

2016 ONPHA Conference and Trade Show

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A Beginners Guide To Pest Management

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ONPhA



Introduction

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What is a Pest??

- Competes with human, Domestic Animals (pets) or desirable plants for food and water
- Can injure humans, animals, plants, possessions or structures
- Has the ability to spread disease to humans, domestic animals, wildlife or plants
- Annoys or outside of the tolerance of humans or animals

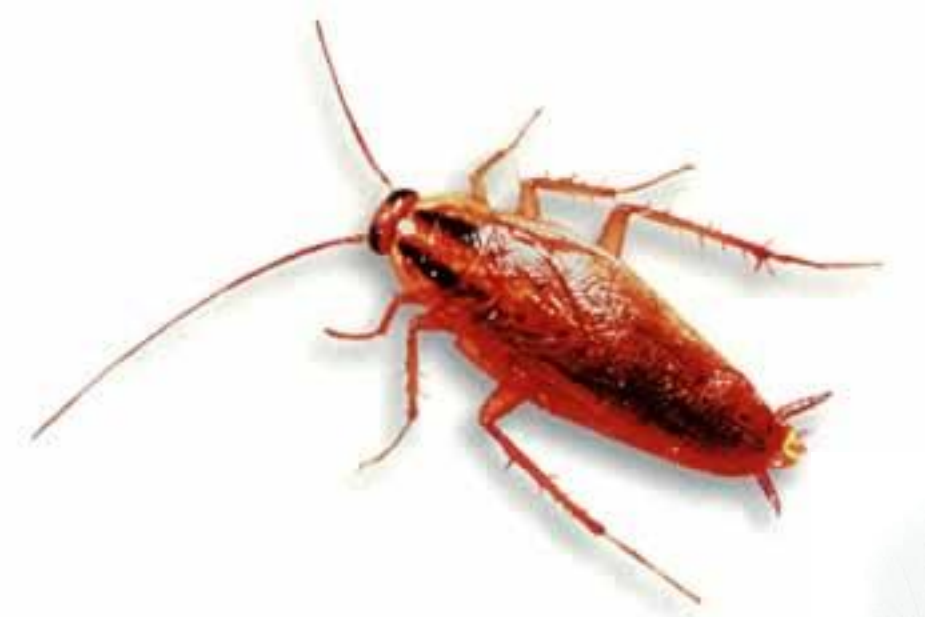


The Impact of Infestation

- Stigma and social isolation
- Anxiety and despair
- Stress and frustration
- Time and expense
- Loss of belongings
- Refusal of services (contractors, visiting homemakers and nurses)
- Embarrassment



Meet the Enemies



Cockroaches

- ❖ Most successful pest in buildings
- ❖ Adapt very quickly to their surroundings and breed very quickly.
- ❖ Have become resistant to many pesticides
- ❖ Spread easily from unit to unit by traveling down halls, up walls, and through small openings.
- ❖ Genetically associated to the Termite
- ❖ Are believed to exist in the Carboniferous period dating back 354 -295 million years ago



Early Detection is Key



Facts

- ❖ Cockroaches can cause health effects
- ❖ Are one of the most challenging pests to control
- ❖ Can live up to 6 weeks without food
- ❖ Respiration through the side of their body and therefore possible to live a extended period without their head
- ❖ Considerably fast moving making it easy to escape and migrate throughout a building
- ❖ Cast Skins dry, break apart and become airborne
- ❖ Cause more serious reactions in Children with Asthma than a dust mite, dog or cat allergens
- ❖ Homes with a moderate level Cockroach infestation may contain dangerous allergen levels for those most vulnerable.



Treatment

- ❖ Flush (aerosol) and Vacuum and remove all visible pests – kitchen, bathroom, bedrooms, living room, dining room
- ❖ Removal of all visible expired Gel Product
- ❖ Application of new Gel Product in accordance with label - dries dark brown or light brown
- ❖ Application of dusting agent to cracks, crevices and voids in affected area



Bed Bugs

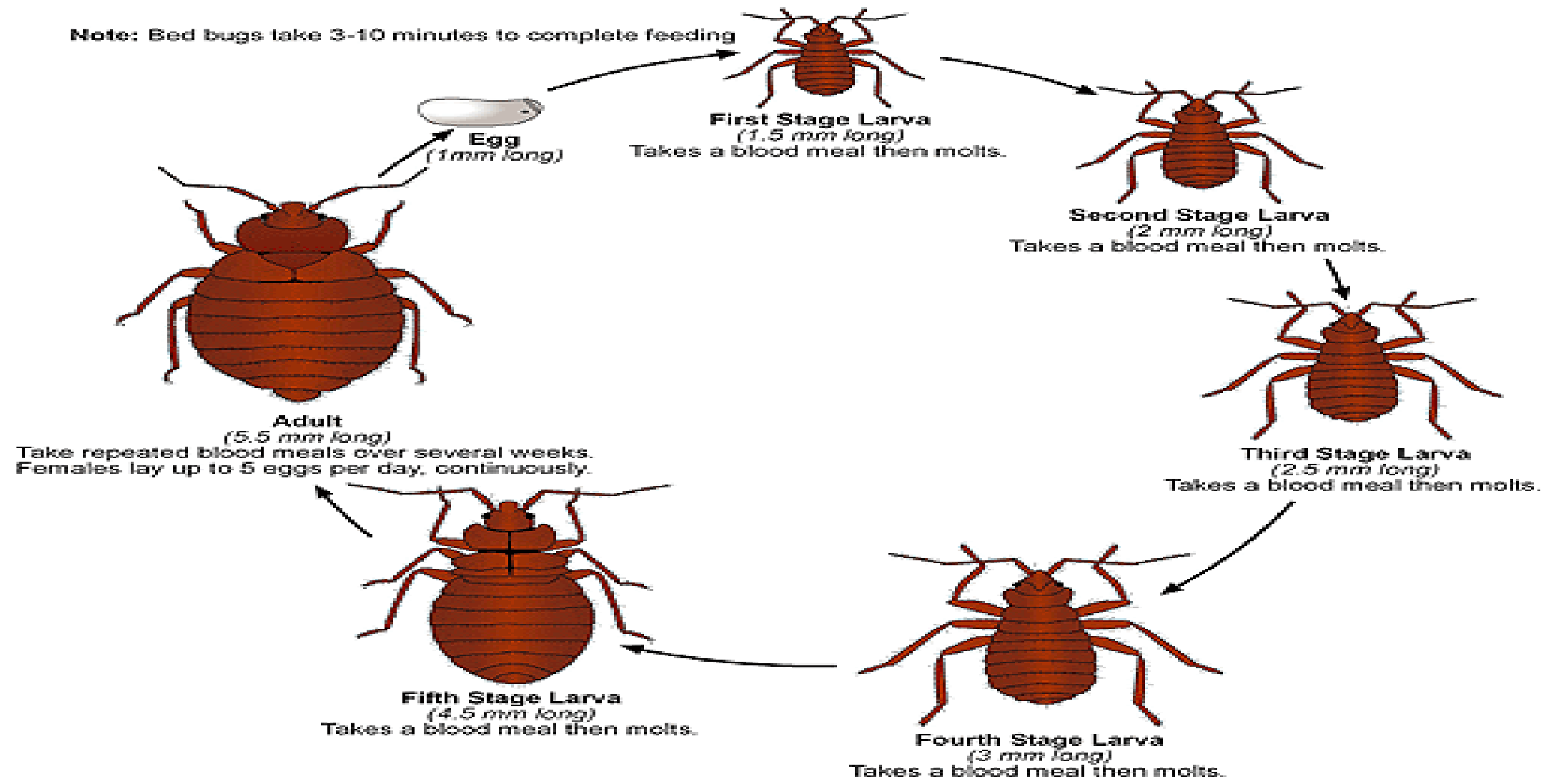
- ❖ Small wingless insects that feed solely upon the blood of warm-blooded animals.
- ❖ Their colour ranges from nearly white (just after molting) or a light tan to a deep brown or burnt orange.
- ❖ Clusters of 10-50 pin size eggs can be found in cracks and crevices.
- ❖ Eggs incubate in 10-14 days
- ❖ Resistant to pesticides
- ❖ Adult and can be as long as 8mm when fully fed.
- ❖ When disturbed, bed bugs actively seek shelter in dark cracks and crevices, Cast skins of bed bugs are sometimes discovered



Bed bug life cycle: egg, nymph, and adult (courtesy of Dr. Mike Potter, University of Kentucky)



Note: Bed bugs take 3-10 minutes to complete feeding



Early Detection

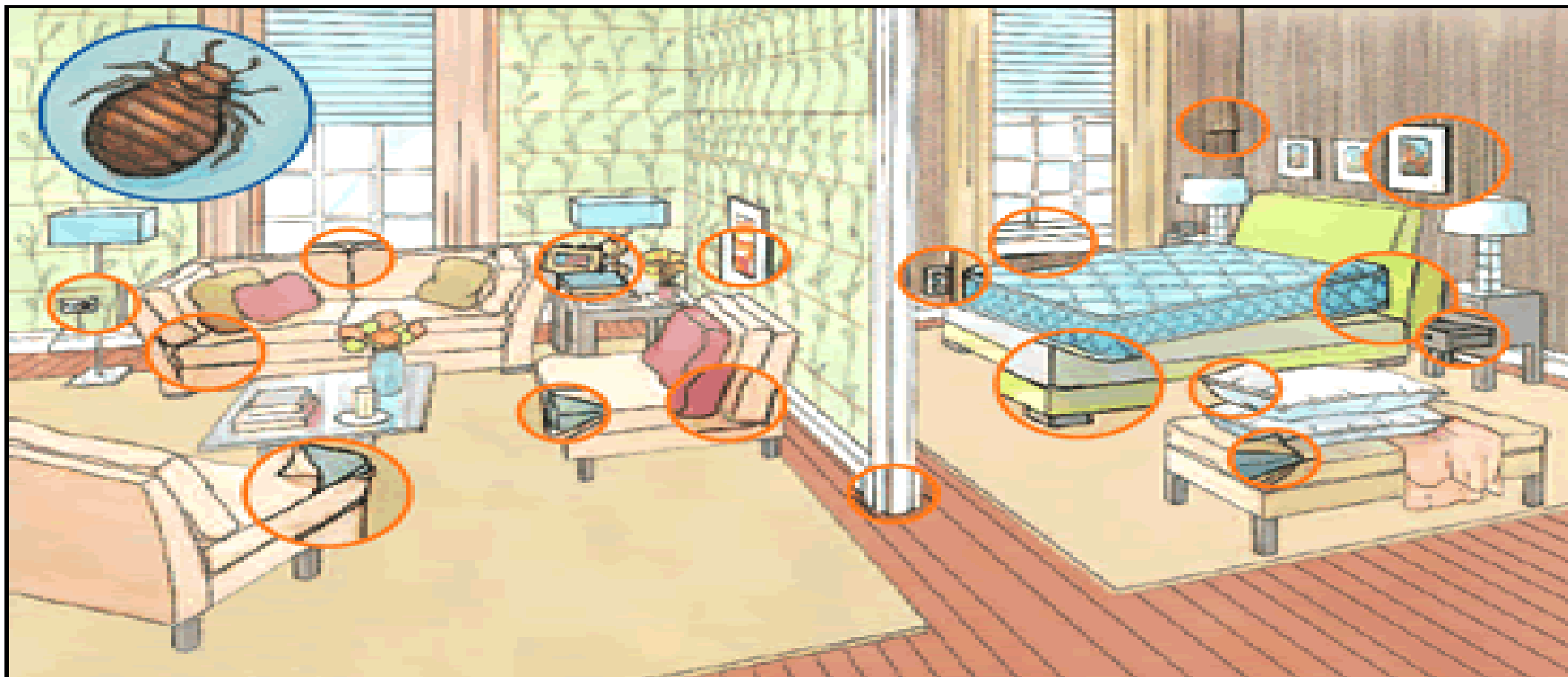


Signs of Infestation

- ❖ Live bed bugs
- ❖ Dead bed bugs
- ❖ Blood spots on sheets and mattresses
- ❖ Flecks of excrement/fecal matter near hiding places
- ❖ Insect bites on body
- ❖ Eggs (white coloured)
- ❖ Cast skin, shedding



Where are They



Treatment

Treatment Method – 3 visits:

❖ Through inspections to confirm evidence of bedbugs in key areas

❖ **First Treatment (Work Order Required):**

- Vacuum to remove obvious infestations
- Application of spray as needed
- Steam and Vac of upholstered furniture

❖ **Second Treatment (Work Order Required):**

- Follow-up treatment 14 days after initial treatment

❖ **Final Inspection:**

- 14 days post 2nd treatment



Rodents

Rats

- ❖ Medium sized, long tailed
- ❖ Typically distinguished from mice based on size
- ❖ Rats have small ears and Mice have large ears relative to size
- ❖ Most common being the “black” and “Brown” Rat
- ❖ On average weigh between 1-1.5lbs
- ❖ Highly intelligent and adaptive
- ❖ Can squeeze through extremely small spaces
- ❖ Extremely Keen sense of Smell

Rodent control is active prevention as whole – units and common areas.



RATS

- Larger: 8-10 inches in length
- Smaller ears in proportion to their bodies
- Lumpy, larger feces rounded on ends
- Lives 2-3 years
- Shy and cautious about new objects

- Rodents
- Prefer grains and sweets
- Omnivores
- Carry diseases

MICE

- Small: 3-4 inches in length
- Larger ears in proportion to their bodies (Think of Mickey Mouse and his ears)
- Feces is small and pointy near ends
- Lives 5+ years
- More curious about objects



Treating in Unit

- ❖ Glue Traps, snap traps, anti-coagulant bait (minimum of 4)
- ❖ Tamper proof bait stations with rodenticide (minimum of 4)
- ❖ Snap traps (minimum of 2)
- ❖ Must be placed by PCSP, not given to tenants
- ❖ Temporary Rodent Proofing (prevention of entry by sealing entry points) with steel wool or plastic mesh/non-toxic caulking



Common Areas

- ❖ Preventing access to building is key. Keep exterior of buildings clean and clear of debris. Increase garbage removal
- ❖ Keep brush trimmed low or remove where possible
- ❖ Preventative Control of inaccessible areas (ground/high floors, basements, sub-basement, false ceilings)
- ❖ Properly labelled and inspected at each service visit. Initialled by Pest Control Service Provider Technician
- ❖ Installation of Rodent Stations
 - ❖ Mice (glue boards and snap traps, must be checked weekly)
 - ❖ Rat (Exterior - bait stations / Interior -snap traps and bait stations of inaccessible areas)
- ❖ In severe cases – burrow baiting



Integrated Pest Management Process

1. Monitor

2. Make informed decisions

3. Choose the right method

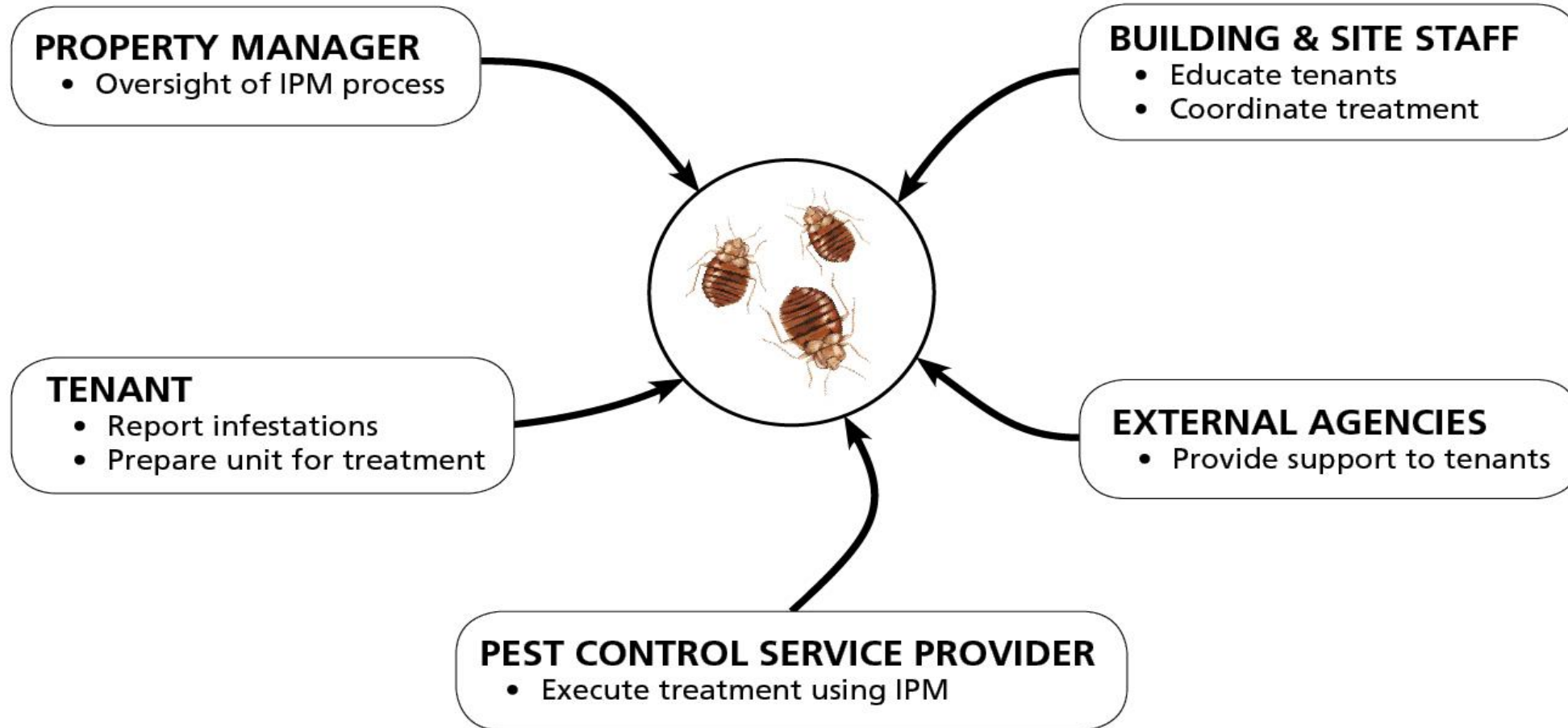
4. Prepare the unit

5. Coordinate treatment

6. Document outcomes

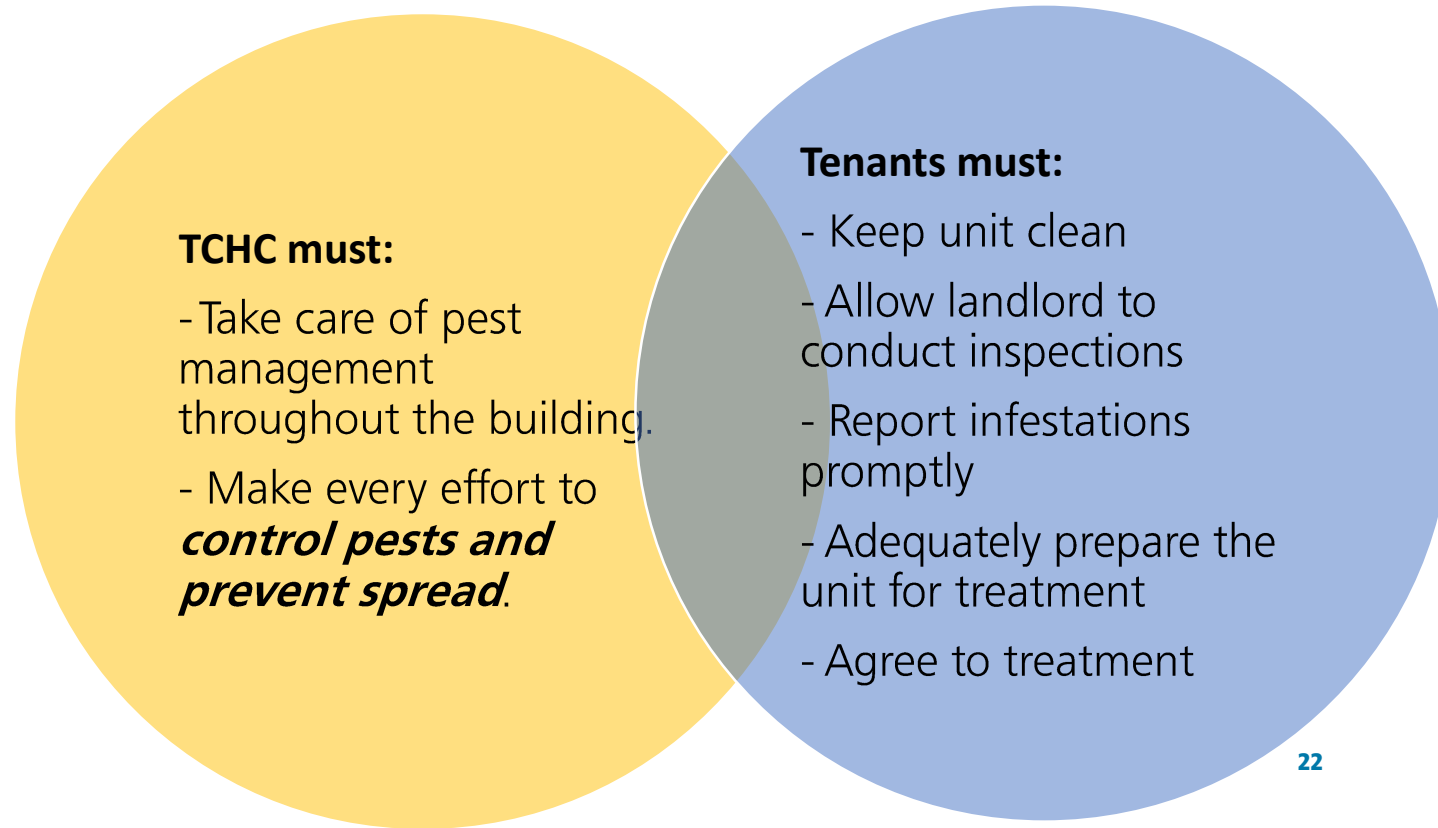
7. Ongoing monitoring and rebound prevention

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT STAKEHOLDERS



Integrated Pest Management Responsibilities

Effective pest management relies on a collaborative relationship between Tenant and Landlord:



Unit Condition Issues

- Excessive Clutter
- Hoarding
- Sanitation
- Housekeeping



Key Challenges

- Growth of epidemic
- Building state of repair
 - Securing capital dollars is key to making structural changes that support pest management
- Resident vulnerability and ageing population
 - Increasing prevalence of physical and mental health challenges
- Agency engagement and support



Considering Re-infestation

Develop protocol for working with tenants who continue to re-infest



Hiring a Pest Control Service

- Licensed Class 2 Exterminator
- Insured and Bonded
- Member of a Professional Organisation (SPMAO)
- Extensive experience in Bed Bug and various structural pests
- Provide pre inspections and detailed Scope
- Practice Principles of IPM
- Ability to provide chemical and non chemical approaches
- A vested interest in new methods and technologies



Developing a Comprehensive Scope

- Should include Preventative and Demand Services
- Scheduling Requirements (Weekly, Bi-Weekly, Monthly)
- Clearly defined treatment expectations
- Emergency Call out provisions
- Warranty Controls
- Wide scope of treatment methods
- Dispatch expectations
- Reporting and Quality Assurance



Emphasis on Prevention

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach emphasizes prevention through:

1. Understanding the way pests behave.
2. Preventing them from getting in.
3. Making it hard for them to survive
4. Removing and/or killing them with least toxic poisons



Taking action in High Need Buildings

- Identification
- Resident engagement
- Full building treatment
- Ongoing monitoring & support



A comprehensive Program Will

- ✓ Improve service levels to residents (volume, timing and quality of service)
- ✓ Increased treatment effectiveness
- ✓ Reduced service delivery costs
- ✓ Enable measurement and analysis
- ✓ Support enhanced collaboration with internal and external resources and stakeholders

Supporting Staff

- ✓ Protect vehicle
- ✓ Remove clothes as soon as possible – over uncarpeted area if possible
- ✓ Put work clothes in dryer on high heat for 45 minutes



Thank you!



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