

## Rodent/Pest Control Plan

### 1. INSPECTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Blue Skye/Coakley Williams Construction (BS/CWC) will inspect or have the project site 801 Men's Shelter at 2700 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE Washington, DC 20032 inspected for rodents and pests PRIOR to the start of construction.

If pest management is deemed necessary BS/CWC will subcontract with Pest Services who works with DGS facilities management. Pest Services Company will install exterior rodent bait stations, which will be secured to the ground or building, at all sites susceptible to harboring rodents. Pest Service will faithfully monitor all rodent bait stations, and other rodent control measures, to assure their continued full effectiveness. It is our policy to place service tickets inside each rodent bait station so that the servicing technician is required to open the station before he or she can sign the current service ticket and replace it with a new one. Pest Services will also install and service exterior bait stations at points of entry to each facility, to provide proven effective rodent protection.

BS/CWC will ensure that effective door-sweeps are installed on all exterior doors. Door-sweeps also help prevent crawling pests and mice from entering. Mice can enter a building through a crack 1/4" thick and insects need only a small crack.

An identifying tag will be affixed to all rodent control devices. Each identifying tag will contain the name of the servicing firm and a telephone number. This information will provide regulatory inspectors with needed information as well as to management and health care providers that may be needed in case there is a need to contact the appropriate organization in the event of accidental ingestion of rodent bait.

### 2. INTERIOR REGULATORY

The following information will be used as needed. Open bait trays inside a facility that handles human or animal food constitutes a violation of EPA approved rodenticide labeling. EPA labeling prohibits the use of rodenticides in a manner that may create a potential for contamination of food or feed.

In addition to EPA requirements, OSHA requires that information regarding all chemicals used inside a facility be included in the buildings Hazard Communication program. Ready access to all pesticide labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) for pesticides used in and around a facility such as yours ensures compliance with the requirements of the US Hazard Communication Standard. An open bait tray, or spilled bait, is a violation of EPA labeling. Pest Services Company will place all rodenticides not introduced into a crack or crevice, in an enclosure (e.g., bait station) and will place a clear and prominent label showing the rodenticide product that is inside the container

### 3. INTERIOR SANITATION AND QUALITY

The following information will be used as necessary. Glue boards will be used to detect and monitor insect and rodent populations before they develop population densities that are noticed by building inhabitants. However, the effectiveness of glue boards can be largely negated by dust, or especially cold areas. Dust reduces the tackiness of the glue, especially during the colder seasons of the year. The rodents then can run over the glue without becoming ensnared.

The goal is to eliminate rodent populations as quickly possible after starting a new account. Our policy and, hence, our programs, is based on the fact that when a rodent enter a building the first time, it will experience some disorientation and as a result will be susceptible to control measures. All rodent control devices will be placed in or near all potential rodent entryways. When insufficient numbers of bait stations are installed, rodents will quickly find harborage inside the building. As a result, serious infestations may develop that will require greater effort and greater use of toxic chemicals.

A comprehensive cockroach control program consists of careful application of a residual insecticide directly to the cracks and crevices, and into voids where cockroaches habitually habitat. Insecticide formulations we shall use if awarded this contract include baits, gels, and water-soluble residual sprays. In addition to monitoring stations, thorough visual inspections accompanied at times with a flushing agent will be used in our continuing efforts to keep cockroach populations below detectable levels.

When fly entry becomes prevalent, a residual insecticide will be applied around dock doors and all entry doors in use. Before flies enter a building, they normally land on and rest on exposed surfaces around a door or other entry points. After resting a bit, they will either fly into the building or away from the building. A residual insecticide applied during this crucial time of the year can substantially reduce fly entry and problems associated with their presence inside a building.

The Spring and Fall incursion of crawling insects, which are often substantial during the months when insects emerge in the Spring and again as they seek refuge from cooler weather in the Fall. A highly effective crawling insecticide can be easily and readily combined with a fly control program.

### 4. EXTERIOR REGULATORY

An exterior rodent control program will be provided if needed. Our subcontractor, Pest Services Company shall provide upon request an exterior rodent control program. The rodenticide labels for all products that we anticipate using in and around the DGS facilities. We shall place all bait stations in locations not accessible to children, pets, domestic animals, or wildlife; and we shall place all rodent baits in tamper-proof boxes, which fully conforms to all current rodenticide labels.

The EPA requires all rodenticide bait placed in outside areas, such as along the exterior of building (structure), be considered accessible and, therefore, must be maintained in a tamper-proof condition such as to prevent access by larger non-target animals. In defining

the word “tamper-proof,” EPA established a set of criteria that must be met whenever tamper-proof stations are required. We recommend the appropriate DGS employees should familiarize themselves with the following EPA criteria for tamper-proof bait boxes. The stations must be made of materials strong enough to keep animals larger than the target species from getting to the bait. The EPA has determined that stations constructed of cardboard or thin plastic do not meet the criteria. Each station must have a cover securely attached to it whenever it contains rodenticide bait.

Rodenticide containers must have small enough entrances or be constructed with an internal “maze” to prevent animals larger than the target species from getting to the bait. If there is rodenticide in the bait box, the rodent station must be securely anchored in place to prevent the rodenticide from being displaced. There must be a clear statement or sign on the bait box in an obvious place, which identifies the station as containing rodenticide.

Whenever bait is placed out on the premises in bait boxes, the boxes must be numbered, and the corresponding numbers noted on a map of the premises. These steps conform to state record keeping regulations, which require that records be completed on the day of treatment and that these records clearly show the exact site of each commercial pesticide application.

All effective rodent management programs are based on exterior baiting. An exterior rodent management program will nearly eliminate rodents entering a building. The basis for this is that, rodents approaching a building are usually searching for food. If they discover a suitable food source, such as an exterior bait station, they will often feed and then return from where they came and not investigate further.

Though rodents are often associated with filth and disease, it has been found they go to filthy areas because they are forced to – because other food sources are absent. Rodents are, in spite of common concepts, clean animals. They are continually grooming and cleaning themselves and when given an opportunity, will always choose a clean rather than a filthy site if food is available. Thus, sanitation greatly enhances the effectiveness of both insect and rodent baits. An additional, but equally important factor is to properly service baits. Baits (food for insects and rodents) become stale and less attractive when exposed to air and moisture. To obtain the maximum effectiveness of baits, aged baits need to be periodically replaced.