approximately 75 acres of land. The Camp provides logistics, maintenance, and armory facilities, as well as ranges and industrial operations to support the ORARNG. Due to its size and types of activities conducted, and the presence of wetlands, Camp Withycombe requires full-time, ongoing IPM operations.

c. Camp Adair consists of 527 acres of land and currently provides small arms ranges and qualification tactical training areas for military personnel. Due to its size and the types of activities conducted at the facility, Camp Adair requires full-time, ongoing IPM operations. Natural resource management requirements call for IPM actions to control non-native plants and animals that restrict training or native biodiversity. These actions are likely to include some use of pesticides. In addition, the presence of threatened plants, wetlands, and various wildlife species, makes the minimization of environmental impacts from IPM activities critical.

d. The Biak Training Center consists of approximately 43,000 acres of land, 99 percent controlled by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and used under lease. A state-owned Unit Training Equipment Site and small arms qualification range are also present. Facilities are more limited than at Camps Adair and Rilea. Nevertheless, IPM operations are required and ongoing, but not on a full-time basis. IPM actions are also required to control non-native plants that restrict training or native biodiversity, such as spotted knapweed. These actions are likely to include some use of pesticides.

e. Two Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF) are located in Oregon, one at Salem adjacent to McNary Field, and the other in Pendleton adjacent to the Pendleton Airport. Each AASF provides Army air services and facilities for military training and aircraft maintenance. Due to the small size of and limited activities conducted at each of these facilities, only part-time integrated pest management operations are required. Most pest control requirements are limited in nature and occur sporadically.

f. Other ORARNG facilities are located throughout the state, including armories and equipment maintenance facilities. Due to the small size of and limited activities at each of these facilities, only infrequent IPM operations are required. Most pest control requirements are limited in nature and occur sporadically.

5. PRIORITY. Pest control operations will be prioritized at each facility, for reasons discussed below, and conducted in the order shown below:

a. DISEASE VECTORS AND PUBLIC HEALTH PESTS

(1) Mosquito species found in Oregon have the potential to transmit St. Louis encephalitis, West Nile Virus and Western equine encephalitis, although these diseases have not occurred in the state for many years.

(2) Rabies has been found in Oregon, mainly in wild mammals.

(3) Plague has been found in field rodents located in the eastern and southwestern parts of the State, and the hantavirus has been confirmed in rodents during tests at both Camp Rilea and the Biak Training Center. DCSPER-OH has developed a hantavirus exposure prevention program.

(4) Ticks may transmit disease organisms within the State. Tick-borne diseases include Lyme disease, Colorado tick fever, tick-borne relapsing fever, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Some ORARNG training sites were surveyed for ticks in 1992, with negative results for target species. Since problems have occurred in adjoining states, ORARNG will periodically complete additional surveys.

(5) Pest control operations will target all disease vectors and public health pests if they are shown to be a problem. All persons engaged in pest control operations should ensure that proper procedures are followed for all pest control operations involving disease vectors.

b. PESTS OF NATURAL RESOURCES (NOXIOUS WEEDS AND OTHER INVASIVE NON-NATIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS)

(1) The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and some individual counties maintain lists of noxious weeds that must be controlled (establishment and spread). These species have been shown to be highly damaging to ecosystems and economies and are viewed as serious threats.

(2) There are other invasive, non-native plant and animal species that have been introduced that are destructive to native species and ecosystems. Examples include gypsy moths, house sparrows, and knapweeds. Invasive, non-native plants and animals can out-compete native species and overrun natural communities causing losses of native species, biodiversity, and wildlife habitat values. The training value of the land can also be compromised when natural resources are adversely affected by pests. Vegetation management and active, on-going measures are usually required to prevent invasions, or to control or eliminate non-native pest species once they become established.

(3) In most cases, these unwanted invasive species may only occur at the training sites and AASFs. The ORARNG has conducted floristic and faunal inventories at most training sites and know whether problem species are present. Pest control operations will target all ODA or county designated noxious weeds, and other invasive non-native species in accordance with

the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP), or if they are shown to be a problem.

c. PESTS OF REAL PROPERTY

(1) Structural Pests. Western subterranean termites are found in Oregon, mainly east of the Cascade Mountains. Pacific dampwood termites are usually found west of the Cascades. Due to the high cost of repairing termite damage, infestible structures should be periodically inspected for termites or termite damage. Carpenter ants may also damage wooden structures. Infestible structures should be periodically inspected for this species and damage.

(2) Vertebrate Pests. Gophers, moles, and ground squirrels can damage lawns, flower beds, and ornamental plants through their burrowing. Birds roost in warehouses, aircraft hangars, maintenance facilities, and other buildings, and can damage equipment and supplies with their droppings. Droppings may also pose a health hazard.

d. PESTS OF BENEFICIAL PLANTS. Ornamental trees and shrubs can be infested by various insect pests, resulting in damage or destruction of the plants.

e. WEEDS AND OTHER UNWANTED VEGETATION. Weeds along fence lines, on road shoulders, paved surfaces (including runways), etc. often require control when they are identified as a problem, or sometimes for aesthetic reasons.

f. HOUSEHOLD AND NUISANCE PESTS. Mice, crawling insects (ants, cockroaches, etc.), and spiders may require control in offices, billeting areas, food service preparation and storage facilities, warehouses, and administrative buildings. Proper sanitation and housekeeping are required to discourage pests.

g. STORED FOOD PRODUCT PESTS. Food items located in dining facilities, armory kitchens, and food storage facilities may become infested by stored food product pests. Proper storage, sanitation, and housekeeping are required to discourage pests.

6. ADMINISTRATION and CONTRACTING

a. OPERATIONS. IPM operations at all ORARNG facilities will be conducted in accordance with Appendix B (Pest Control Workload Definition Worksheets), Appendix F (Pesticide Management Operations), and Appendix J (Self-Help Pest Control Materials) of this regulation.

b. WORK ORDERS. A work order system will be maintained for requesting and providing pest control services. In most cases, the existing work order system used for facilities operations and maintenance functions can be used for this purpose, and most pest management information can be recorded on them. At any time, work orders for pest control can be issued in response to complaints from building occupants. If work orders are not used for pest control services, the documentation form from Appendix B must be filled out.

(1) Complaints will be referred to the Facility Manager, Pest Control POC, Certified Pest Controllers (if applicable), the local State Maintenance Worker, or other appropriate facility maintenance personnel.

(2) Facility Managers, Pest Control POCs, Certified Pest Controllers, or other maintenance personnel will evaluate pest problems. Depending on the type and severity of the pest problem, appropriate action will be scheduled to conduct the control work or notify a pest control contractor.

c. CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

(1) Contracts and/or purchase orders will be used when essential IPM activities cannot be performed by ORARNG facilities personnel. Pest problems threatening the health, safety or welfare of personnel shall be given first priority. Contracts and purchase orders will be prepared and administered in accordance with paragraph 4-3, AR 200-1 and as described below, or administered in accordance with ORARNGR 420-10, and utilizing State of Oregon contracting procedures.

(2) Pursuant to ORNGR 210-3, State Maintenance Workers will contact the Operations and Maintenance Branch of AGI (AGI-O) at 584-3491 for further guidance on IPM activities at armories. State Maintenance Workers are not authorized to prepare contracts or purchase orders for pest management operations.

(3) Approval to prepare pest management purchase orders for work under \$5,000 has been granted to managers of Camps Rilea and Withycombe. For work over \$5,000, personnel shall contact Facilities Operations Manager at 584-3491 for further guidance and approval.

(4) Pest control contracts and purchase orders shall be initiated on an "as needed" basis. Contracts and purchase orders for recurring pest problems and ongoing pest control shall be processed as an annual, semiannual, quarterly or monthly pest control service.

(5) Once a job is awarded, the designated contract administrator or project manager is responsible for establishing a date and time for work to commence. Ongoing work shall be evaluated by pest control personnel annually or as otherwise necessary. The satisfactory completion of all work will be confirmed prior to payment for services being made.

(6) Contractors who conduct pest management work with chemicals at ORARNG facilities must show proof of liability insurance to the contract administrator or project manager; be state-certified to apply pesticides; use only Environmental Protection Agency or State of Oregon registered pesticides; and furnish copies of ODA reporting forms, including the following information:

(a) The pests controlled;

(b) The pesticide(s) used (common name, trade name, EPA reg. #, strength of material applied, and the amount used);

- (c) The exact area treated by the pesticide;
- (d) The amount of time expended during each pesticide application.
- (e) The purpose for the pesticide application.

d. RESOURCES

(1) IPM operations at ORARNG facilities are supported with both state and federal funds.

(2) Only pest management supplies and equipment (including pesticides and pesticide application equipment) required by the program will be maintained at ORARNG facilities. Materials and equipment belonging to contractors shall not be stored on ORARNG property.

(3) Pesticides will be ordered as required, but no more than a one year supply shall be kept in stock. Current inventories of pesticides and pesticide application equipment will be maintained by facility managers, state maintenance workers, or others in charge of pest control operations, at each location, updated at the end of each fiscal year, and submitted to AGI-ENV in the format shown in Appendices D and M (due NLT 1 December).

(4) Pesticides, except for self-help materials, must be stored in facilities meeting criteria described in MIL-HDBK-1028/8A (see Appendix K, 6t). All pesticides, including self-help materials, will be stored in locations where food, clothing and other personal items will not become accidentally contaminated. Storage areas will be locked when not in use.

(5) When applicable, a vehicle with a separate lockable storage area other than the cab will be assigned to the Pest Controller for safe transport of personnel, pesticides, equipment, and supplies for pest control operations. At no time will pesticides be transported in the cabs of government vehicles or in privately-owned vehicles.

e. REPORTS AND RECORDS

(1) Adequate records of all IPM operations performed by maintenance personnel or contractors, and through self-help initiatives by any occupants of ORARNG facilities, will be maintained by Facility Managers, Pest Control POCs, state maintenance workers, or by armory or facilities maintenance personnel. Records can be work orders and/or the appropriate forms from this plan (note that some forms are mandatory). These forms and records, if properly filled out and filed, provide a permanent historical record of pest control operations and pesticide use for each building, structure or outdoor site at the camp, armory or facility.

(2) Pesticide application and surveillance records will be created using the forms in Appendices B and E. Work orders may be substituted for the Appendix B form as long as they contain the requested information. However, Appendix E will contain copies of AGO Form 43, Pesticide Application Record, which must be used for all pesticide applications. The form must

be completed by the applicator. Contractors must provide copies of pesticide application records to the state maintenance worker at the facility. AGO Form 43, Appendix E, shall be submitted to AGI-ENV quarterly by the state maintenance worker, covering the preceding three month period (due dates are Jan.10, Apr.10, July 10, and Oct.10); ODA pesticide application records completed and reported to ODA by contractor must be highlighted on AGO Form 43.

(3) All state maintenance workers and facilities managers must submit an annual report of the total amount of pesticide used at the facility for the federal fiscal year to AGI-ENV. This report is due NLT 01 October of each year and must be reported on AGO Form 45 in Appendix C. Again, a list of pesticides in storage and pesticide application equipment must also be provided annually to AGI-ENV due NLT 1 December (AGO Forms 42 and 41, Appendix D and M).

(4) Special reports will be prepared by camp personnel or state maintenance workers at the request of AGI-O, such as a description of that fiscal years pest control operations. AGI-O will coordinate with AGI-ENV to ensure that all environmental requirements are met.

(5) A schedule for the required reporting to AGI-ENV by those responsible for pest control operations at each facility is provided below.

SCHEDULE FOR REPORTING TO AGI-ENV	
Due Date	Task
(Some dates subject to change) Apr. 10	Forward AGO Form 43, Appendix E, for previous quarter (January, February, March)
June 14	Complete or update plan, AGO Form 44, Appendix B, AGO Form 42, Appendix D, Appendix I, AGO Form 41, Appendix M, and Appendix N)
July 10	Forward AGO Form 43, App. E, for previous quarter (April, May, June)
Oct. 01	Complete annual pesticide usage table, AGO Form 45 (App. C) Forward updated pesticide storage and application equipment inventory, AGO Forms 42 and 41 (App. D and M)
Oct. 10	Forward AGO Form 43, App.E, for previous quarter (July, August, September) ***Date subject to change each year depending on NGB suspense date for reporting Forward updated pesticide storage and application equipment inventory, AGO Forms 42 and 41 (App. D and M)
Jan. 10	Forward AGO Form 43, App. E, for previous quarter (October, November, December)

(6) The State PMC will collect all pesticide application data from the field and report required information to ODA via the PURS (Pesticide Use Reporting System) in accordance with Chapter 1059, Oregon Laws 1999. Reporting will star January 2007.

f. TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

(1) All personnel who perform IPM activities at least 25 percent of their on-duty time and/or who apply restricted-use, state licensed or controlled pesticides must be trained and certified. The Facility Manager and any individual who evaluates the quality of work of pest control contractors (e.g., Quality Assurance Evaluator) must also be certified. Certified Pest Controllers may be designated as Quality Assurance Evaluators for pest control contracts.

(2) Training, certification, and re-certification will be provided in accordance with state regulatory requirements and conducted by the State of Oregon at ORARNG expense. POC is the Oregon Department of Agriculture at 503-986-4635.

(3) Pest Controllers must be certified in the following categories, as appropriate, to perform pest control operations directly, to supervise other employees conducting pest control, or to evaluate pest control contractor performance within these categories:

- (a) Integrated Pest Management
- (b) Ornamental/Turf Pest Control (EPA category 3).
- (c) Right-of-way Pest Control (EPA category 6).
- (d) Industrial, Institutional, Structural, and Health-Related Pest Control (EPA category 7).
- (e) Public Health Pest Control (EPA category 8).

(4) It may occasionally be necessary to use part-time pest control personnel (those who spend less than 25 percent of their on-duty time in pest control) to perform pest control operations. Such personnel will be trained in the safe, efficient, and environmentally sound use of pesticides, as well as other integrated pest management techniques, by certified pest control personnel. All work completed by such personnel will be done under the supervision of a certified person, if applicable.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

a. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

(1) Approved masks, respirators, chemical resistant gloves and boots, and protective clothing (as specified by applicable law, regulation and/or the pesticide label) will be provided to pest control personnel at government expense (see Appendix F, Pesticide Management Operations). These items will be used as required during the handling, mixing, and application of pesticides.

(2) Pesticide-contaminated protective clothing will not be home-laundered, but laundered at government expense. Severely contaminated clothing will be treated as pesticide-related waste and disposed of IAW current regulatory requirements rather than be laundered.

(3) Contractors shall provide all personal protective clothing and equipment to their employees at no additional expense to the state or federal government and in accordance with OR-OSHA and NIOSH standards. Information on the proper fit and wear of respirators and the use and maintenance of personal protective equipment is provided in the Respirator Protection Program.

b. PESTICIDE SPILLS. An adequate pesticide spill cleanup kit shall be maintained by the Pest Controller wherever pesticides are stored or used. Pesticide spill cleanup, notification procedures, and a suggested list of spill kit components are provided in Appendix G.

c. HAZARD COMMUNICATION

(1) A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each pesticide or other toxic substance used in the integrated pest management program at the facility will be kept by the Facility Manager, Pest Control POC, or armory/facility maintenance personnel.

(2) A hazard communication program will be developed and maintained in accordance with ORARNG 385-10, Hazard Communication. MSDSs will be made available to all individuals who may have contact with these chemicals. Additionally, all personnel who work with these chemicals will be trained, informed of potential health hazards from working with the chemicals, and trained in the use of personal protective equipment. This training must be conducted annually and training records must be kept on file for inspection purposes.

(3) Pest control contractors will provide an MSDS for each chemical applied at the facility under contract with the facility supervisor prior to application.

d. VEHICLES. Whenever possible, pesticides shall be transported in a lockable storage compartment of an assigned vehicle(s). Whenever possible, the same vehicle will be used to transport pesticides. Vehicles which have been used to transport pesticides will not be used to transport food, medical supplies or other sensitive items which, if contaminated, would adversely affect human health. Transportation of pesticides (from supply, delivery of self-help type items, etc.) will be accomplished using the vehicle assigned to the Pest Controller. Pesticides will not be transported in the passenger compartment of any vehicle. Care must be taken to secure pesticides to prevent damage to containers and chemical spills. At no time will pesticides be left unattended or unsecured in the vehicle.

e. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE OF PEST CONTROL PERSONNEL

(1) All personnel who perform pest control activities at least 25 percent of their on-duty time and/or who apply restricted use, state licensed or controlled pesticides will be included in a medical surveillance program.

(a) Supervisors of state employees shall ensure that medical surveillance will be provided as required and incorporated into position descriptions, with AGP notified.

(b) Federal employees and traditional/AGR/ADSW soldiers are prohibited from performing pest management activities which require medical surveillance.

(2) Per State Surgeon directives, the medical surveillance program will consist of the following elements (the medical surveillance program may be modified or added to by incorporation of new directives):

(a) An initial physical evaluation will be conducted to establish that the individual is physically capable of wearing a respirator (if required) and to establish a baseline red blood cell (RBC) cholinesterase level. Also, liver and kidney function tests, complete blood count, and respiratory evaluation will be conducted.

(b) If cholinesterase inhibiting substances (CIS) such as carbamate or organophosphate insecticides are used, the RBC cholinesterase level will be monitored at least twice a year (before and after the summer spray season) and more frequently if CIS are heavily used or if the individual exhibits symptoms of CIS poisoning. Removal from work will be instituted when the RBC cholinesterase level is depressed to 75 percent of the baseline level or less. Return to work is permitted when the level has returned to 80 percent or more of the baseline level. Symptoms of cholinesterase inhibiting substances are identified below.

<u>Mild Poisoning</u>	<u>Moderate Poisoning</u>	<u>Severe Poisoning</u>
Anorexia	Nausea	Diarrhea
Headache	Salivation	Pinpoint, non-reactive pupils
Dizziness	Lacrimation	Respiratory difficulty
Weakness	Abdominal cramps	Pulmonary edema
Anxiety	Vomiting	Cyanosis
Tremors of tongue and eyelids	Perspiration	Loss of sphincter control
Miosis	Slow pulse	Convulsions
Impairment of visual acuity	Muscular tremors	Coma
		Heart block

(c) A physical evaluation of the same scope as the initial evaluation will be conducted annually.

(d) Additional information concerning medical surveillance can be found in CHPPM Technical Guide No. 114.

f. PRE-FIRE PLAN

(1) The usual hazards presented by a fire are compounded in a fire involving pesticides due to the danger of pesticide poisoning and contamination. Facility Managers and state maintenance workers will conduct pre-fire coordination with the appropriate fire department and other emergency officials if pesticides are stored in ORARNG buildings, as necessary and required. This coordination will be formalized in a camp pre-fire plan, prepared by the Facility Manager. The pre-fire plan will be updated annually, or when the amount or types of stored pesticides changes.

(2) The pre-fire plan will include, if appropriate, a pesticide inventory, storage area floor plan, evacuation routes, water runoff control, map of the surrounding area, emergency telephone numbers, medical assistance, salvage/hazard assessment, and provisions for safety briefings of appropriate personnel.

(3) A copy of the pre-fire plan, with updates, will be maintained by the Facility Manager. Copies will also be provided to the local fire department, as well as other emergency service providers. In those facilities where minor amounts of self-help type pesticides are stored (e.g., aerosol insecticides, over-the-counter ant or cockroach baits, etc. totally less than 50 cans), a pre-fire plan is not required; however, facility personnel will follow label precautions dealing with storage of these chemicals.

g. PESTICIDE SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC. Adequate precautions shall be taken during pesticide application to protect the public, on and off ORARNG facilities. Security of pesticide storage areas should always be a prime consideration. The potential for harm through incidental exposure, either to humans or the environment, should be minimized. Recent events have increased the potential for terrorists or saboteurs to exploit the use of pesticides and pesticide dispersal equipment. Even products not considered to be highly toxic would disrupt the infrastructure and/or cause panic if introduced into water sources, sprayed over populated areas, or otherwise misused. Many of the design features for pesticide storage facilities listed in MIL-HDBK-1028/8A, Design of Pest Management /Facilities, take security into account. The following precautions reinforce proper design, promote secure operating practices, and maximize pesticide security.

(1) Maintain a separate location for the storage of pesticides. Pesticide storage and mixing facilities must meet OSHA and ANSI requirements. Keep doors locked when not in use. Limit access and maintain control of keys. Assure that locks are case-hardened, tamper-resistant, and in good working order. Secure windows with expanded metal screen or other secure covering.

(2) Do not give pesticides to someone you do not know.

(3) Keep an inventory of pesticides and dispersal equipment up to date. Keep one copy in the storage facility and another copy in a secure location away from the storage facility.

(4) Lock vehicles carrying pesticides and dispersal equipment when not in use. Do not leave equipment unsecured after hours. Do not leave pesticides in application equipment unless the sprayers are locked inside a building.

(5) Alert local law enforcement agencies of the location of the storage facility and provide a list of pesticides. Promptly report any suspicious actions involving pesticides or dispersal equipment to the local law enforcement personnel. Report any theft or vandalism immediately.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

a. The ORARNG IPM Coordinator, in coordination with AGI-ENV, AGI-O, the Facility Managers, Pest Control POCs, and state maintenance workers, will periodically evaluate ongoing pest control operations and review proposed new pest control operations to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the state pesticide use reporting law, and any other applicable law or regulation. In addition, pest control operations will be checked for consistency with any Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) that has been prepared for the subject location.

b. Sensitive Areas. Sensitive areas which must be considered before any pesticides are used are listed on each pesticide label.

c. No pesticides will be applied directly to wetlands or surface waters (lakes, rivers, etc.), unless use in such sites is specifically approved on the label and coordination with AGI-ENV has occurred.

d. No IPM operations will be conducted in or within 100 feet of the following areas without proper environmental documentation being prepared, reviewed, and approved prior to operations:

(1) All areas identified as critical habitat for any listed federal or state threatened or endangered species of animal;

(2) All habitat management areas of the Oregon silverspot butterfly at Camp Rilea;

(3) All areas identified as containing a federal or state listed endangered, threatened, candidate, or sensitive species of plant or animal, or that are likely to have a negative impact on these species (such as the threatened plant locations at Camp Adair);

(4) Areas with undisturbed, unique natural vegetation or that provide important wildlife habitat. Consult the INRMP or AGI-ENV for more information on these areas.

e. Approval from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other applicable federal and/or state agencies will be obtained prior to pest management operations, as appropriate and deemed necessary to comply with applicable law.

f. Protected migratory birds that may periodically inhabit or temporarily use ORARNG property cannot be controlled without a permit. No control actions for these species will be conducted without review and approval of such action, as appropriate.

g. A programmatic environmental assessment (PEA) for state National Guard pest management programs has been completed by NGB. A copy of the Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI), the executive summary, and the table of contents for this PEA can be obtained from AGI-ENV.

9. COORDINATION

a. This regulation, which constitutes the ORARNG Integrated Pest Management Plan, has been reviewed and approved by the National Guard Bureau, Environmental Programs Division (NGB-ARE).

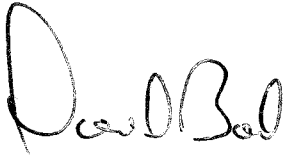
b. Liaison will be maintained between the IPM Coordinator, DCSPER-OH, AGP, and county and state health agencies to determine the prevalence of disease vectors and other public health pests in the area surrounding the installation.

10. REFERENCES

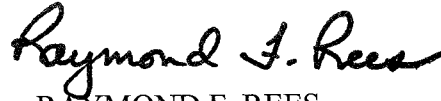
- a. AR 200-5, Pest Management, 29 Oct 99.
- b. AR 40-5, 22 July 05, Preventive Medicine.
- c. AR 385-10, 29 Feb 00, The Army Safety Program.
- d. Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards.
- e. National Guard Regulation 385-10, 29 Dec 89, Army National Guard Safety Program.
- f. Armed Forces Pest Management Board Technical Guides No. 15, Jun 92, Pesticide Spill Prevention and Management.
- g. CHPPM Technical Guide No. 114, Mar 76, Guide to the Medical Surveillance of Pest Controllers.
- h. Armed Forces Pest Management Board Technical Guides No. 16, Jun 81, Pesticide Fires: Prevention, Control and Cleanup.
- i. Armed Forces Pest Management Board Technical Guides No. 29, Jul 94, Integrated Pest Management in and Around Buildings.
- j. DOD Instruction 4150.7, 22 Apr 96, DOD Pest Management.
- k. National Guard Bureau All-States Letter P97-0027, 21 Jan 97, Integrated Pest Management.
- l. MIL-HDBK-1028/8A, Design of Pest Management /Facilities.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

OFFICIAL:



DONALD F. BOND
COL, GS
Chief of Staff



RAYMOND F. REES
Major General
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

A (Army)