Denton Independent School District

IPM Facilities Inspection Form

Report No.

Type of Service Visit	School						Date
☐ Routine Service/Inspection							Time In:
☐ Follow-up for previous problem	Service Ad	dross					rime in:
☐ Response to complaint	Service Au	uress					Time Out:
Contact Person:							
	Problem area(s) previously reported (if any)						
Exterior						*Note: For instructions on completing	this form, go to pages 3 and 4
0			Needs				
Garbage Areas 1. Dumpsters seal properly		ok	Work	N/A	Location	Description/	Comments
Dumpsters located adequate distance	e from doors					5) 5	
3. Dumpsters on pest-proof pavement						*	
4. Area around dumpsters free from spil	lage						
5. Outdoor trash receptacles sealed bet						•	
			Needs				
Building Features		ок	Work	N/A	Location	Description/	Comments
6. Doors seal tightly						0. :	
7. Windows seal tightly/necessary screens in place						•) •	
8. Plumbing and electric penetrations se							
Walls/roof line free of cracks/openings						-	
Ventilation intakes screened, unobstructed						-	
11. Adequate water drainage around foundation							
12. Exterior free of mildew/mold							
13. Moisture meter readings					*		
14. Roof condition/drainage							
15. Gutters cleared of debris							
16. Other					-	-	
Exterior Landscape Plants		ок	Needa Work	N/A	i.ocation	Description/C	ommente
17. Adequate visibility between plantings	and building				Location	•	VIIII IN TIES
18. Building free from direct contact with to							
19. Building free from direct contact with s							
20. Property free from tree hazards							
21. Aesthetic appearance/safety features							
Pest Evidence		ок	Work	N/A	Location	Description/C	omments
22. Rodents						*	
23. Nuisance birds							
24. Other vertebrates (feral cats, raccoons	s, bats, etc.)						
25. Termites							
26. Fire ants							
27. Other ants/crawling insects							
28. Weeds							
29. Other):

			Needs					
General IPM Station		ок	Work	N/A	Location		Description/Com	ments
0. Dumpsters seal properly								
Kitchen								
Serving line								
Cafeteria								
Vending machines								
Break room(s)								
31. Food storage						7-		
32. Utility rooms/closets								
33. Bathrooms								
34. Classrooms								
35. Athletic facilities								
Locker room(s)								
Main gymnasium								
36. Administrative area								
37. Other								
Pest Evidence	Type (species)		Lo	cation		Description/	Comments	
88. 🗆 Rodents								
39. 🗆 Termites 🔔								
10. ☐ Fire ants								
I1. ☐ Other ants		_						
12. ☐ Cockroaches		_						
l3. ☐ Crickets								
l4. ☐ Spiders								
15. ☐ Other								
l6. ☐ Other								
I7. ☐ Other								
Recommendations for	Action by District	(Mainte	enand	ce Ne	eds)*	_ia	Comme	ento
Action Required		Site			Prio	rity	Comme	iiis
				-				
				_				
				+				
				_				

IPM Program Assessment	ОК	Needs Work	N/A	Location	Description/Comments	
48. Administrative Procedures				×	-	
Pest sighting log in use						
Parental notification on file					-	
Notice of pest control service posted					-:	
Designated contact person				-	-	
Service reports maintained						
9. IPM services						
Sticky traps						
serviced/replaced monthly						
out of sight/reach					_	
Light traps						
positioned properly					-	
serviced monthly						
Bait stations						
out of sight/reach						
serviced monthly						
replaced when damaged					-	
Required recordkeeping						
Safety procedures						
ate of Inspection:	Follow-up Ser	vice R	equire	d? /	Approximate Date of Next Inspection:	
Signature/Title of School Contact Person				Signature/Title of Inspector		

Inspection Form Instructions

IPM facilities inspections provide the school district facilities manager or IPM program coordinator with an overall report on the state of a school campus or facility with special attention to pest control. Emphasis of the report is on building features that are critical to the overall success of pest management. Chemical pest control is no substitute for pest prevention and pest proofing. Properly maintained and sealed buildings will eliminate the need for pesticides in most cases.

In addition to an inspection checklist, this form provides space for listing the most important maintenance and sanitation needs for successful pest management. This list is a subjective summary of maintenance needs that can be used by school district maintenance supervisors to set priorities for facility repairs and upgrades.

This inspection form is intended for annual or semi-annual campus inspections. More frequent IPM services should use the IPM Service Report Form, SWTRC-1.

Exterior Garbage Areas

- tem 1. Dumpsters that fall to seal completely can provide a food source for rodents, birds, flies, and other pests.
- Item 2. Dumpsters located too close to doors result in greater likelihood of fly infestations indoors. A minimum space of 50 ft. between dumpsters or garbage and doors is recommended.
- Item 3. Dumpsters situated on soil or damaged pavement encourage rodent burrowing and may result in large rodent populations.
- Dumpsters should always be situated on concrete or well-maintained asphalt pads.
- Item 4. All garbage receptacles should be cleaned periodically and the surrounding area kept free of trash and spills. Overflowing trash receptacles suggest need for more receptacle capacity or more frequent pickup.
- Item 5. Garbage cans should be fitted with attached lids to discourage wasps, bees, and other pests. Self-closing lids are the usually preferable.

Exterior Building Features

- Item 6. If light is visible under doors, weatherstripping should be installed to prevent entry of rodents and crawling insects and spiders.
- Item 7. Screens should be present, tightly fitted, and in good repair, on all exterior windows that are open. Check condition of caulk and seals around all window frames.
- Item 8. Points at which plumbing and electrical or cable services enter the building should be tightly sealed to prevent pest entry.
- Item 9. In addition to checking for flaws in building seals at ground level, the inspector should check electrical service entry points and flashing on roofs and upper walls of buildings. Ladders or roof entry may be required for a complete inspection. Binoculars may also aid rapid inspections.
- Item 10. Ventilation intakes should be adequately screened and free from obstruction. Window screen may be needed to keep smaller flying insects from gaining entry. Outdoor lighting should be directed away from all intakes to minimize attraction of night-flying insects to vents.
- Item 11. Ground should always slope away from building foundations. Note low areas or standing water next to foundations. High moisture areas may be more prone to termites and promote mold and mildew.
- Item 12. Black stains on brink or concrete walls may Indicate poor roof or foundation drainage.
- Item 13. Electronic moisture meters are useful tools for detecting leaks and higher than normal moisture in walls, roofs, etc.
- Item 14. Roofs should be in good condition and drain properly. Winter is a good time to check for ice dams and indoor leaks.
- Item 15. Clogged gutters increase the chance of wood rot and water damage to exterior walls. Make sure gutters are clear and drain freely.
- Item 16. Note any other conditions that may be conducive to pests, such as wood in direct contact with soil, soil or mulch that extends above the top of the foundation, need for insect-proof lighting, etc.

Inspection Form Instructions (continued)

Exterior Landscape Plants

- Item 17. The inspector should be able to see all sections of building foundations to inspect for termites, rodents, and other pests.
- Item 18-19. To minimize entry of crawling insects such as ants, building should not contact trees or shrubs.
- Item 20. Make note of diseased or damaged trees or limbs that might pose hazards to passersby or to the building itself. Do trees or shrubs obstruct doorways, especially infrequently used fire exits?
- Item 21. To maintain an attractive facility appearance, check that all plants are pruned properly and weeds controlled. Look for areas of overgrown plants and reduced visibility posing a security hazard to pedestrians.

 suggest need for more receptacle capacity or more frequent pickup.

Exterior Pest Evidence

- Item 22. Look for burrows, evidence of gnawing on doors and other entry points, fecal pellets, rub marks around cracks and entries, reports of rodent sightlings.
- Item 23-24. Note roosting sites and evidence of excessive droppings from starlings, grackles, pigeons, and other nuisance birds. Look for droppings and other signs of feral dogs and cats, raccoons, opossums, etc. Check attic areas for evidence of bat roosting.
- Item 25. Look for termite tubes along outside foundation walls. A screwdriver or other sharp probe should be used to test wood that is in contact with soil or otherwise suspect.
- Item 26. In areas where fire ants are found, look for mounds with no obvious single point of entry. Fire ants respond vigorously to mound disturbance and have a painful sting.
- Item 27-29. Look for ant trails around windows, electrical or plumbing lines, and building edges. Turn over bricks, stone, mulch, etc. when inspecting for other crawling pests.

General Interior IPM Sanitation

For all indoor areas, make sure that pheromone and sticky traps are clean and replaced as necessary. Check balt stations and note service dates on the station cover. Minimum inspection equipment should consist of a flashlight and this form.

- Item 30. Make note of sanitation or pest management deficiencies. Be specific about locations, so a manager can find and recognize problem areas. Examples of possible problems might include need for caulking or other pest proofing, exposed food, improper food storage practices, spilled food, and grease or organic debris buildup, especially in drains. Recycling bins for cans and other containers containing sweets or food for roaches and ants should sit away from potential pest harborage areas, sinks, etc. Report such conditions even if there is no sign of pest activity. Report signs of pest activity separately under pest evidence. Check that garbage and trash receptacles are clean and have intact liners.
- Item 31. All food in storage areas should be off the floor and easily inspected. Remove and discard cardboard boxes and other unnecessary packaging to minimize hiding places for pests. Rotate food regularly, and place new cans and boxes at the backs of shelves.
- Item 32. Inspect utility rooms for general cleanliness and pest proofing. Mops and other cleaning supplies should be stored clean and off the floor. Drains should be clean and screened to exclude roaches and other pests.
- Item 33. Check condition of caulking and sealing.
- Item 34-37. Areas with food should be cleaned and swept daily. Pet food and other food she be sealed in pest-proof containers. Windows, screens, and doors should fit tightly. Make note of cluttered and inaccessible areas. Trash cans should have liners.

Interior Pest Evidence

- Item 38. Look for fecal droppings, urine stains (UVB blacklight inspection only), rub marks, gnawing, damaged food containers, tracks, etc. Make sure bait stations are maintained and service dates documented.
- Item 39. Termite activity may occur at any time of year, but is most likely to be noted in the spring when most swarming occurs. Distinguish termites from ants by their lack of pinched waist. Look for unusual wavy appearance on painted wood or gypsum sheetrock. Unusual mud crusts on walls or wood may indicate termite activity and usually occurs just prior to swarming. Report precise location of any termite activity.
- Item 40-41. Note trails of fire ants or other ants. Accurate species identification may be essential for selecting the best bait or other control method.
- Item 42. Look for fecal specks around cracks and other harborage entrances. Species identification is important and will determine bait selection and areas in which to focus control efforts.
- Item 43. Species identification can assist in determining source of Infestation. Field crickets are usually attracted to lighted buildings at night. Make note of possible entry points around lights or lighted entrances. House and camel crickets may breed indoors.
- Item 44. Spiders are usually harmless and are best disposed of by mopping or vacuuming. Confirms spiders are non-venomous. Use sticky traps to survey spider populations.

Recommendations for Action

The IPM technician can make recommendations for actions to be taken by the school district to improve pest control. These actions normally include only those building improvements that are beyond the scope of the pest management contractor or in-house pest management staff. Repairs or improvements that will be made at a later date by the technician, such as caulking or sealing, should be noted as such.

Priorities are assigned by the pest management technician and may not be identical to those assigned by facility managers.

IPM Program Assessment

- Item 48. Each school office should have a manual or computerized pest problem log that can be easily accessed by the pest control technician. Other paperwork (as required by each state or school district) should also be on file. Staff should be aware of the designated pest control contact person at each facility. Copies of all service reports should be maintained in an accessible file.
- Item 49. Report the overall service condition of sticky and light traps, bait stations, and records maintained by the pest control technician. Poorly maintained equipment is a sign of inadequate service. Check that safety procedures are maintained and followed.

If serious problems are identified, set an approximate date for a follow-up