

**Presidio of Monterey (POM) and Ord Military Community (OMC)
Installation Pest Management Plan
Monterey, California
January 2004**

Prepared By: William K. Collins
Pest Management Coordinator
Directorate of Environmental
and Natural Resources

William K. Collins
Date 1/9/2004

Reviewed By: James M. Willison
Director, Environmental
and Natural Resources

James M. Willison
Date 13 JAN 04

Reviewed By: John Elliot
Director, Public Works

John Elliot
Date 20 Jan 2004

Reviewed By: Patrick Kelly
Director, Residential
Communities Initiative

Patrick Kelly
Date 27 Jan 04

Reviewed By: John J. Robotti
Director, Logistics

John J. Robotti
Date 27 Jan 04

Reviewed By: Rick Micheal
Industrial Hygienist
CALMED

Rick Micheal
Date 28 Jan 04

Approved By: Steven R. Bennett, Ph.D.
AMC Pest Management
Consultant
Army Environmental Center

Signature on file
Date 1/29/04

Approved By: Jeffrey S. Cairns
COL, SF
Garrison Commander

Jeffrey S. Cairns
Date 1/29/04

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | v |
| A. BACKGROUND | 1 |
| 1. Purpose | 1 |
| 2. References | 1 |
| 3. Plan Maintenance | 1 |
| B. RESPONSIBILITIES | 1 |
| 1. Commander's Representatives | 1 |
| 2. Directorate of Environmental and Natural Resources | 2 |
| 3. Directorate of Public Works | 2 |
| 4. Directorate of Residential Communities Initiative | 2 |
| 5. California Medical Detachment | 3 |
| 6. Building Occupants and Facility Managers | 3 |
| 7. Pest Control Contractors | 3 |
| C. INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION | 3 |
| 1. Land Use Categories | 3 |
| 2. Presidio of Monterey | 4 |
| 3. Figure 1 | 5 |
| 4. Ord Military Community | 6 |
| 5. Figure 2 | 7 |
| 6. Former Fort Ord | 8 |
| 7. Figure 3 | 9 |
| D. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT | 10 |
| 1. Legal Mandate | 10 |
| 2. IPM Operations | 10 |
| 3. Pest Control Worksheets #1 – 16 | I-XX |
| E. COMMON PEST PROBLEMS | 11 |
| 1. Family Housing Areas | 11 |
| 2. Food Service Facilities | 12 |
| 3. Daycare Facilities | 14 |
| 4. Administrative Buildings | 14 |
| 5. Other Pest Problems | 14 |
| 6. Termites | 15 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 7. Control of Structural Pests in Historic Buildings | 15 |
| 8. Bees, Hornets, and Wasps | 15 |
| 9. Rattlesnakes | 16 |
| 10. Pests that Damage or Destroy Stored Products | 16 |
| 11. Pests that Damage or Destroy Beneficial Plants | 16 |
| F. POM / OMC WEST NILE VIRUS (WNV) PLAN | 16 |
| 1. Purpose | 16 |
| 2. References | 16 |
| 3. Responsibilities | 17 |
| 4. Points of Contact | 17 |
| 5. Mosquito Surveillance Procedures | 18 |
| 6. Mosquito Processing Procedures | 19 |
| 7. Mosquito Shipping Procedures | 20 |
| G. WNV DEAD BIRD SURVEILLANCE, SPECIMEN PREPARATION AND SHIPPING PROCEDURES | 21 |
| 1. Purpose | 21 |
| 2. References | 21 |
| 3. Responsibilities | 21 |
| 4. Dead Bird Surveillance Process | 21 |
| H. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS | 22 |
| 1. Protection of the Public | 22 |
| 2. Sensitive Areas | 22 |
| 3. Environmental Documentation | 23 |
| 4. Pesticide Spills and Remediation | 23 |
| 5. Pesticide Approval | 23 |
| I. ADMINISTRATION | 23 |
| 1. Operations | 23 |
| 2. Work Orders | 23 |
| 3. Contract Guidance | 23 |
| 4. Outleases | 23 |
| 5. Resources | 24 |
| 6. Reports and Records | 25 |
| 7. Training and Pest Management Certifications | 25 |
| 8. Quality Assurance and Control | 25 |
| 9. Update of Pest Control Worksheets | 25 |
| J. COORDINATION | 25 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Installation Personnel | 25 |
| 2. Outside Agencies | 25 |
| K. DISTRIBUTION OF SELF HELP PESTICIDES | 25 |
| 1. Mechanical Traps | 25 |
| 2. Glue Boards | 25 |
| 3. Maxforce FC Bait Stations | 25 |
| 4. Commissary | 25 |
| APPENDICES | |
| APPENDIX A – Material Safety Data Sheets | 26 |
| APPENDIX B – SOP for Pest Management in Food Service Facilities | 27 |
| APPENDIX C – IPM – Contract Guide Specifications | 28 |
| APPENDIX D – Points of Contact & Certifications | 35 |
| APPENDIX E – Pesticide Use Proposal for POM / OMC | 36 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. SITE. The Presidio of Monterey (POM) and the Ord Military Community (OMC) consist of 1,165 acres located in Monterey County, California. In addition, the POM/OMC maintain approximately 15,830 acres of land to be transferred to agencies involved in the reuse of former Fort Ord. The primary mission of the POM is carried out through the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center (DLIFLC), the largest foreign language training facility in the western world. DLIFLC provides resident foreign language instruction in support of national security requirements, supports and evaluates command language programs worldwide, conducts academic research into the language learning process, and administers a worldwide standard language test and evaluation program. More than 35 foreign languages are taught to United States military personnel and selected civilian employees of the federal government. Other commands located at the POM consist primarily of support activities intended to assist service members during their stay at POM while attending DLIFLC. These commands include the US Army 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, the Marine Corps Detachment, the Air Force 311th Training Squadron, and the Naval Security Group Detachment.

2. SCOPE. The contents of this pest management plan (PMP) apply to all activities and individuals working, residing or otherwise doing business on POM/OMC and former Fort Ord under Army control.

3. OVERVIEW. Federal Agencies are mandated by Public Law (Section 136r-1 of title 7, United States Code) to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM). This PMP for POM and OMC describes past and anticipated pests and outlines the resources necessary for surveillance and control of these pests including any administrative, safety or environmental requirements.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES: The POM/OMC pest management coordinator oversees the program. Pest prevention — through good sanitation practices — is the responsibility of all individuals that occupy or maintain buildings or open spaces on the installation. Contracted pest control will occur in accordance with IPM methods. Before any pesticides are applied, non-chemical control efforts will be used to the maximum extent possible.

5. IMPACT: Without an IPM program for POM/OMC, pests can interfere with the military mission, lower morale, damage real property, increase costs, and potentially expose installation personnel to disease.

6. PEST MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The major aspects of the pest management program dealing with pest surveillance and control are addressed in the PMP. Pest control is performed under contracts, IMPAC purchases and thru a Service Support Agreement with the Bureau of Land Management. No pesticides are stored, or mixed on-site other than over the counter pesticides that are sold at the commissary.

7. MAINTENANCE: This plan is a working document that will be frequently updated. This is particularly true for the Pest Control Worksheets that will be updated annually.

A. BACKGROUND.

1. Purpose. This pest management plan (PMP) is a framework through which the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program is defined and accomplished on the installation. This plan is used as a tool to reduce reliance on pesticides, to enhance environmental protection, and to maximize the use of IPM techniques.

2. References.

a. Section 136r-1 of title 7, United States Code

b. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4150.7, DoD Pest Management Program, 22 April 1996.

c. Army Regulation (AR) 200-5, Environmental Quality Pest Management, 29 October 1999.

d. Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, Presidio of Monterey and Ord Military Community, Monterey County, California, 29 May 2001.

e. Presidential Executive Order - EO 13112 – Invasive Species. This Order, dated 3 February 1999, was issued to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.

3. Plan Maintenance. The POM/OMC Pest Management Coordinator (PMC) maintains this PMP. While pen and ink changes are made to this plan throughout the fiscal year, this plan is reviewed and updated as necessary annually to reflect all changes made in the pest management program during each fiscal year. An annual update to this plan is sent to AEC for review and technical approval NLT 30 September each year. This annual update includes a pesticide use proposal for the following year.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Commander's Representative.

a. Designate a Pest Management Coordinator (PMC) for all pest management activities.

b. Approve and support the Pest Management Plan (PMP).

c. Ensure that installation personnel managing the pest control program receive adequate training and achieve pest management certification as required.

d. Ensure that all pest management operations are conducted safely and have minimal impact on human health and the environment.

2. Director of Environmental and Natural Resources Management (DENR).

- a.** Prepare, monitor, and update the PMP.
- b.** Perform functions of the Pest Management Coordinator (PMC) duties and responsibilities.
- c.** Promote implementation of the PMP and compliance with AR 200-5, and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.
- d.** Maintain records of pest management operations and provide annual pesticide application information to SWRO/AEC Pest Management Consultant.
- e.** Ensure that the technical portions of any pest management contract be reviewed by an AEC pest management professional.
- f.** Initiate requests for aerial application of pesticides if necessary.
- g.** Point of contact for those who store or apply pesticides (e.g., AAFES, pest control contractors) and activities or individuals who request pest control services, conducts surveillance, document or take pest control actions (e.g., DPW, DL-F, DL-S, RCI, DPS-FD, and CALMED).
- h.** Monitor certification and continuing pest management training for pesticide applicators and QAE personnel on the installation.
- i.** Coordinate approval of contracts and monitor contracts dealing with pesticide application.
- j.** Point of contact to SWRO/AEC PMC concerning pest management on the installation.

3. Director of Public Works (DPW).

- a.** Promote implementation of integrated pest management practices on the installation.
- b.** Request, fund and monitor contracted pest control operations.
- c.** Designate a Quality Assurance Evaluator (QAE) to oversee contracted pest control activities.
- d.** Provide pest control records to the PMC using the Integrated Pest Management Information System (IPMIS).
- e.** Promote the use of “Self-Help” pest control options for family housing.

4. Director of Residential Communities Initiative (RCI).

- a.** Promote implementation of IPM practices on the installation.

- b. Request, fund, and monitor contract pest control operations in family housing.
- c. Provide pest control records to the PMC using the Integrated Pest Management Information System (IPMIS).
- d. Promote the use of “Self-Help” pest control options for family housing.

5. California Medical Detachment (CALMED).

- a. Conduct inspections at food service facilities in accordance with AR 40-5 on a monthly, quarterly or as necessary basis and provide inspection results and recommendations to building management, QAE and the PMC.

6. Building Occupants & Facility Managers.

- a. Apply appropriate sanitary practices to prevent pest infestations.
- b. Apply only those pesticides approved for “self-help” use except within food service facilities where pesticide applications are to be done only by a California Certified Pesticide Applicator.
- c. Cooperate fully with DPW personnel and contractors in scheduling pest control surveillance and treatment, including preparing the areas to be treated and identification of problem areas.

7. Pest Control Contractors.

- a. Control pests according to the provisions of this plan using IPM methods.
- b. Operate in a manner that minimizes risk of contamination of the environment and personnel.
- c. Ensure that applications are conducted in accordance with the pesticide label.
- d. Provide DPW accurate pest surveillance and pesticide application records using IPMIS as applicable and in a timely manner.

C. INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION.

1. This section describes land uses and facilities on the POM, OMC and the former Fort Ord installation in caretaker status. There are three categories of land use described below.

- a. Improved Grounds.** Improved grounds include areas where intensive maintenance activities are planned and performed routinely such as around administrative buildings. These activities include mowing, irrigation, drainage system maintenance, installation and maintenance of landscape plantings, and other intensive practices such as parade or athletic fields.

b. Semi-Improved Grounds. Semi-improved grounds include areas on which periodic maintenance is performed but to a lesser extent than on improved grounds. Activities on semi-improved grounds normally include weed and brush control, drainage maintenance, and mowing for fire protection.

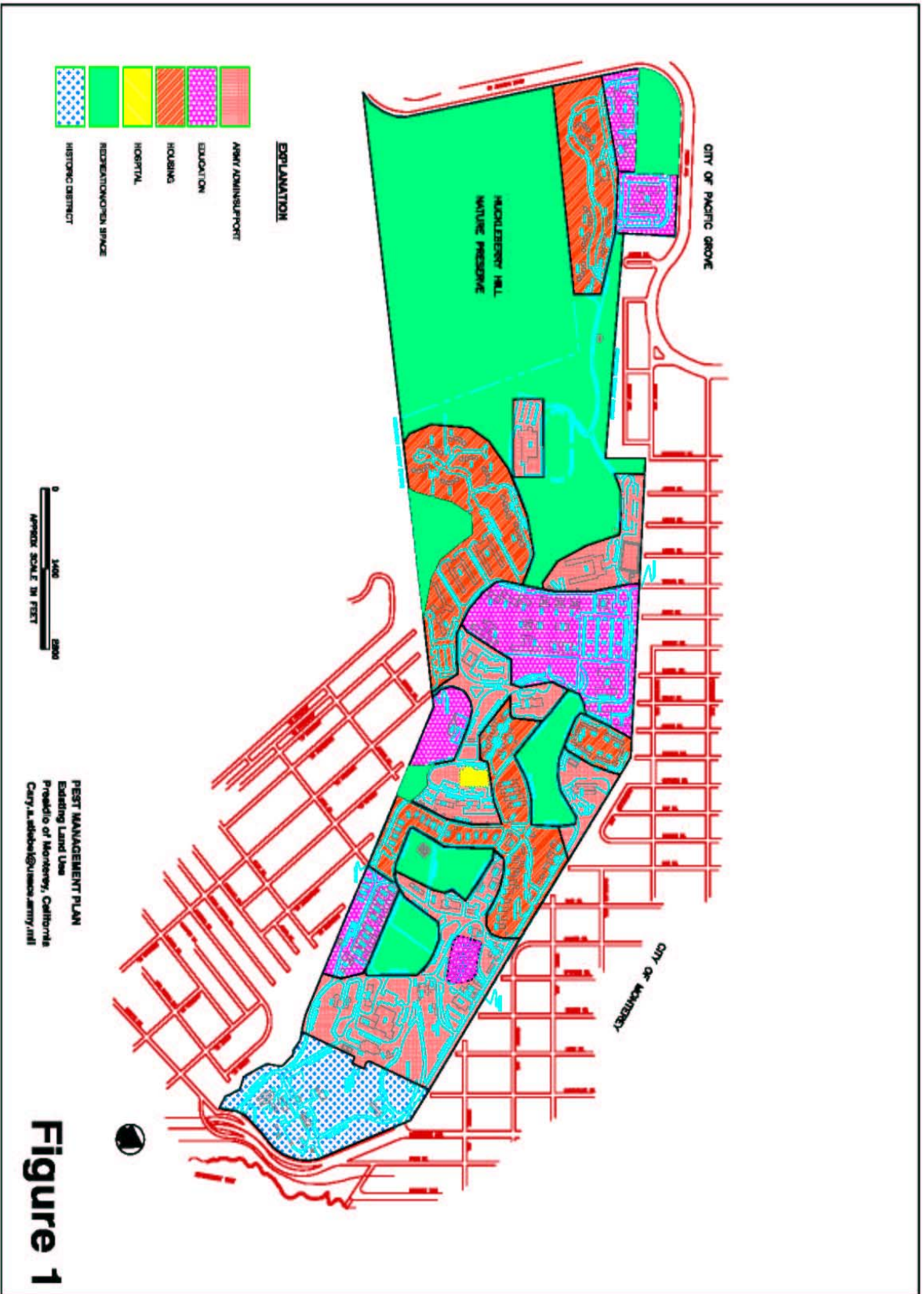
c. Unimproved Grounds. Unimproved grounds include all other acreage such as open space, not classified as improved or semi-improved grounds. Activities on unimproved grounds do not occur on a regular basis and generally are unpredictable depending on mission activities and changing conditions due to fire and other variables.

2. POM.

a. The POM is located along the Pacific Ocean in northern Monterey County, California approximately 120 miles southeast of the City of San Francisco and approximately 8 miles south of former Fort Ord. The POM consists of 394 acres on a long, narrow parcel extending southwest from Monterey Bay (Figure 1). The POM is within Monterey City limits and is adjacent to the City of Pacific Grove and unincorporated Monterey County lands. Approximately 100 acres of the POM are leased to the City of Monterey as a native plant reserve and a historic park.

b. Land at the POM is categorized as improved and semi-improved in the lower portion of the POM and unimproved in the upper portion, which contains the Huckleberry Hill Nature Preserve. Improved grounds include roads, structures, buildings, fields, parking lots, and other fully maintained areas. Semi-improved grounds are located in the urban forest area adjacent to and north of Kit Carson Road. Unimproved lands are located in the upper POM at the Huckleberry Hill Nature Preserve. Land uses on the POM are institutional and include education, administration, housing, recreation, and health care facilities (Figure 1). The central and eastern portions of the POM, below the 450-foot elevation contour, commonly known as the middle and lower POM, are the most heavily developed and are considered improved grounds. These developed areas support structures, paved surfaces, lawns, and horticultural tree and shrub plantings. In addition, the developed areas support the DLI. Buildings on the middle and lower POM provide classrooms, administrative, and support functions for the base mission. The lower POM, site of the historic district, has been leased to the City of Monterey as an historic preserve.

c. The unimproved upper portion of the POM, known as the Huckleberry Hill Nature Preserve, has been designated as open space (Figure 1). Monterey pine forest dominates the vegetation cover of the POM above the 450-foot elevation contour. The preserve is currently leased to and managed by the City of Monterey. The preserve is operated with the goal of retaining the forest while providing a recreation area for residents to enjoy for future generations. In addition, Soldier Field, located in the lower POM, is also leased to the City of Monterey for recreational use.



3. OMC.

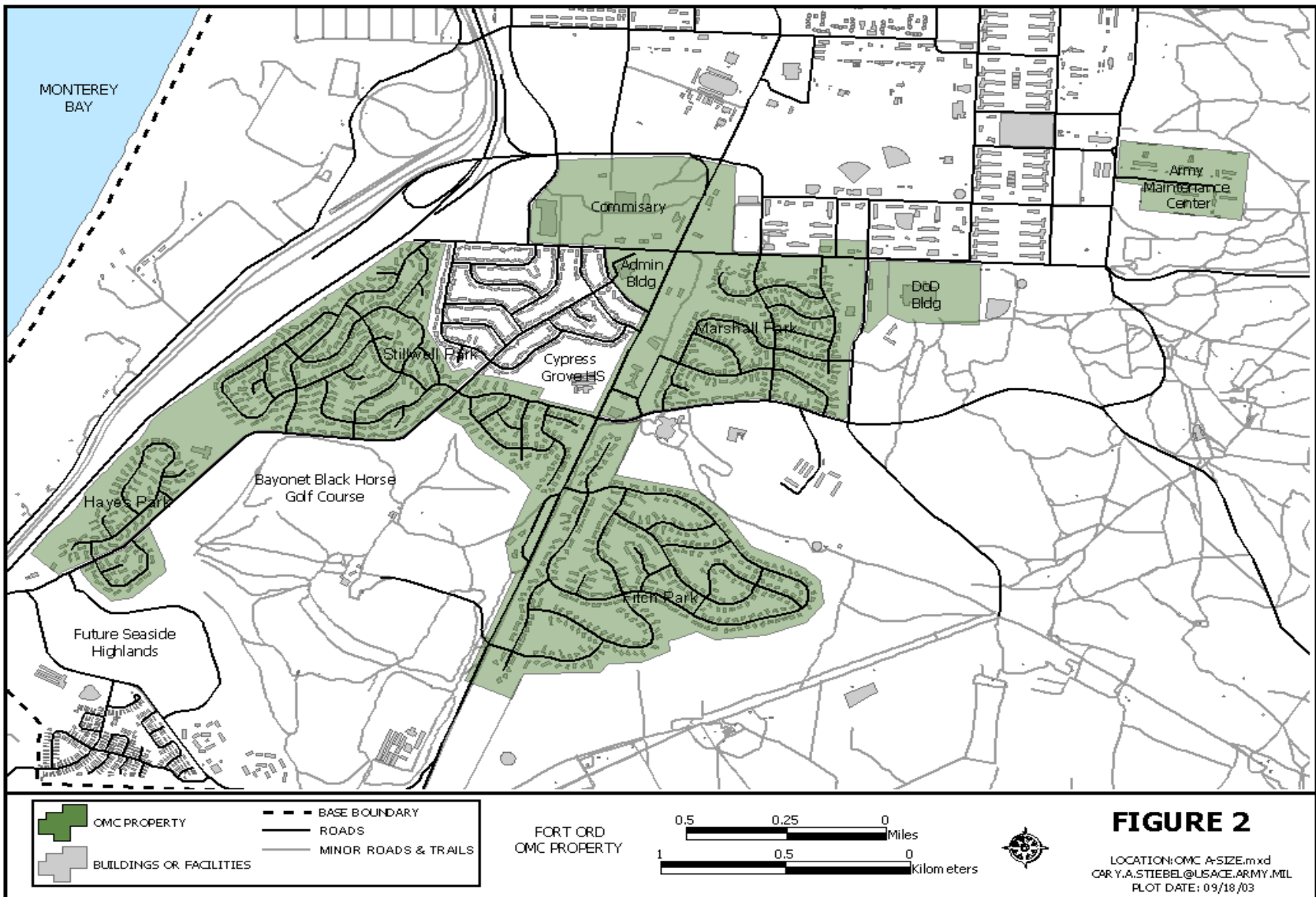
a. The OMC is an enclave of 771 acres on the former Fort Ord that is being retained to provide family housing and operational support to the POM (Figure 2). In October 1994, following the closure of former Fort Ord, the POM and OMC became a U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) installation. In 2002 the POM and OMC were assigned under the newly created South West Regional Office (SWRO) in San Antonio Texas. Pest control activities support the POM, OMC and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) properties at former Fort Ord in caretaker status.

b. The OMC is primarily developed and is comprised of improved grounds with limited unimproved buffer areas. The following types of land uses are present at the OMC:

- POM Directorates and Tenants: Directorate of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR), Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Residential Communities Initiative (RCI), Directorate of Law Enforcement (DLE), Navy Department of Public Works, California Medical Detachment (CALMED), combined supporting engineer, maintenance, utilities, logistics.
- The RCI Office through a contract with Clarke Pinnacle manages army family housing. RCI is overseeing the demolition and redevelopment of the family housing areas being retained by the Army. Family housing areas within Fitch Park, Marshall Park, Hayes Park and portions of Stilwell Park support the Army and other DOD Services working at the POM and Naval Post Graduate School. There is a continuing requirement for 1,590 units of family housing to support the DLI school requirement.
- Morale-welfare-recreation requirement: Provides recreation facilities (e.g., youth centers, child development center, library, and recreation center) to the active and retired military population; few facilities in the area are accessible to the military.
- AFEES manages a post exchange/ commissary complex, and several food service support facilities.

c. New construction is scheduled to occur to support the continued growth of the POM and OMC. In addition, the Army is planning to execute a project to demolish and re-construct all of the family housing under the RCI project including the renovation or conversion of approximately 14 existing buildings on the OMC.

d. The following 14 buildings are expected to be renovated: 4463, 4481, 4489, 4488, 4499, 4499A, 4512A, 4512B, 4418, 4448, 4490, 4491, 4423, and 4450. These buildings range in size from 1,883 to 19,354 square feet, totaling 134,400 square feet.



4. Former Fort Ord.

a. Former Fort Ord is approximately 28,000 acres in size and consists mostly of undeveloped areas formerly used for training and open space areas (23,000 acres) and approximately 18% (5,000 acres) developed (Figure 3). Approximately 97% of former Fort Ord property will be transferred to federal, State and local jurisdictions. As of September 2003, 15,800 acres of the former Fort Ord remain under Army control in caretaker status until the property has been transferred. Pest control activities will continue as necessary to protect facilities and lands awaiting disposal.

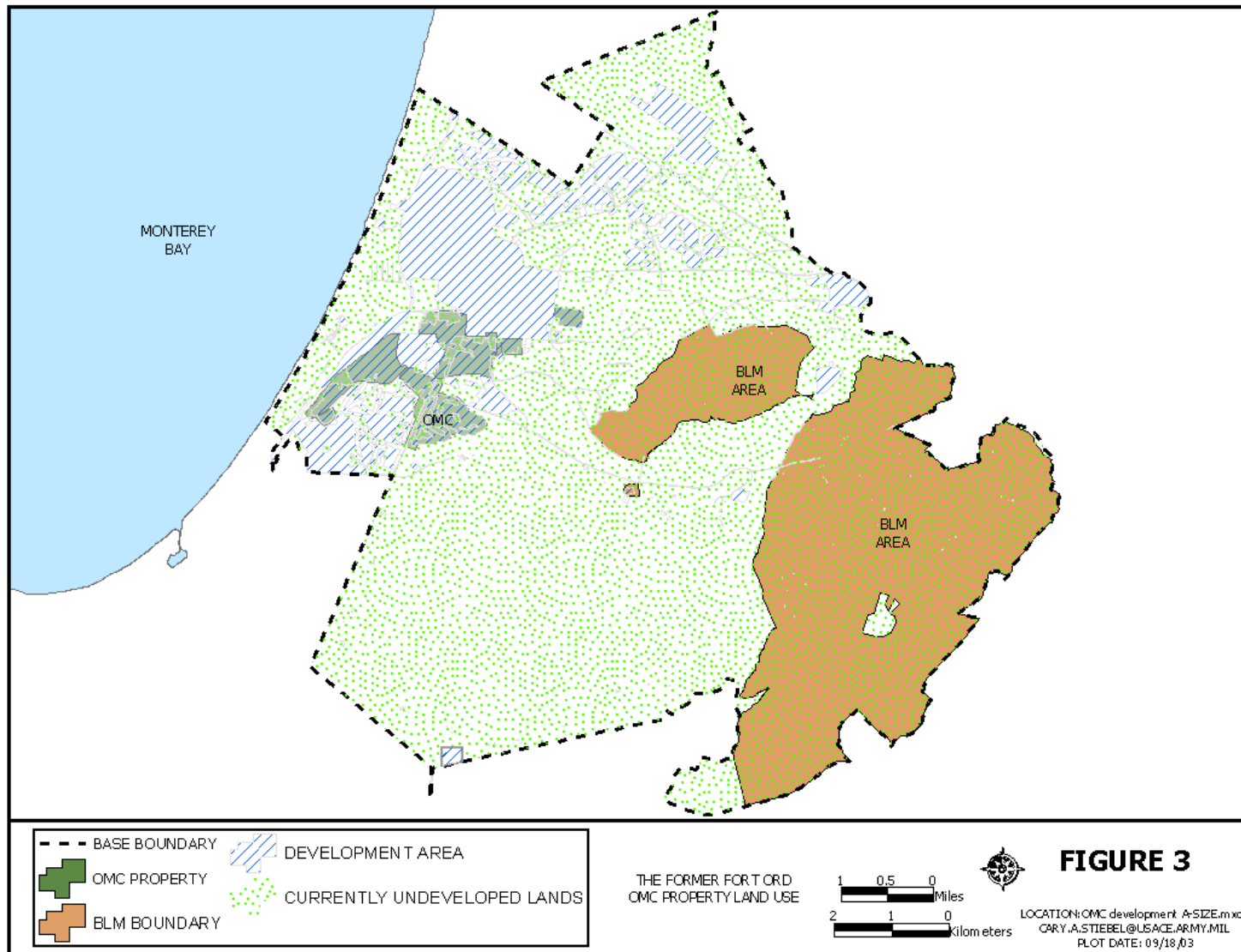
b. There are several developed areas within former Fort Ord that are still owned by the Army. These include portions of the Main Garrison and all of East Garrison. Most of the development on former Fort Ord is concentrated in the Main Garrison.

c. The undeveloped areas at former Fort Ord include the coastal zone and inland range areas. The coastal zone includes 4 miles of unincorporated beachfront and dunes located west of Highway 1. The coastal zone was formerly used for small arms firing activities and ammunition storage and supply points. The inland range areas consist of former infantry and artillery training areas; a former ammunition storage point; and open space bivouac areas. Most of the undeveloped open space areas are still owned by the Army and are off-limits to public use due to the presence of unexploded ordnance. However, approximately 7,200 acres of open space has been transferred to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and are actively used by the public for hiking, biking and horseback riding.

d. The Army has placed structures at former Fort Ord such as, utilities, and operation and maintenance systems into a caretaker status until property disposal decisions are implemented. Army Regulation defines caretaker status, as "the minimum required staffing to maintain an installation in a state of repair that maintains safety, security, and health standards." If environmental restoration/cleanup is not accelerated and completed disposal of the property may be delayed and the Army may retain segments of the lands remaining outside the OMC in long-term caretaker status.

e. Actions related to caretaker operations include:

- Land management programs, such as pest control, erosion control, tree removal, and protection of threatened or endangered species, will continue as needed to support the reduced level of installation activity.
- All utility systems, with the exception of the storm water system have been transferred to local or regional providers. Roads, and storm drainage have been left intact and receive periodic inspection and maintenance to the extent necessary to avoid irreparable deterioration; periodic use of these systems will occur as necessary to avoid deterioration.



- Unoccupied structures have been stabilized as appropriate for the anticipated period of vacancy.
- Landscape maintenance around unoccupied structures will continue periodically as necessary to protect the structure from fire or other irreparable damage.
- Access onto the installation will be maintained to service and maintain publicly or privately owned utility or infrastructure systems.
- Public access onto the installation has increased as property has been transferred. However, public access to the open space areas of former Fort Ord back county is restricted to hiking biking and horseback riding and off-road vehicles are strictly prohibited. Also, public access to areas known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance is prohibited.
- Installation security patrols and maintenance of security systems continue; perimeter fences and signs around the Multi-Range Area are being maintained through an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management.
- Fire department protection, structural and wild land is provided within and outside the OMC. Additionally, a fire control program is in place that includes the maintenance of perimeter and interior fuel breaks. Prescribed burning is expected to continue to reduce the threat of wildfire and clear vegetation in support of the unexploded ordnance cleanup program.
- Public access through the installation for occasional events at Laguna Seca Raceway will continue.
- Occasional public access for recreational events at the former Youth Camp located in East Garrison will continue.

D. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM).

1. Legal Mandate. Federal Agencies are mandated by Public Law (ref 1a) to use IPM. IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks. The Army is committed to IPM at its facilities and installations as the best approach to control pests and reduce pesticide reliance and resistance.

2. IPM Operations. Although IPM emphasizes the use of non-chemical strategies, chemical control may be an option used in conjunction with other methods. The following Pest Control Worksheets provide IPM methods for detecting, monitoring, and controlled specific pests found throughout the installation. Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all pesticides are provided at Appendix A.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #1

1. PEST: Ants
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation for ant trails leading from nest.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants and as requested by family housing residents.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Sanitation including moisture control. Sealing and caulking foundation, floors, and walls where ants are entering quarters/office. Alteration of landscape if necessary. Placing food in ant-proof containers. Vacuuming.
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL: Treat with crack and crevice or perimeter power applications.

Outdoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA# 3125-396
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Power Application
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Indoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP (420 g jar) EPA# 3125-380
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

6. REMARKS: Housing residents should attempt control using "MAXFORCE FC" Ant Bait Stations obtained from self-help before work order is requested. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #2

1. PEST: Spiders
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants and as requested based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Sanitation including moisture control. Sealing and caulking foundation, floors, and walls where spiders enter quarters/office. Alteration of landscape if necessary. Vacuuming.

5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Outdoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA# 3125-396
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Power Application
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Indoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA# 3125-380
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

6. REMARKS: Housing residents should attempt non-chemical control before requesting work order. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #3

1. PEST: Fleas
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visually check pets and pet quarters. Glass of water on white towel placed on carpet (Moisture attracts fleas). White sock method (Wear knee high white socks over shoes and walk through suspected area of flea activity. Adult fleas are attracted to the surveyor and will be trapped in the fabric, and will be easily visible.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants or based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Vacuum pet quarters and favorite areas frequently. Wash infested bedding or remove. Clean and inspect pets for fleas often. Treat animals and premises at the same time. Veterinarians perform treatment of animals.

5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Outdoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA# 3125-396
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Power Application
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Indoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA# 3125-380
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: Precor IGR EPA# 2724-352-50809
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Manual Application

Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: ULD BP-300 EPA# 11540-1

Formulation: Space Spray

Rate of application: Per label

Application frequency: Observe label

Application method: ULD (Power Application)

Precautions: Observe label

6. **REMARKS:** Housing residents should ensure pets are treated by a veterinarian. Residents should also ensure trashcans are secured and pet food and water removed each night to prevent attraction of wild animals that may introduce fleas. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #4

1. PEST: Cockroaches
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Food Service Facilities and Family Quarters
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation at night with flashlight and use of sticky traps. Use of flushing agent by pest controllers.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants, Facility Managers and based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Sanitation including moisture control. Use of sticky traps removes small numbers of cockroaches and also provides surveillance information that can identify problems before infestation occurs. Sticky traps are placed in kitchens and bathrooms when minor infestations of cockroaches occur. Cockroach harborage is eliminated by caulking (or filling with other materials) minor cracks, crevices, holes in walls and floors, or other areas where the structure has provided small openings that could be used by cockroaches.

5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Indoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA# 3125-380
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: BORID EPA# 9444-129
Formulation: Dust
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: Per label
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: Gentrol EPA# 2724-351
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label

Application frequency: Per label
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: ULD BP-300 EPA# 11540-1
Formulation: Space Spray
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: Observe label
Application method: ULD (Power Application)
Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: MAXFORCE FC EPA# 64248-14
Formulation: Bait
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: Per label
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

6. CONTROL STANDARD: Less than five cockroaches found during surveillance.

7. REMARKS: Housing residents should attempt control using bait stations obtained from the family housing self-help store before requesting work order. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #5

1. PEST: Flies
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Food Service Facilities, Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation and sticky flypaper. Search for larvae in animal latrines, dumpsters or nearby garbage cans.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants and as requested by complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Sanitation including tight fitting lids on garbage dumpsters and cans and garbage collection at an appropriate frequency. Steam cleaning dumpsters and garbage cans as necessary. Screens with a minimum mesh size of 12. Use of flypaper or fly traps, which can also provide useful surveillance information. Do not allow feeding of feral cats or wildlife since these animals and their waste attract flies and fleas.
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Outdoor:

Accepted common name: Tempo 20 WP EPA #3125-396
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: 10-day intervals, if necessary
Application method: Power Application
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Accepted common name: Tempo Ultra WP EPA #3125-390
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: Per label instructions
Application method: Power Application
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Accepted common name: Sevin SL EPA# 264-335
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: Per label instructions
Application method: Power Application

Precautions: Observe label precautions

Accepted common name: BORID EPA# 9444-129

Formulation: Dust

Rate of application: Per label

Application frequency: Per label

Application method: Manual Application

Precautions: Observe label

Accepted common name: MUSCA-CIDE EPA# 270-255

Formulation: Bait

Rate of application: Per label

Application frequency: As Necessary

Application method: Manual Application

Precautions: Observe label

6. REMARKS: Housing residents should attempt non-chemical control such as screening windows (exclusion) and play paper before requesting work order. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #6

1. PEST: Mice
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Food Service Facilities, Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation for droppings, rub marks, and use of snap and/or sticky traps.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants and as requested based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Sanitation is the most effective control method. Remove the biological needs for food, water and shelter. Rodent proof buildings by sealing and caulking foundation, floors, and walls where rodents enter. Openings that are greater than 1/4-inch should be eliminated. Particular attention is given to doors that do not close and areas on the outside of the buildings where pipes and other utilities enter the building. Sticky glue boards are often used to capture mice when an infestation is found in offices.
5. CONTROL STANDARD: No product or building damage from mice. Significant reduction in the number of mouse droppings should be seen around bait stations within 30 days following bait placement.
6. REMARKS: Housing residents should attempt non-chemical control such as use of snap traps or sticky traps before requesting work order. Pesticides are considered the last option in controlling mice. As long as entry points into buildings exist, then trapping or baiting may be the only alternative for control. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #7

1. PEST: Moles and Gophers
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation.
 - c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants and based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Use of mechanical harpoon traps in subsurface tunnels.
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Outdoor:

Accepted name: Gopher Getter Type 2 EPA#36029-CA-01&36029- 50003-AAA

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Formulation: | Bait |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions |
| Application method: | Manual Application |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions |

Accepted common name: Mole-Med EPA#64439-1

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Formulation: | Bait |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions |
| Application method: | Manual Application |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions |

6. REMARKS: Housing residents can sign out traps from Self-Help if available.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #8

1. PEST: Feral Cats, Raccoons and Other Large Vertebrates
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family Quarters and Admin. Offices
3. SURVEILLANCE: 1 January through 31 December
 - a. Conducted by: Maintenance personnel and contracted pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observations.
 - c. Frequency: As requested based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Sanitation including removal of food and water sources. Sealing foundation or crawl space entry points where animals enter buildings. Ensure trashcans are secured. Pest control contractor provides trapping service if pest is causing damage to property or threatening human health. Trapped animals such as feral cats and raccoons should be dispatched. Relocation of animals is not authorized.
5. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: Monterey County SPCA should be contacted before an animal is trapped to ensure there is room at the facility. California Department of Fish and Game does not authorize the trapping or relocation of wildlife such as bobcats or mountain lions. Contact DENR if there are any questions related to trapping policies.
6. REMARKS: Housing residents should not attempt to trap animals. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #9

CATEGORY: Venomous Stinging

1. PEST: Bees and Wasps
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family quarter, post buildings and grounds
3. SURVEILLANCE: April through October
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel and pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation.
 - c. Frequency: Based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Removal, sealing and caulking, trapping, education
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Accepted common name: Wasp & Hornet Jet Freeze EPA# 499-362
Formulation: Aerosol
Use percentage:
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: Per label instructions
Application method: Aerosol can
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Accepted common name: Sevin SL EPA# 264-335
Formulation: Solution
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: Per label instructions
Application method: Power Application
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Accepted common name: BORID EPA# 9444-129
Formulation: Dust
Rate of application: Per label
Application frequency: Per label
Application method: Manual Application
Precautions: Observe label

6. REMARKS: Wasp spray recommended for protection at OMC sites. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #10

1. PEST: Snakes
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Post housing, offices, other administrative areas
3. EXPECTED TIME OR SEASONAL PERIOD OF OCCURENCE: 1 May through 31 October
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Physical Removal
5. ESTIMATED TIME REQUIRED: Average of 1 hour
6. REMARKS: Removal of snakes based on customer complaints/request. Snakes are taken into habitat areas designated by the DENR. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #11

CATEGORY: Nuisance Biter (Disease Vector)

1. PEST: Adult Mosquitoes
2. PROBLEM AREAS: POM / OMC does not have a history of mosquito problems due to the lack of surface water and strong on-shore winds.
3. SURVEILLANCE: April through October
 - a. Conducted by: Contracted pest controllers or Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation of adults and larvae in fresh water.
 - c. Frequency: Surveillance occurs based on complaints.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Education of residents to eliminate sources of standing water (pet food dishes, bird baths, old tires), introduction of biological control agents such as mosquito fish (Coordinate with DENR prior to introductions due to presence of threatened and endangered species), promote long sleeve shirts and use of insect repellent containing DEET when outdoor activities are planned in early mornings and evenings.

5. REPELLENTS:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Accepted common name: | DEET | Permanone |
| Formulation: | Liquid or lotion | Aerosol |
| Use percentage: | 14% to 95% | Per label |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions | Per label |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions | Per label |
| Application method: | Apply to skin | To BDU/clothing |
| Precautions: | Observe label | Observe label |

6. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Accepted common name: | Permanone 10% EC | Malathion |
| Formulation: | EC | Concentrate |
| Use percentage: | 0.5% | 91% |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions | 3 oz/acre |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions | Per label |
| Application method: | Power/hand sprayer | ULV fogger |
| Precautions: | Observe label | Observe label |

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Accepted common name: | Malathion 57% | Scourge, resmethrin |
| Formulation | EC | ULV |
| Use percentage: | 0.02% | 18% |
| Rate of application: | 10 gal/acre | Per label |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions | Per label |
| Application method: | Buffalo Turbine | LECO ULV fogger |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions | Observe label |

7. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: DENR will handle coordination with the Monterey County Health Department, Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District, California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as necessary.

8. REMARKS: Follow Label. In addition, see the West Nile Virus Surveillance and Monitoring Plan for other measures. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #12

CATEGORY: Structural Pest

1. PEST: Wood-Decaying Fungi
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Family housing and other wood structures
3. EXPECTED TIME OR SEASONAL PERIOD OF OCCURENCE: Active year round.
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Habitat modification, surveillance, eliminate moisture problems and provide adequate ventilation in crawl spaces.
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Accepted common name: | Tim-Bor | Bora-Care |
| Formulation: | WP | EC |
| Use percentage: | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions | Per label |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions | Per label |
| Application method: | Hand sprayer | Hand sprayer |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions | Observe label |

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Accepted common name: | Impel Rods, Borate |
| Formulation: | Ready-to-use |
| Use percentage: | 30.0% |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions |
| Application method: | Insert into drilled hole |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions |

6. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: Coordinate with DENR prior to treatment of Historical District structures.

7. REMARKS: Fungicide treatment is only applied on an as needed basis. Treatment can be applied as a preventive measure in sites that are considered high risk. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #13

CATEGORY: Structural Pest

1. PEST: Termites
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Wooden Structures in Family Housing and Administrative Areas
3. SURVEILLANCE.
 - a. Conducted by: Contract pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Visual observation for termites, damage and frass.
 - c. Frequency: Annually or as needed, usually in the fall or winter.
4. PEST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES.
 - a. Chemical treatment when: Termites are present.
 - b. Method and Location: Hand or power sprayer. Chemical is applied in accordance with label directions.
 - c. Conducted by: Contract pest controllers.
 - d. Pesticide: Termidor (EPA Reg. No. 432-900)
5. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: Coordinate with DENR prior to treatment of Historical District structures.
6. REMARKS: Treatment is only scheduled if surveillance identifies an infestation. However, treatment can be applied as a preventive measure in sites that are considered high risk. Treatment must be coordinated with DENR and DPW. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #14

1. PEST: Pigeons.
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Administrative Areas, Food Service Facilities, Troop Medical Clinic.
3. SURVEILLANCE.
 - a. Conducted by: Building occupants and contract pest controllers.
 - b. Methods: Individual complaints and visual observations.
 - c. Frequency: On-going during normal installation activities. The contract pest controllers will evaluate the problem during a service call.
4. PEST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES.
 - a. Non-chemical. Screen out building openings, when practical, to exclude pigeons. Install landing barriers along outside walls as necessary.
 - b. Repellants. Hotfoot Bird Repellent EPA# 55943-1
 - c. Chemical control only when infestations pose human health threat remains after non-chemical practices fail. Baiting with grain-based pesticide product. Pre-baiting is done with untreated grain for three days prior to introducing the Avitrol bait in order to maximize the number of birds that will subsequently feed on the chemical treated grain.
 - d. Conducted by: Contracted pest controllers.
5. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: Coordinate with DENR prior to treatment with bait or physical changes of Historical District structures.
6. REMARKS: Chemical control using bait has the potential to affect non-target animals and needs to be coordinated with DENR prior to use. Avitrol is a restricted use product. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #15

CATEGORY: Weed Control for Security

1. PEST: Weeds along fences
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Installation-Wide
3. EXPECTED TIME OR SEASONAL PERIOD OF OCCURENCE: 1 March through 31 September
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Manual removal
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL: Pest Control Contractor

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Accepted common name: | Roundup |
| Formulation: | Liquid |
| Use percentage: | 2% |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions |
| Application method: | Hand or power sprayer |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Accepted common name: | Roundup PRODry EPA#524-505 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Formulation: | Solution |
| Use percentage: | 6.4% |
| Rate of application: | Per label instructions |
| Application frequency: | Per label instructions |
| Application method: | Hand or power sprayer |
| Precautions: | Observe label precautions |

6. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: Coordinate with DENR prior to treating open space areas since threatened or endangered species may be affected.

7. REMARKS: Only State Certified Applicators are authorized to apply herbicides. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

PEST CONTROL WORKSHEET #16

CATEGORY: Selective Weed Control

1. PEST: Crabgrass/Coarse Grasses in Turf and Pampas Grass in Habitat Areas
2. PROBLEM AREAS: Soldier Field and Fort Ord Habitat Reserve Areas
3. EXPECTED TIME OR SEASONAL PERIOD OF OCCURENCE: 1 March through 31 September
4. NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL: Manual removal, turf management
5. CHEMICAL CONTROL:

Accepted common name: Gordon's Trimec Turf EPA#2217-517
Formulation: Liquid
Use percentage: Per label instructions
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: Per label instructions
Application method: Hand or power sprayer
Precautions: Observe label precautions

Accepted common name: Fusilade Reg. No. 100-1070-AA
Formulation: Liquid
Use percentage: Per label instructions
Rate of application: Per label instructions
Application frequency: Per label instructions
Application method: Hand or power sprayer
Precautions: Observe label precautions

6. COORDINATION WITH STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER AGENCIES: Notify DENR PMC prior to applications on Soldier Field.
7. REMARKS: Soldier Field must be posted following treatment until dry and in accordance with label requirements. Coordinate with DENR prior to the use of granules. Surveillance and management follows the official guidelines of the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. See <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.home.html>.

E. COMMON PEST PROBLEMS.

1. Family Housing Areas.

a. Household and nuisance pests including ants, spiders, fleas and mice are the most common pests found in the family housing areas. Vertebrate pests including California ground squirrels and Botta's pocket gophers can also be major pests in the landscaped areas because they remove and destroy vegetation and can serve as a host to ticks that transmit Lyme disease. These rodents also create dirt mounds and burrow systems that pose physical hazards to people and landscaping equipment.

b. Surveillance for invertebrate pests in landscaped areas is conducted periodically, and approved chemicals are used to control these pests based on the surveillance and service requests. Rodent populations can be controlled by mechanical methods such as traps but for large problems anticoagulants such as Chlorophacinone may also be used to control pocket gophers. Other pests such as ground squirrels, skunks and raccoons also occur within the housing areas but are not as common of problem. These pests have the potential to occur in or around any of the buildings on the installation. Skunks and raccoons can be discouraged from inhabiting housing areas by eliminating food and shelter sources. This is done through education. A "Wildlife Alert" is provided to installation residents on an as needed basis.

c. The following steps are recommended when addressing pest problems in Army Family Housing Units:

- When a pest problem is first noted, the unit occupant will make three (3) attempts to resolve the problem utilizing pest control materials available from Self-Help (Building 4518). If the problem persists:
- DPW will be contacted to examine the structure for physical defects which could lead to pest infestations, which include but are not limited to openings around windows, doors, pipes and electrical conduits, as well as leaking water supply lines and drains. These conditions will be rectified before additional control measures are undertaken. If the problem persists:
- Services of a pest control contractor will be requested. The contractor shall first perform surveillance to:
 1. Ascertain the magnitude of the problem
 2. Check the mechanical exclusion measures
 3. Examine the general sanitation level of the facility
- Results of surveillance shall be reported as part of the pest control invoice. Deficiencies in mechanical exclusion and sanitation shall be corrected before additional control measures are undertaken.

- If mechanical and sanitation conditions are adequate, pest control measures may be undertaken using the following ranked from most to least preferred:

1. Mechanical (i.e. glue boards, traps, etc.)
2. Baits and gels
3. Spot treatments
4. Crack and crevice treatments
5. Broad spectrum, large area applications

d. Application of pesticides can only be done using a DOD or State Certified Applicator. Within each category, the lowest toxicity chemical approved for use on Army property that achieves control shall be utilized.

e. All actions performed by the pest control contractor shall be reported monthly to the DPW QAE and IPMC using the IPMIS software.

2. Food Service Facilities.

a. Food handling areas include Dining Facilities (FACS), food storage areas, and food service and sales areas such as commissaries, package stores, post exchanges, and the club system. The following are IPM methods to be used at all areas used in connection with food preparation, serving, dining, storage and disposal and includes docks, dumpsters, and refuse areas. Active food handling areas are to be monitored monthly and treated only when the threshold of 5 cockroaches is reached via monitoring. The monthly service includes a discussion with the facility manager to identify problem areas, inspection for pests, and control procedures, if necessary.

b. Dining facilities and food preparation areas are two types of facilities that the DoD has designated sensitive areas with respect to pest control operations. The DoD Armed Forces Pest Management Board issued general guidelines with specific clarification described in this PMP. General program requirements mandate control by the least toxic means available with a constant effort toward reducing the amounts of pesticide used.

c. Activities specifically **prohibited** by DoD and Army regulations include but are not limited to:

- Preventative sprays and scheduled treatments (except for replenishment of bait stations or traps).
- Broad-spectrum applications while facilities are active and occupied.
- Treatment of food preparation surfaces with chemical pesticides.

A more extensive listing of prohibited activities is available in DoD Instruction 4150.7, Army Regulation 200-5, and by contacting the AEC PMC.

d. Generalized procedures for pest management in dining and food preparation areas are as follows:

- Monthly surveillance and replenishing of baits and/or traps. (These are becoming the preferred methods for pest control in dining facilities).
- If facility manager notices a pest problem, a work order is called in.
- CALMED inspects facility quarterly to identify compliance with sanitation and mechanical exclusion standards before chemical application is allowed.
- If additional mechanical exclusion is needed, Directorate of Public Works personnel are notified.
- If sanitation is sub-standard, the facility manager is informed that the problem must be rectified before chemical application can take place.
- Facility is then re-inspected by Preventative Medicine or QAE and cleared for a chemical application.
- The pest control contractor is the installation's front line of defense and his regular surveillance is viewed as the most important pest management function. DoD program objectives involve achieving pest control with the **least possible** application of low toxicity chemical pesticides and the use of mechanical or cultural control methods whenever possible.
- Mechanical control measures must be approved by the PMC. Chemical control must be included in the annual pesticide use proposal that is submitted to AEC for approval.

All the above detailed activities shall be reported on a regular basis to the PMC. The reporting interval shall be determined by the PMC, but under no circumstances shall the reporting interval exceed quarterly.

e. Surveillance for nuisance pests should be conducted daily by food handling personnel in the food handling facilities. Surveillance and pest control activities for food service, storage, and handling facilities are conducted in accordance with the SOP at Appendix B.

f. Surveillance for cliff swallows occurs periodically in the spring around the outside of buildings. Cliff swallows are discouraged from building nests on structures by removing sources of water used in making the mud nests and/or the removal of partially built nests or removal of nests after the young have fledged and left the nests. Removal of nests during the reproductive period of the swallows is a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Complaints regarding swallows should be coordinated with the DENR prior to removing nests.

g. The following are food service facilities located on the POM and OMC:

POM

212 (Russian Snack Bar)

221 (Edge)

230 (Shoppette)
517 (Tin Barn Snack Bar)
566 (Child Development Center)
627 + 627A (Combs Dining Hall and Kiosk)
838 (Belas Hall DFAC)

Ord Military Community

4235 (Ord Café, Commissary)
4260 (General Stilwell Community Center)
4283 (Youth Center)
4405 (Burger King)
7693 (Child Development Center, Monterey Road)

3. Daycare Facilities.

- a. There are two daycare facilities located on the Ord Military Community Center. These are the Child Development Center in Building 7693 and the Porter Youth Center at Building 4283. Common pest problems at these facilities are gophers and ground squirrels just outside the playgrounds and ants within the food preparation areas.
- b. Control of the gophers and ground squirrels has occurred on weekends when children are not present. Contracted pest controllers use “Gopher Getter Wilco Type 2” and only outside areas used by the children.
- c. Pest control activities within the food handling areas are done using “Tempo 20 WP” EPA# 3125-380.

4. Administrative Buildings.

- a. Common pest problems at offices and administrative buildings are similar to the pest problems encountered in the family housing areas (ants, spiders, fleas and mice). Work orders to address the pest complaint are submitted to DPW. DPW then contacts a pest control contractor to respond to the location to conduct surveillance and control as necessary.

5. Other Pest Problems.

- a. Control of Undesirable Plants. In developed areas, weeds around buildings; along fence-lines; and along roadsides and paved surfaces, such as parking lots and sidewalks require control using appropriate methods such as mechanical and chemical control. In housing areas, plant control activities are conducted primarily by residents or grounds maintenance contractors. Most of the weed control is done using mowers or weed-eaters. State-Certified pest control contractors using “Roundup Pro” EPA # 524-475 do chemical control of weeds along roadsides and sidewalks.

b. Coordination with the DENR natural resources staff is required if plant control is proposed in undeveloped habitat areas due to the presence of federal and State listed species.

6. Termites.

a. Dry wood termites are the most important structural pests that can occur in wooden buildings on the installation. These insects occur frequently on the installation and are capable of causing severe damage especially to the historical wooden structures located on the POM. Monitoring for these pests is conducted periodically along foundations and within the attacks and crawl spaces of wooden structures. If termite activity is discovered; the extent of infestation is assessed by a certified pest control applicator. If damage or infestation is discovered repairs should be coordinated with the Installation Cultural and Historical Resource Specialist and a local contractor specializing in termite eradication should be consulted to determine the method of control. To reduce the potential for termite infestations, termite structural barriers and metal screening should be considered during the design of all new buildings to prevent termites from becoming established.

7. Control of Structural Pests in Historic Buildings

a. The use of any method, including chemicals to control structural pests in historic buildings, requires consultation with DENR cultural resources staff. The use of chemicals to control termites or other pests may also require consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to determine whether an adverse effect on the building could be caused by pest management activities.

8. Bees, Hornets, and Wasps.

a. These become pests when they nest in the eaves of buildings or in the ground near offices or walkways and are considered a minor problem. These insects can produce painful stings and cause allergic reactions in some people.

b. Monitoring for wasp, hornet, and bee nests occurs periodically in conjunction with other pest management activities; service requests will be considered a top priority.

c. Wasp, hornets, and bee nests located in areas of human use will be sprayed with an approved pesticide and then removed from the area. Bee nests may be removed by a beekeeper or sprayed with an approved pesticide if a beekeeper is unavailable. Measures to prevent re-colonization of established bee, wasp, or hornet nest sites may include boarding, screening, or caulking areas of use.

d. Africanized bee populations are spreading yearly but have not reached Monterey County. Because of their aggressive nature, control of these bees should be handled

by the fire department. Fire department personnel will be trained and equipped to respond.

9. Rattlesnakes.

a. Rattlesnakes are the only venomous snake that is known to occur on the OMC. These reptiles are infrequently encountered on the installation; however, because of the serious health risk produced by the venomous bite of these snakes, they are considered an emergency and require an immediate response by a contracted pest control contractor. The animal control contractor shall remove the rattlesnake(s) from human activity areas and release them unharmed in a designated uninhabited area.

b. Several species of non-venomous snakes also occur on the installation and may produce painful bites. These non-venomous snakes are to be removed from human activity areas unharmed and released to areas designated by DENR wildlife staff.

10. Pests that Damage or Destroy Stored Products

a. Pests that damage or destroy products include various insects, mice, and rats. Food storage areas include dining facilities, mess halls, the club systems, post exchanges, and commissaries. Infestations of stored food products on the installation have occurred infrequently because of proper sanitation, routine surveillance, and the prompt disposal of any food found to be contaminated. Therefore, this area of pest management represents a minor problem on the installation.

11. Pests that Damage or Destroy Beneficial Plants

a. Planted trees, shrubs, and lawns occur around buildings and housing throughout the installation. Various invertebrates, including aphids, garden snails, spider mites, and oak moths, have historically been pests in these landscape areas. The most common ornamental pest is the oak moth. The moth larvae, a small inchworm, is known to defoliate coast live oak trees at the peak of its reproductive cycle. Although this pest can be controlled using *Bacillus Thuringiensis*, the pest is usually allowed to complete its lifecycle since the tree is able to survive defoliation. The oak moth seems to peak every 7 years but the trees are adapted to the pest. Use of Bt is used only when aesthetics outweighs the cost of control.

F. POM/OMC West Nile Virus (WNV) Plan

1. PURPOSE. To provide technical guidance for conducting WNV surveillance for mosquitoes and dead birds at POM, California.

2. REFERENCES:

a. MCHB-AW-ESD, Guidelines for Mosquito Surveillance for West Nile Virus Surveillance, Prevention and Control, CY 2002, 24 June 2002.

b. MCVS, VETCOM Guidance, West Nile Virus (WNV), 1 Oct 2001.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Mr. William Collins is currently coordinating the West Nile Virus Program at the Presidio of Monterey. The WNV program manager provides primary oversight on all WNV related activities, including the surveillance, prevention, and control measures to reduce the risk of installation personnel being affected by WNV. Other duties include coordinating with the California Medical Detachment or other U.S. Army Preventive Medicine activities. Developing liaisons with State, County, and local Public Health or Environmental Health agencies is also a necessary aspect of this position.

b. Installation Public Affairs Officer serves as the Commander's primary liaison for providing the local military community information regarding appropriate prevention strategies to reduce the health risks associated with WNV.

c. The Directorate of Public Works is responsible for assisting the WNV Program Manager in the implementation of this program. These responsibilities typically involve conducting mosquito vector-borne disease surveillance to identify and monitor mosquito breeding sites and collecting mosquitoes for identification and testing. Other duties include, but are not limited to, requesting and maintaining the serviceability of the appropriate surveillance equipment and supplies required to conduct an effective WNV program.

d. The Installation Veterinary Services will be responsible for dead bird surveillance at the installation. This typically includes identification, storage, packaging, and shipping of dead birds or other potential animal specimens for WNV testing.

e. All installation personnel should be informed on what to do when dying or dead birds are found. It is also important to know how to recognize and reduce artificial mosquito breeding habitats around their homes and work sites. A system should be in place to report and pick up dead birds for transport to the Veterinary Clinic.

4. POINTS OF CONTACT.

| Roles and Responsibilities | Directorate | POC | Technical Guidance |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| WNV Program Manager | DENR / Pest Management Coordinator | Bill Collins | USACHPPM-West Army Environmental Center California Department of Health Services Monterey County Environmental Health Dept. |
| Patient Care | Troop Medical Clinic/CALMED | Dr. Bussell, Rick Micheal | Western Regional Medical Care-PM Monterey County Public Health |
| Bird and Horse Surveillance | Installation Vet. Services | Dr. Jordan CPT Carroll | POM Annex Veterinary Clinic Lemoore Naval Air Station Western Regional Vet. Center |
| Mosquito Surveillance | DENR/DPW: Complaints Public Outreach RCI | Bill Collins Wes Hodson Pat Kelly Pete Ghormley | USACHPPM-West, CMD Pest Control Contracts through USN and DPW, North Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District |
| Mosquito Control | DPW RCI Contracts | Wes Hodson, Pat Kelly | USACHPPM-West California Medical Detachment Pest Control Contracts through DPW |

USACHPPM-West, Bill Irwin: (253) 966-0083
Army Environmental Center, Dr. Bennet (410) 436-1565
Monterey County Environmental Health Dept., Jim Finney (831) 647-7654
California Department of Health Services, Al Hom (510) 540-2356
Western Regional Medical Care, Dr. Cook
Installation Vet. Services, Dr. Jordan (831) 242-7718
Troop Medical Care, Col. Bussell
CMD, Rick Michael (831) 242-7585
DENR, Bill Collins (831) 242-7920
DPW, Wes Hodson (831) 242-6317
North Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District, Pete Ghormley (831) 422-6438
Regional Veterinary Center, Lamoore NAS, CPT Steven Carroll (559) 998-2486

5. MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES. Mosquito surveillance will begin once mosquito complaints are received or indications of WNV become evident (i.e., dead birds). Ideally, surveillance begins around the first week of April and lasts through the end of October (or the first frost, whichever occurs first). Mosquitoes have not presented a problem at POM within the last decade; however, surveillance will occur if mosquito complaints are received.

a. Surveillance will focus primarily on monitoring *Culex spp.* of mosquitoes. This specific genus of mosquitoes serves as an excellent sentinel for WNV activity. While not all mosquitoes are tested for WNV, all mosquitoes collected and sent to CHPPM-W will be identified to species for the installation. Gravid traps are the primary surveillance tools for collecting *Culex spp.* mosquitoes. These traps are selective for female

mosquitoes that have already received a blood meal and are seeking locations to lay their eggs. Therefore, mosquitoes collected in gravid traps will be given priority for WNV testing.

b. Larval surveillance is another important tool for identifying mosquitoes when other collection methods are impractical. Larvae are usually collected at breeding sites using a dipper. POM personnel using a simple mosquito breeder can rear these immature mosquitoes. After mosquito pupae emerge as adults they can be processed and shipped to CHPPM-W for identification. Specimens reared from larvae or pupae will not be tested for WNV because they did not have a chance to acquire the virus through a blood-meal.

c. The table posted below identifies two potential sites for mosquito collections at POM and OMC. Traps should be set up two to three nights per week following receipt of mosquito complaints during the mosquito-breeding season. Retrieving mosquitoes on the next morning at each site (one trap night) and maintaining accurate records is essential.

| Trap # | Site Name/Location | Type of Trap | Habitat |
|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Fitch Park Family Housing Area | Gravid | Edge of Coast Live Oak Woodland near City of Seaside's Golf Course irrigation reservoir |
| 2 | Wash Rack and Oil Water Separators at DOL and TMP | Gravid | Concrete catch basins |

6. MOSQUITO PROCESSING PROCEDURES.

a. Kill mosquitoes by placing trap nets with their contents into the freezer for NLT 20 minutes.

b. Empty the insects of an individual collection site onto a chill table (or pan over crushed ice). Discard the obvious non-mosquito species.

c. Count the suspected mosquito specimens from each trap and record the numbers along with other required collection data. If mosquitoes cannot be identified to species just note the number of male and female mosquitoes for each collection.

d. The following information should be recorded for each trap and enclosed with each shipment:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|--|--|------|--------|
| ADULT MOSQUITO IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | |
| Installation: _____ | POM, CA Trap No. _____ | Collection Date: _____ | | | | | | |
| Collection Method: <u>COLE</u> Location: <u>Water Treatment Plant</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Collector: <u>SPC Munoz</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Remarks _____ | | | | | | | | |
| <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">Species Identified:</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Number</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Female</td> </tr> </table> | | | Species Identified: | Number | | | Male | Female |
| Species Identified: | Number | | | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | | | | | | |
| Identified by _____ | | | | | | | | |

7. MOSQUITO SHIPPING PROCEDURES.

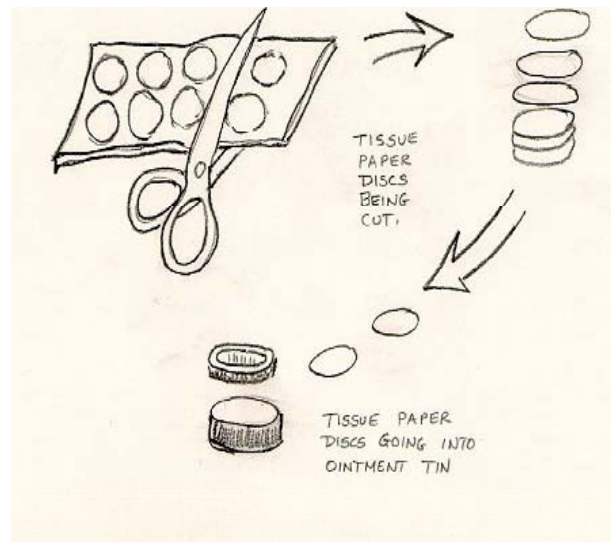
a. Place mosquitoes from each trap (one trap night) into individual shipping dishes (clear petri dishes).

b. Carefully pack the specimens with tissue paper to reduce damage during transportation. Insert several individual mosquitoes between a few of the numerous layers of tissue paper to cushion the specimens (twenty to thirty mosquitoes per container). Use more than one container if needed for each trap. Just remember to label them accordingly and secure the lid of each container using scotch tape.

c. The bases of the Petri dishes containing mosquitoes should be labeled with the following information: Installation, Trap Number, Site location, and Date Collected. Sharpie pens work great for writing information on Petri dishes. Each Petri dish must have a corresponding adult identification card or information page. This information will be returned to the installation along with results of the mosquito identification.

d. Specimen collections can be stored in a freezer for a week prior to shipment. Remember, shipments should not be delayed especially when WNV activity has been identified within the region and additional control measures may be required to reduce the health risks associated with this disease.

e. Ship specimens in a Styrofoam cooler with three blue ice packets via an overnight carrier to:



**Commander, USACHPPM-West
ENTOMOLOGICAL SCIENCE DIVISION ATTN: F. Maloney/Entomology
Laboratory
5th and Blaine, Bldg 9030
Fort Lewis, WA 98433-9500**

Prior to shipment and for additional information contact Mr. Maloney at DSN 347-0468 or COM (253) 966-0468/0083/0008 or Electronic mail:
francis.maloney@nw.amedd.army.mil or Mr. William Irwin
william.irwin@nw.amedd.army.mil

G. WNV Dead Bird Surveillance, Specimen Preparation and Shipment Procedures

1. PURPOSE. To provide guidelines for conducting dead bird surveillance at Presidio of Monterey and Ord Military Community, California.

2. REFERENCES:

b. MCVS, VETCOM Guidance, West Nile Virus (WNV), 1 Oct 2001

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The Installation Veterinarian is primarily responsible for implementing and overseeing the program. He/she is responsible for reporting the results to the appropriate installation personnel, department and/or public health agency.

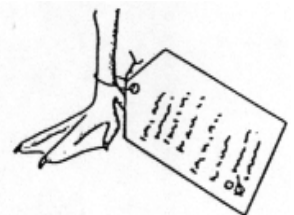
b. All installation personnel should be informed on what to do when dying or dead birds are found.

c. The Directorate of Environmental and Natural Resources Management (William Collins 242-7920) will assist the installation Veterinarian with in the implementation of the program.

4. DEAD BIRD SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES.

a. Dead bird surveillance can take place year around, but the State of California currently offers free testing for WNV from 1 April through 31 October. Collect only specimens that are freshly dead, usually less than 48 hours. Specimens that are decomposed or scavenged are of limited diagnostic value. Do not send pigeons or baby birds.

b. Collect animals under the assumption that an infectious disease is involved. Use rubber gloves when picking up sick or dead animals. If you do not have gloves use an inverted plastic bag. Ideally, use a leg tag to report the necessary



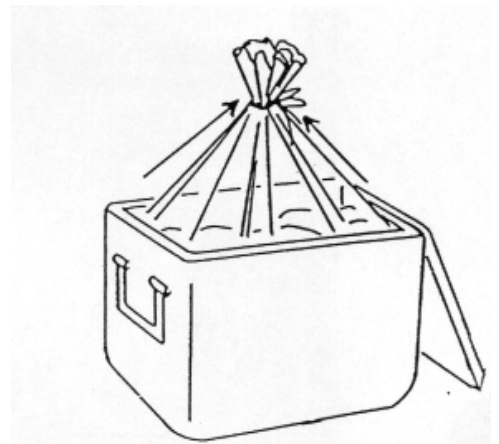
information, which should include: species, date collected, location, found dead or euthanized, and collector.

c. Place each animal in a plastic bag; seal or tie shut the bag and place into a second bag. The system of double bagging helps prevent any fluids from leaking out and also limits the chance of contamination during subsequent handling. When collecting samples take along a cooler containing ice to immediately chill the carcass. Do not freeze the carcass but keep it cold until it is shipped and during shipment.

d. Be sure the specimens are doubled bagged and the first bag has been wrapped with absorbent material before packing. Add enough ice packs or blue ice to keep the specimens cold for overnight shipment. It is best not to use ice that will melt as it may leak out. Pack contents so no shifting occurs with crumpled newspaper or other materials to fill any unused space.

e. Ship samples in a hard sided plastic cooler. Be sure the cooler is labeled with return address or a return-shipping label is included. Both the reusable ice and cooler should be returned. Send the specimen via Federal Express or other over night carrier unless other arrangements have been made.

f. The State of California Department of Health Services has set up a WNV hotline at (877) WNV BIRD (968-2473) to screen all samples prior to submitting them for WNV assay. You may be asked to contact the North Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District to coordinate pick up, delivery, or shipment of samples that are to be tested for WNV.



Pete Ghormlry (Manager) (831) 373-2483
North Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District
342 Airport Blvd.
Salinas, CA 93905

The Installation is responsible for contacting the Northern California Regional Veterinary District at Lemoore NAS, (559) 998-2754, or its higher echelon at Northwest Regional Veterinary Command (253) 967-2486 to report both positive and negative results.

H. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

1. Protection of the Public. Only trained and certified pesticide applicators are permitted to apply pesticides on the installation. All applications are done in strict accordance with pesticide labels.

2. Sensitive Areas. Sensitive areas listed on pesticide labels are considered before pest control operations are conducted. No pesticides are applied directly to wetlands or water areas (e.g., lakes, ponds and drainage into fish habitat) unless use in such

sites is specially approved on the pesticide label and the proposed application is approved by the Environmental Office. This statement particularly applies to pesticides applied on or threatened and endangered species areas such as the plant reserve located behind Building 630. The plant reserve contains a population of federally endangered orchids (*Piperia yadonii*). Other sensitive areas include food service/preparation areas, daycare facilities and the Troop Medical Clinic.

3. Environmental Documentation. An environmental assessment (EA) was done in support of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) that includes a discussion on IPM but an EA has not been prepared specifically for the installation pest management program. This plan can be referenced for documentation if or when an EA is required and completed.

4. Pesticide Spills and Remediation. Spill cleanup materials are maintained on the installation as part of the Emergency Response Program. Whenever a pesticide is spilled, the Fire Department is notified for First Responder Level II and III support. Pest control contractors do not store nor mix pesticides on the installation. Any spilled pesticides would be managed under the installation's Spill Plan.

5. Pesticide Approval. The Contractor shall not use any Federal or State restricted-use, State limited-use, or any Category I and II pesticide (i.e., a product carrying a WARNING or DANGER signal word) without prior approval in writing from the Army Environmental Center (AEC) Pest Management Consultant. The contractor shall submit requests for use of such pesticides through the DPW QAE to the PMC.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

1. Operations. Pest management operations are conducted in accordance with the Pest Control Worksheets (I – XX). Additional specifications of any other applicable IPM will be described in installation pest management contracts and lease agreements.

2. Work Orders. A customer calling the family housing service order desk generates the majority of pest control services. Calls generated from administrative building occupants occur less frequently and are a fraction of the pest control activities conducted on the installation.

3. Contract Guidance. The installation's primary contractor under RCI is responsible for providing general pest management support to family housing residents. Contract guide specifications (Appendix C) establish the primary performance standard for pest control services on the installation. All subcontracted pest control services will follow Appendix C and will be monitored by a qualified employee of the primary contractor.

4. Outleases. Lessees will comply with this plan while conducting pesticide applications on leased lands. All lessees conducting pest management operations on

the installation as private pesticide applicator or their hired, commercial, state-certified contractor will adhere the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and the following:

- a.** Apply only State and EPA registered pesticides in strict accordance with pesticide label directions. Cancelled-use or suspended-use pesticides shall not be transported on to this installation from off-installation sites for application or disposal.
- b.** Provide and maintain a copy of state certification for each pesticide applicator and other personnel involved in implementing and/or recommending pest control services. For contracted pesticide application, provide a copy of hired company's state pesticide business or contractor license and pesticide applicator's certification.
- c.** When possible, the lessee or their contractor will bring all pesticides and application equipment on to the installation for each day's service. No pesticides, other hazardous materials, or pesticide application equipment will be left unsecured on the installation overnight. No waste from pesticide application operations shall be disposed of on this installation.
- d.** Furnish the PMC with information required for DoD and pest management record keeping monthly. The pest control information including surveillance and control will be reported utilizing IPMIS.

5. Resources.

- a. Funding.** Pest management service for administrative buildings including food service facilities is funded through DPW and is contracted as needed using the International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC). Funding for pest control activities within family housing areas are handled through the RCI Contract. Funding for invasive species control in undeveloped open space areas of the POM/OMC and former Fort Ord are handled through the DENR Environmental Management Division in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP), Endangered Species Management Plan (ESMP), and the Installation-Wide Multispecies Habitat Management Plan (HMP).
- b. Staffing.** The installation maintains two government staff that performs duties as the PMC and QAE. All surveillance and pesticide applications are done using pest control contractors that maintain a State of California certified pesticide applicator license to perform pest control services or to provide quality assurance for sub-contracted pest control services. See Appendix D for a list of current applicators.

6. Reports and Records. Records of all pest management operations performed by the contractors and their sub-contractors are submitted using IPMIS and will meet the requirements specified in guide specifications (Appendix C). These records are consolidated by the PMC into installation reports that are forwarded to higher headquarters.

7. Training and Pest Management Certifications. The PMC will be trained and accredited, according to references 1b and 1c, in all categories of pest control performed on the installation. The DPW QAE is also trained as QAE consistent with AR 200-5. Contractor or subcontractor personnel must have appropriate and current State of California pesticide applicator certifications.

8. Quality Assurance and Control. Pest control services are expected to provide a satisfactory level of control while minimizing pesticide applications. The PMC and a designated pest management quality assurance evaluator will provide the installation pest management program oversight by ensuring only approved pesticides are utilized and nonchemical controls are maximized. Work performed by the contractor will be also be evaluated based on as Quality Control Program (Appendix C).

9. Update of Pest Control Worksheets. The worksheets described on pages I - XX shall be updated annually. The PMC shall monitor pest management records for compliance with the IPM Worksheets. The PMC will send a copy of the updated plan to the AEC PMC not later than October 30 each year.

The PMC maintains this plan. Pen and ink changes are made to the plan throughout the fiscal year and the worksheets are updated as necessary to adequately reflect current IPM operations.

J. COORDINATION.

1. Installation Personnel. Pest control services are coordinated with installation personnel (Appendix C) who request those services or have an interest in pest control operations.

2. Outside Agencies. The IPMC is responsible for coordination with local, State or Federal agencies as necessary.

K. DISTRIBUTION OF SELF HELP PESTICIDES. The Self-Help Shop is in a period of transition until RCI contracts are implemented. The following are a list of suggested pest control supplies that should be made available the family housing residents:

- 1.** Mechanical gopher traps could be signed out for periods of five days or over weekends.
- 2.** Glue Boards or snap traps for mice.
- 3.** MAXFORCE FC ant and cockroach bait stations.
- 4.** All pesticides sold in the installation commissary are registered by the EPA and the State of California. No restricted use products are sold.

APPENDIX A

Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets

Appendix B

Standard Operating Procedures

Pest Management in Food Service Facilities

Dining facilities, food service facilities and food preparation areas are types of facilities that the Department of Defense (DoD) has designated sensitive areas with respect to pest control operations. As such, the DoD Armed Forces Pest Management Board has issued general guidelines, with specific clarification by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) Pest Management Consultant (PMC). General program requirements mandate control by the least toxic means available with a constant effort toward reducing the amounts of pesticide used.

Activities specifically **prohibited** by DoD and Army regulations include but are not limited to:

- Preventative sprays and scheduled treatments (except for replenishing of bait stations or traps).
- Broad-spectrum applications while facilities are active and occupied.
- Treatment of food preparation surfaces with chemical pesticides.

A more extensive listing of prohibited activities is available in DoD Instruction 4150.7, Army Regulation 200-5, and by contacting the AEC PMC.

Generalized procedures for pest management in dining and food preparation areas are as follows:

- Monthly surveillance and replenishing of baits and/or traps. (These are becoming the preferred methods for pest control in dining facilities).
- If facility manager notices a pest problem, a work order is called in.
- The CALMED inspects food service facilities quarterly. CALMED identifies problems such as sanitation problems that may increase risk of infestations.
- If mechanical exclusion is needed the Directorate of Public Works is notified.
- If sanitation is sub-standard, the facility manager is informed that the problem must be rectified before chemical application can take place.
- Facility is then re-inspected by CALMED or QAE prior to a chemical application.
- The pest control contractor is the installation's front line of defense and his regular surveillance is viewed as the most important pest management function. DoD program objectives involve achieving pest control with the **least possible** application of low toxicity chemical pesticides and the use of mechanical or cultural control methods whenever possible.
- All chemicals and mechanical measures used must be listed in the IPMP as approved or an exception must be requested from the AEC PMC.

All the above detailed activities shall be reported on a regular basis to the Installation Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC). The reporting interval shall be determined by the IPMC, but under no circumstances shall the reporting interval exceed quarterly.

APPENDIX C
Integrated Pest Management Program
Contract Guide Specification for GOCO Installations
- October, 2003 -

1. GENERAL

A. Description of Program: This specification is part of a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program for the premises listed herein. Pest Surveillance and Control Contracts solicited for the Presidio of Monterey and Ord Military Community should adhere to the following scope of work. IPM uses a wide variety of technological and management practices to achieve long-term and environmentally sound pest suppression and prevention. Federal Agencies are mandated by Public Law (Section 136r-1 of title 7, United States Code) to use IPM. Control strategies in an IPM program include:

- Structural and procedural modifications to reduce food, water, harborage, and access used by pests.
- Pesticide compounds, formulations, and application methods that present the lowest potential hazard to humans and the environment.
- Non-pesticide technologies such as trapping and monitoring devices.
- Coordination among all facilities management programs, including facility lessees, that have a bearing on the pest control effort.

B. Responsibilities: The contractor will design and implement an IPM program that satisfies the requirement for all Federal Agencies to reduce the environmental risks from hazardous chemicals. The contractor is responsible for this IPM program for the entire installation including any facilities that are leased. Even though part or the entire program will be subcontracted, the contractor is still held fully responsible.

C. Contractor Service Requirements: The contractor shall furnish all supervision, labor, materials, and equipment necessary to accomplish the monitoring, trapping, pesticide application, and pest removal components of the IPM program. As a quality assurance measure, the contractor will submit subcontract specifications to the Government IPM Coordinator/Quality Assurance Evaluator (GIPMC/QAE) for review and approval at least seventy-five (75) working days before the planned advertisement date. The Government will return the specifications no latter than forty-five (45) working days before the planned advertisement. The purpose of the review is to ensure that the subcontract implements IPM and follows the control guidance listed in this specification. As part of the subcontract specifications, the contractor shall describe the procedures they will use to perform quality assurance on the subcontractor (see ¶ 13.).

2. PESTS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED

A. The Contractor Shall Adequately Suppress the Following Pests:

1. Indoor populations of rodents, insects, arachnids, and other arthropods.
2. Outdoor populations of potentially indoor-infesting species—including mosquitoes and filth flies--that are within the property boundaries of the specified buildings.
3. Nests of stinging insects within the property boundaries of the specified buildings.
4. Termites and other wood-destroying organisms.
5. Federal and State noxious weeds.
6. Individuals of all excluded pest populations that are incidental invaders inside the specified buildings.

B. Populations of the Following Pests are Excluded from this Contract:

1. Deer, Bobcats, Mountain Lions, Birds, and Bats.
2. Pests that primarily feed on outdoor vegetation.

3. OPERATIONS PLAN

The IPM Operations Plan will consist of this guide specification, the subcontracts specifications (§ 1.C.), the contractor's quality control program (§ 13.), plus the information listed below (§s 3.A through 3.E.) which the subcontractor is required to provide to the contractor. The contractor will submit the information listed below (§s 3.A through 3.E.) to the Government IPM Coordinator/Quality Assurance Evaluator (GIPMC/QAE) within fifteen (15) working days after the subcontract is awarded.

A. Proposed Materials and Equipment for Service: Current labels and Material Safety Data Sheets for all pesticides to be used, brand names of pesticide application equipment, rodent bait boxes, insect and rodent trapping devices, pest monitoring devices, pest detection equipment, and any other pest control devices or equipment that may be used to provide service.

B. Proposed Methods for Monitoring and Detection: Methods and procedures to be used for identifying sites of pest harborage and access, and for making objective assessments of pest population levels throughout the term of the contract.

C. Projected Surveillance Schedule for Each Building or Site: Complete service schedules that include weekly or monthly frequency of subcontractor visits, specific day(s) of the week of subcontractor visits, and approximate duration of each visit.

D. Description of any Structural or Operational Changes that Would Facilitate the Pest Control Effort: Site-specific solutions for observed sources of pest food, water, harborage, and access.

E. Commercial Pesticide Applicator Certificates or Licenses: Photocopies of State-issued Commercial Pesticide Applicator Certificates or Licenses for every employee who will be performing on-site service under this contract. The subcontractor will include the name of certified applicators, their certified categories, and other data requested for the Army Environmental Quality Report (EQR).

4. RECORD KEEPING

The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining a pest control database in the Integrated Pest Management Information System (IPMIS) software provided by the government. Surveillance and control work done daily will be input for each building or site specified in this contract. These records shall be kept for each visit and maintained by the contractor. The contractor will provide monthly and annual reports to the GIPMC/QAE. Surveillance and control methods will be in accordance with the following items:

A. IPM Operations Plan: (See ¶ 3 for details)

B. Pest Control Work and Inspection Report. These reports will be used to advise the contractor of routine service requests and to document the performance of all work, including emergency work.

C. Subcontractor's Service Report Forms: Customer copies of the subcontractor's Service Report Form, documenting all information required by IPMIS. These reports shall not be mandatory if all required information on pesticide application is included in the general contractors IPMIS database.

5. MANNER AND TIME TO CONDUCT SERVICE

A. Time Frame of Service Visits: The subcontractor shall perform routine pest control services that do not adversely affect tenant health or productivity. When it is necessary to perform work that will interfere with Government operations, the contractor shall notify the QAE at least one (1) day in advance.

B. Safety and Health:

1. The subcontractor shall observe all safety precautions throughout the performance of this contract. All work shall be in strict accordance with all applicable Federal, state, and local safety and health requirements. Where there is a conflict between applicable regulations, the most stringent will apply.

2. The contractor shall assume full responsibility and liability for compliance with all applicable regulations pertaining to the health and safety of personnel during the execution of work.

3. Vehicles used by the subcontractor shall be identified in accordance with State and local regulations. These vehicles will have external lockable storage compartments.

6. **SPECIAL REQUESTS AND EMERGENCY SERVICE**

On occasion, the GIPMC/QAE may request that the contractor perform corrective, special, or emergency service(s) that are beyond routine service requests. The contractor shall respond to these exceptional circumstances and complete the necessary work within one (1) day after receipt of the request.

7. **CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL**

All pesticide applicators must have appropriate State commercial pesticide applicator certifications.

8. **USE OF PESTICIDES**

The subcontractor shall be responsible for application of pesticides according to the label. All pesticides used by the contractor must be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the appropriate State and/or local jurisdiction, and must be documented in the Operations Plan. Transport, handling, and use of all pesticides shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's label instructions and all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. The contractor and the subcontract specifications shall adhere to the following rules for pesticide use:

A. Disapproved Products: The Contractor shall not use any Federal or State restricted-use, State limited-use, or any Category I and II pesticide (i.e., a product carrying a WARNING or DANGER signal word) without prior approval in writing from the Army Environmental Center. The contractor shall submit requests to the GIPMC/QAE at least thirty (30) working days before the planned date of application.

B. Pesticide Storage: The contractor shall not store and mix any pesticide product on the installation.

C. Application by Need: Pesticide application shall be according to need and not by schedule. As a general rule, application of pesticides in any inside or outside area shall not occur unless visual inspection or monitoring devices indicate the presence of pests in that specific area.

D. Minimization of Risk: When pesticide use is necessary, the contractor shall employ the least hazardous material, most precise application technique, and minimum quantity of pesticide necessary to achieve control.

9. INSECT CONTROL

A. Emphasis on Non-Pesticide Methods: The contractor shall use non-pesticide methods of control wherever possible. For example:

1. Portable vacuums rather than pesticide sprays shall be the standard method for initial cleanouts of cockroach infestations, for swarming (winged) ants and termites, and for control of spiders in webs.

2. Trapping devices rather than pesticide sprays shall be the standard method for indoor fly control.

B. Application of Insecticides to Cracks and Crevices: As a general rule, the contractor shall apply all insecticides as “crack and crevice” treatments only, defined in this contract as treatments in which the formulated insecticide is not visible to a bystander during or after the application process.

C. Application of Insecticides to Exposed Surfaces or as Space Sprays: Application of insecticides to exposed surfaces or as space sprays (“fogging”) shall be restricted to exceptional circumstances where no alternative measures are practical. No surface application or space spray shall be made while tenant personnel are present. The contractor shall take all necessary precautions to ensure tenant and employee safety, and all necessary steps to ensure the containment of the pesticide to the site of application.

D. Insecticide Bait Formulations: Bait formulations shall be the standard pesticide technology for cockroach and ant control, with alternate formulations restricted to unique situations where baits are not practical.

E. Monitoring: Sticky traps shall be used to guide and evaluate indoor insect control efforts wherever necessary.

F. Annual Termite Inspection: All buildings actively utilized in installation operations shall be inspected once a year for damage by termites and other wood-destroying pests.

10. RODENT CONTROL

A. Indoor Trapping: As a general rule, rodent control inside buildings shall be accomplished with trapping devices only. All such devices shall be concealed out of the general view and in protected areas so as not to be affected by routine cleaning and other operations. The contractor shall be responsible for disposing of all trapped rodents and all rodent carcasses in an appropriate manner.

B. Use of Rodenticides: In exceptional circumstances, when rodenticides are deemed essential for adequate rodent control inside buildings. All rodenticides, regardless

of packaging, shall be placed either in locations not accessible to children, pets, wildlife, and domestic animals, or in EPA-approved tamper-resistant bait boxes. As a general rule, rodenticide application outside buildings shall emphasize the direct treatment of rodent burrows wherever feasible.

C. Use of Bait Boxes: All bait boxes shall be maintained in accordance with EPA regulations, with an emphasis on the safety of non-target organisms. The contractor shall adhere to the following five points:

1. All bait boxes shall be placed out of the general view, in locations where they will not be disturbed by routine operations.

2. The lids of all bait boxes shall be securely locked or fastened shut.

3. All bait boxes shall be securely attached or anchored to floor, ground, wall, or other immovable surface, so that the box cannot be picked up or moved.

4. Bait shall always be secured in the feeding chamber of the box and never placed in the runway or entryways of the box.

5. All bait boxes shall be labeled on the inside with the contractor's business name and address, and dated by the contractor's technician at the time of installation and each servicing.

11. STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Throughout the term of this contract, the contractor shall be responsible for advising the GIPMC/QAE about any structural, sanitary, or procedural modifications that would reduce pest food, water, harborage, or access. The contractor shall be responsible for adequately suppressing all pests included in this contract regardless of whether or not the suggested modifications are implemented.

12. PROGRAM EVALUATION

The on site GIPMC/QAE will continually evaluate the progress of this contract in terms of effectiveness and safety, and will require such changes as are necessary. The contractor shall take prompt action to correct all identified deficiencies. The contractor will submit subcontract pest control contracts to the onsite GIPMC/QAE for review and approval. The contractor will provide IPMIS reports at any time and will allocate five man-days every three years for Government on site assistance/quality assurance visit by the a Pest Management Consultant from the Army Environmental Center or a designated representative.

13. QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

The contractor shall establish a complete quality control program to assure the requirements of the contract is provided as specified. As part of the subcontract specifications (see ¶ 1.C.), the contractor shall describe the procedures they will use to perform quality assurance on the subcontractor. These procedures shall include at least the following items:

A. Inspection System: The contractor's quality control inspection system shall cover all the services stated in this contract. The purpose of the system is to detect and correct deficiencies in the quality of services before the level of performance becomes unacceptable and/or the onsite GIPMC/QAE identifies the deficiencies.

B. Checklist: A quality control checklist shall be used in evaluating contract performance during regularly scheduled and unscheduled inspections. The checklist shall include every building or site serviced by the contractor as well as every task required to be performed.

C. Quality Control File: A quality control file shall contain a record of all inspections conducted by the contractor and any corrective actions taken. The file shall be maintained throughout the term of the contract and made available to the onsite GIPMC/QAE.

D. Quality Report: The contractor shall provide IPMIS data to the GIPMC/QAE for input to the pest management section of the EQR .

E. Operations Plan: The contractor shall provide an annual update of the Operations Plan to the GIPMC/QAE no later than September 30 each year.

F. Subcontract Specifications: The contractor shall provide revisions to pest control subcontract for review and approval prior to advertising the contract. (See 1.C.)

Appendix D

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Phone Number</u> | <u>E-mail</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Lenore Grover-Bullington | (831) 242-4829 | l.groverbullington@us.army.mil |
| Rick Michael, IH-CMD | (831) 242-7585 | |
| Oscar Ordonez, RCI | (831) 242-7973 | |

PESTICIDE USE PROPOSAL

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Installation | Presidio of Monterey |
| Fiscal Year | 2008 |
| Submission Date | 10/04/07 |

| Pesticide Trade Name | Pesticide Active Ingredient(s) | EPA Registration # | Formulation | Target Pest(s) | Site(s) or IPMO # | Signal Word | Federal or State RUP? |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Maxforce Ant Killer Bait Gel | Fipronil 0.001% | 432-1264 | Paste/Caulk | Ants | 1 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Gopher Getter Wilco Type 2 | 2-1,3-Indandione 0.005% | 36029-50007 | Bait | Pocket Gophers | 7 | Caution | Yes - State |
| | | | | | | | |
| Termidor | Fipronil 9.1% | 7969-210 | Solution | Termites | 13 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Maxforce FC | Fipronil 0.01% | 432-1256 | Bait station | Ants | 1 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Tempo Ultra WSP (Outdoors) | Beta-cyfluthrin 10% | 432-1377 | Solution | Ants, spiders, Flies | 5 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Roundup PRODRY | Glyphosate, ammonium salt 71.4% | 524-505 | Solution | Unwanted Vegetation | 15 | Caution | Yes - State |
| ULD BP- 300 | (Butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether 80% and related compounds 20% Pyrethrins 19% N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide | 499-450 | Solution | Cockroaches, Food Service Facilities | 3,4 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Tempo Ultra WP | Beta-cyfluthrin 80% | 432-1304 | Solution | Crawling and Flying Insect Pests. | 1,2,3 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Borid | Orthoboric Acid 99% | 9444-129 | Dust | Ants & Cockroaches | 4,5,9 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Musca-cide Fly Bait | Methomyl 1% Z-3 Tricosena .0.25% | 270-255 | Bait | Flies | 5 | Caution | Yes - State |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Wasp- Freeze PT 515 | d-trans Allethrin 0.129% 3-Phenoxybenzyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate 0.120% | 499-362 | Aerosol | Bees, hornets, spiders, yellow jackets, wasps | 9 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Gentrol IGR | (S)-Hydroprene 9.0% | 2724-351 | Fumigant | Cockroaches, Food Service Facilities | 4 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Precor IGR | (S)- Methoprene 1.2% | 2724-352 | Solution | Fleas | 3 | Caution | Yes - State |
| SEVIN BRAND RP4 CARBARYL INSECTICIDE | 1-Naphthyl-N-methylcarbamate 43% | 264-335 | Solution | wasps, Hornets, Yellow Jackets, Flies | 5,9 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Fusilade DX herbicide | Fluazifop-p-butyl 24.5% | 100-1070 | Solution | ripgut Broome, Pampas Grass | 16 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Hot foot | Polybutene 93.5% | 55943-1 | Solution | Pigeons | 14 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Sevin SL | <u>1-Naphthyl-N-methylcarbamate</u> | 432-1227 | Solution | ants, termites, spiders, fleas, silverfish, aphids, | Exterior control | Caution | Yes - State |
| Surflan A.S. Herbicide | <u>3,5-Dinitro-N4,N4-dipropylsulfanilamide</u> | 70506-43 | Solution | Reemergence surface-applied herbicide | Parade grounds and other weed control | Caution | Yes - State |
| Speed Zone | Carfentrazone-ethyl 0.-62%, 4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester 28.57%, Mecoprop-p acid 5.88%, Dicamba acid 1.71% | 2217-833 | Bait | Broadleaf Weeds | Parade grounds and other weed control | Caution | Yes - State |
| Maxforce FC Roach Killer Bait | Fipronil .01% | 432-1259 | Bait station | Cockroaches, Food Service Facilities | 4 | Caution | Yes - State |
| Reward Landscape & aquatic Herbicide | 6,7-dihydrodipyrodol (1,2,1-c) pyrazinedium dibromide 37.3% | 100-1091 | Solution | Weeds | Parade grounds and other weed control | Caution | Yes - State |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|----------|--------------------|---|---------|-------------|
| Turflon Ester | Butoxyethyl triclopyr, 61.6% | 62719-258 | Emulsion | Broadleaf Weeds | Parade grounds and other weed control | Caution | yes - State |
| Confront | Clopyralid, triethanolamine 12.15%, Triethylamine triclopyr 33% | 62719-92 | Emulsion | Broadleaf Weeds | Parade grounds and other weed control | Danger | Yes - State |
| Trimec | 2.77 Dicambadimethylamine, Dimethylamine (R)-2-(2- methyl-4- chlorophenoxy)propionate 8.17%, Dimethylamine 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetate 30.56% | 2217-517 | Solution | Broadleaf Weeds | Parade grounds and other weed control | Caution | Yes - State |
| Roundup Pro Herbicide | Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt 41% | 524-475 | Solution | Broadleaf Weeds | Parade grounds and other weed control | Caution | Yes - Fed |
| Contrac All- Weather Blox | 3-(3-(4'-Bromo-(1,1'- biphenyl)-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1- phenylpropyl)-4-hydroxy- 2H-1-benzopyran-2-one | 12455-79 | Granular | Mice | Commissary | Caution | Yes - Fed |
| Maxforce Professional Insect Control Granular Insect Bait | Hydramethylnon | 432-1255 | Granular | Ants | Commissary | Caution | Yes - Fed |
| TERRO-PCO LIQUID ANT BAIT | Borax (B ₄ Na ₂ O ₇ ·10H ₂ O) (1303-96-4) | 149-8-64405 | Bait | Ants | Commissary | Caution | Yes - Fed |
| Suspend SC Insectide | (S)-alpha-Cyano-m- phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3- (2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2- dimethylcyclopropanecarb oxylate | 432-763 | Solution | Ants, Crickets | Commissary | Caution | Yes - Fed |

