

# Colorado Coalition for School IPM Newsletter

October 2018

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## CCSIPM School District Spotlight:

### New Tool for School Districts Considering the Implementation of IPM Programs

Contributed by

Clyde Wilson, Assistant Regional School IPM Coordinator (SEE), EPA Region 8

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has released a new guide for implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs in schools. It provides an overview of IPM, and lays out the important steps for schools to establish an effective, verifiable IPM program. This edition incorporates additional concepts of integrated pest management (IPM) in schools, and addresses the roles of all stakeholders within the school community in

implementing a successful IPM program. Since October is Children's Health Month, it is a good time to remind our School Facility Management, School Administrators, Teachers, Custodians and School Nurses audiences on the importance of keeping students and staff in Colorado schools, safe and healthy while utilizing school facilities in pursuit of an exceptional education.

#### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AND YOUR SCHOOLS

Improperly managed pest problems and improper pesticide use can lead to health risks for children, given the significant time they spend in and around schools. Many schools have environmental conditions conducive to pest infestations. Reducing unnecessary exposures to pests and pesticides improves health and student attendance, and leads to greater academic achievement. Healthier school environments enable children to learn and produce more in the classroom, which ultimately leads to a more productive, and higher quality life.

Children face increased risks to their health when exposed to pests and the excessive use of pesticides. They may consume or come into contact with foods and objects contaminated with bacteria associated with rodent feces and urine; contract diseases spread by biting insects; suffer asthma when exposed to cockroach and rodent allergens; or be exposed to pesticides residues when used improperly or unnecessarily. Children are more likely to experience adverse health effects than adults when exposed to these risks due to their small body size in relation to the amount of the contaminant or pathogen in the school setting. Not only are their brains and other organs still developing and more vulnerable, children's hand-to-mouth behavior and playground activities increases the likelihood that they will come into contact with pests, pathogens, and pesticides.

Protecting the health of children is a top priority for EPA, and we recommend that all school districts consider implementing programs that promote the use of integrated pest management (IPM) strategies.

IPM encourages long-term, sustainable approaches to successfully manage pests. By developing a coordinated program, school leaders demonstrate their commitment to a healthy environment where students can thrive. IPM addresses not only the safety concerns of pesticide use, but also focuses on solution-based approaches that focus on the reasons why pests are present in schools.

For more detailed information [Get the guide here](#)

## Colorado Coalition for School IPM Agency Partner Spotlight: Colorado Dept. of Ag

### Unlocking the Mystery around the Use of Disinfectant Products in Colorado Schools

By John W. Scott, Pesticides Program Manager,  
Section Chief - CDA

Recently the Colorado Department of Agriculture was contacted by a parent from a local school district requesting information on what the requirements and restrictions may be, for children using disinfectant wipes in schools. As we looked into this further and spoke with EPA Region 8’s School IPM Coordinator, Clyde Wilson, and to the schools themselves; it became apparent that the use of anti-microbial wipes was a regular practice the schools have employed to sanitize hard surfaces in classrooms.

The school’s purpose for the use of these disinfectant products is based on a requirement that stems from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s (CDPHE) School Program (SP). I was able to reach out to Amy Gammel, the SP program coordinator, who clarified that, “The Rules and Regulations Governing Schools in Colorado requires commonly touched surfaces to be sanitized weekly and whenever visibly soiled. These surfaces include but are not limited to desks, tables, keyboards, computer mice. Personal items such as protective eye wear and headphones need to be sanitized between users. Any product used must be intended for the surface it is applied to and all labeled instructions must be followed.” Amy also clarified that the intent of the regulation is for school staff to sanitize these surfaces, not the children. If you have specific questions on CDPHE’s requirements you can contact Amy at (303)692-3645, option 3 or [cdphe\\_iepu@state.co.us](mailto:cdphe_iepu@state.co.us).

### What are antimicrobials?

Antimicrobial products kill or slow the spread of microorganisms. Microorganisms include bacteria, viruses, protozoans, and fungi such as mold and mildew.<sup>1</sup> You may find antimicrobial products in your home, workplace, or school.

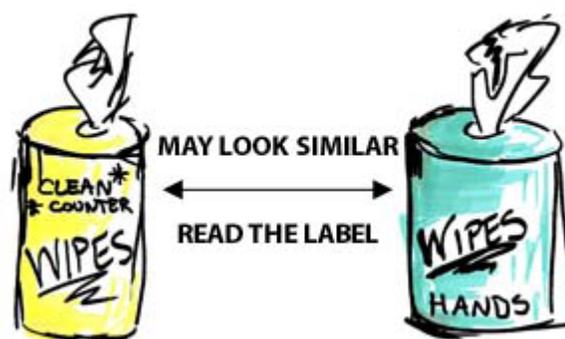
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates antimicrobial products as pesticides, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates antimicrobial products as drugs/antiseptics. As pesticides, antimicrobial products are used on objects such as countertops, toys, grocery carts, and hospital equipment. As antiseptics, antimicrobial products are used to treat or prevent diseases on people, pets, and other living things.

If a product shows an “EPA” registration number anywhere on the label, you know it’s a pesticide and NOT meant for use on the body.<sup>2</sup>

The National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) website is a good resource to obtain more information on anti-microbial products and the difference between sanitizer types at: <http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/antimicrobials.html>

### Anti-microbial Pesticide Label Requirements

The Colorado Department of Agriculture regulates the use of all pesticides in the State of Colorado. Anti-microbial products, being pesticides, have specific label directions that must be followed as a matter of



Pesticides	Drugs & Antiseptics
Used on surfaces, non-living things	Used in or on living things
Example: wipes for the kitchen or bathroom	Example: hand-sanitizing wipes
Regulated by the U.S. EPA	Regulated by the U.S. FDA

state and federal law. Anti-microbial hard surface wipes, such as Clorox Wipes, have specific use directions that all users must abide by. A few typical precautionary and use directions are:

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN:** This is a general label requirement for all pesticide products. The warning statement requirement may be waived when the registrant adequately demonstrates that the likelihood of contact with children during distribution, storage or use is remote or if the pesticide is approved for use on infants or small children (mosquito repellants).

Anti-microbial products intended for sanitizing hard surfaces generally do not have any restrictions on the age of the user. However, EPA hasn't allowed the Precautionary Statements or the Directions for Use to contain any statement which implies that the product may be used by children.

A modified Child Hazard Warning statement may be used for products where child contact is expected during normal use. For products requiring a modified statement prohibiting use by children, language will state: "Do not allow children to apply product" or "Do not allow children to play with pet collar".

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS. CAUTION:** Precautionary statements are intended for the user of the pesticide to ensure they know the risks associated with using the product. You'll see warnings such as: **CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

**FIRST AID** statements are intended to give the user directions to follow in case of exposure, such as:

**FIRST AID:** If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS** statement provides information on the characteristics of the product, like if it's corrosive or flammable. You'll see statements such as: **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:** Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** directions will have statements such as: **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:** Canister is not intended to be refilled by the

consumer: Dispose of wipe in trash after use. Do not flush. Tightly close lid between uses to retain moisture. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this empty container. Offer empty container for recycling. If recycling is not available discard container in trash.

In the Use Directions section you may find additional information that should be noted to ensure safe use, such as:

For surfaces that may come in contact with food, a potable water rinse is required. This product is not for use on dishes, glassware, or eating utensils.

Not for cleaning or sanitizing skin. Do not use as a diaper wipe or for personal cleansing.

This product will not harm most surfaces including acrylic, sealed fiberglass, etc...

For toys, rinse with water after wiping with -or- using the product.

Remember, the label is the law!

<sup>1</sup>.What are Antimicrobial Pesticides?; U.S Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 2010

<sup>2</sup>. Anti-microbials Topic Fact Sheet; National Pesticide Information Center, <http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/antimicrobials.html>

## Featured Pest of the Month: Boxelder Bug

Assefa Gebre-Amlak, Pest Management Specialist

Colorado State University Extension

For most people, the boxelder bug needs no introduction. Boxelder bugs are primarily a nuisance pest from fall through early spring, annoying residents by crawling on exteriors and inside dwellings on warm fall and winter days. They also may stain draperies and other light-colored surfaces and produce an unpleasant odor when crushed, but these are not major problems. They do not reproduce during this period. They may attempt to feed on house plants but do not cause any damage. On rare occasions, they have been reported to bite humans.

This bug is about 1/2 inch long as an adult, black with three red lines on the thorax (the part just behind the

head), a red line along each side, and a diagonal red line on each wing. The immature forms (Figure 3) are smaller and are easily distinguished from the adults (Figure 1) by their red abdomens and lack of wings. The small milkweed bug (Figure 4) and the goldenrain tree bug (Figure 5) are local insects that are sometimes confused with boxelder bugs. Boxelder bugs become a nuisance in and around homes from fall through early spring.



Figure 1: Boxelder bug. (Photo courtesy of Clemson University Extension.)



Figure 2: Boxelder bug eggs on leaf. (Photograph by W. Cranshaw)

Boxelder bugs feed on a variety of plants, but their favorite food is boxelder seed pods, which are found only on the female boxelder tree, and occasionally maple seeds. These bugs seldom develop in sufficient numbers to be a nuisance unless a female boxelder tree is in the neighborhood.

### Overwintering

The boxelder bug overwinters as an adult in protected places such as houses and other buildings, in cracks or crevices in walls, doors, under windows and around foundations, particularly on south and west exposures. In the spring when tree buds open, females lay small, red eggs on leaves (Figure 2) and stones and in cracks and crevices in the bark of female boxelder trees. The eggs later hatch into young nymphs that are wingless and bright red with some black markings. These young bugs usually are found on low vegetation near boxelder trees until seeds are formed on the tree, on which they start to feed.

### Types of Control

The most permanent solution to the boxelder bug problem is the removal of female boxelder trees from a neighborhood, although this may not be practical or desirable. Because boxelder bugs usually overwinter near the trees that they feed on, the removal of one

or two problem trees may help. Screening or sealing cracks or other entrances into the dwelling is important. Once boxelder bugs have entered the home, control becomes more difficult.



Figure 3: Boxelder bug nymph. (Photograph by F. Peairs.)

When the bugs begin to congregate on building exteriors, these areas (including all resting and hiding places) may be sprayed with residual insecticides. However, most insecticides registered for treatment of building exteriors are not that effective against boxelder bugs.



Figure 4: The small milkweed bug is a seed feeding bug that resembles the boxelder bug.

Laundry detergent and water mixes are cheap, safe and effective when applied directly to boxelder bugs. Drawbacks of detergent sprays are that they will kill only if they contact the insect directly, and they may damage vegetation.

Use a vacuum cleaner to control bugs that have entered the house. Household insecticidal aerosols and many household spray cleaners also are effective when applied directly to individual insects. These measures provide temporary relief only. Bugs may continue to enter the home as they move about on warmer days throughout the fall, winter and early spring. Nuisance infestations should be finished by late May, as the boxelder bugs have either died or moved back to the host trees.



Figure 5: Goldenrain tree bug is sometimes confused with the boxelder bug. (Photo by W. Cranshaw.)

Source: Colorado State University Extension Fact Sheet # 5.522 (by F. B Peairs Extension Entomologist and Professor).

## Current Pests: What Are You Seeing?

### Statewide

#### Arapahoe, Douglas, & Elbert Counties

Vinegar flies/Fruit flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and may become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Multicolored Asian lady beetle, lacewings, root weevils: Invasions of homes occurs by insects looking for overwintering shelter.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Poplar twiggnall fly: Galls become obvious when aspen leaves fall.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

Kermes scale: Typical period of crawler emergence

#### *Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

#### Denver Metro Area

Fruit flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs, multicolored Asian lady beetles: Invasions of homes accelerates with

cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Poplar twiggnall fly: Galls become obvious when aspen leaves fall.

Oak bulletgall wasp: Adults begin to emerge late in month.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

#### Eastern Plains Counties

##### *Household/Miscellaneous*

Fruit/Vinegar flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs, elm leaf beetles, root weevils: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing boxelder bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

##### *Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

##### *Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

### **El Paso & Teller Counties**

#### *Household/Miscellaneous*

Fruit flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Multicolored Asian lady beetle: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

#### *Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Poplar twiggall fly: Galls become obvious when aspen leaves fall.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

Kermes scale: Typical period of crawler emergence

#### *Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

### **High Country Counties**

#### *Household/Miscellaneous*

Green lacewings, willow leafminers: Adults of these insects sometimes enter mountain homes during Fall.

Fruit flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

#### *Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Poplar twiggall fly: Galls become obvious when aspen leaves fall.

Ponderosa pine needleminer: Larvae tunnel needles.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

#### *Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

### **Northern Front Range**

#### *Household/Miscellaneous*

Fruit flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Conifer seed bugs, boxelder bugs, multicolored Asian lady beetle: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing of boxelder bugs occurs on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

#### *Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Poplar twiggall fly: Galls become obvious when aspen leaves fall.

Oak bulletgall wasp: Adults begin to emerge late in month.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

*Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

**Pueblo & Fremont Counties***Household/Miscellaneous*

Fruit/Vinegar flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs, elm leaf beetles, root weevils: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing boxelder bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

*Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Needle drop of pines: Pines naturally begin shed of third year needles in fall.

*Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

**Southwestern Counties***Household/Miscellaneous*

Green lacewings, willow leafminers: Adults of these insects sometimes enter mountain homes during Fall.

Fruit flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

*Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

Ponderosa pine needleminer: Larvae tunnel needles.

*Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

**Tri-River Counties***Household/Miscellaneous*

Fruit/Vinegar flies: Flies develop in overripe fruit and become abundant in homes.

Wasps and hornets: Nests are abandoned at the end of the season.

Boxelder bugs, conifer seed bugs: Invasions of homes accelerates with cool weather. Massing bugs occur on building sides during warm, sunny days.

Hackberry blistergall psyllids: Adults move into homes and to shelter of other overwintering sites.

Spiders, crickets: Movements into homes accelerate greatly with cool weather.

*Tree/Shrub Insects*

Aphids on trees: Overwintering eggs are laid as long as weather permits.

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*Lawns*

Cranberry girdler: Damage to lawns by this sod webworm occurs in the fall.

Clover mites: Egg hatch follows cold weather and mites begin to develop on grasses and weeds around foundations.

Source: <http://bspm.agsci.colostate.edu/outreach-button/insect-information/> (Yard/Garden Insect Calendars)

## EPA Announces resources and tools for healthy school environments

Contact: Lisa McClain-Vanderpool, 303-312-6077, [mcclain-vanderpool.lisa@epa.gov](mailto:mcclain-vanderpool.lisa@epa.gov); April Nowak, 303-312-6528, [nowak.april@epa.gov](mailto:nowak.april@epa.gov)

### EPA announces resources and tools for healthy school environments

Denver, Colo. (October 2, 2018) – In honor of Children’s Health Month, yesterday the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the availability of nearly \$30 million to support safe drinking water and cleaner air. EPA is making \$20 million available for states and tribes to test for lead in drinking water at schools and childcare facilities. At the same time, EPA is announcing approximately \$9 million in rebates to public school bus fleet owners to help them replace older school buses with cleaner, more modern vehicles. For more on this announcement visit: <https://go.usa.gov/xPKDp>

In addition to the newly announced resources, EPA has guidance, recommendations, and programs available to support schools in ensuring clean, healthy, and environmentally conscious school communities.

“Our schools reflect the best of our communities,” said EPA Regional Administrator Doug Benevento. “EPA offers a variety of resources to help school administrators and parents provide safe places to learn and educate students about environmental stewardship.”

A healthy school community starts with traveling to and from school. When safe, walking or biking to school can help children meet the recommended physical activity levels on weekdays, while helping to reduce traffic, lower pollutants, and save money. Clean school buses and anti-idling policies for buses, passenger vehicles, and delivery trucks help reduce emissions in and outside schools. The EPA’s Clean School Bus Program, School Siting Guidelines and Idle-Free Schools Toolkit are useful resources to establish and maintain a responsible transportation program for your school.

Inside and out, it’s important to understand how school communities can be protective of health. From recess to organized sports, knowing the outdoor air quality is important. Understanding how the building’s air system works, how the school is

cleaned, and how teachers set up their classrooms is important in considering the indoor air quality.

Knowing the outdoor air quality helps schools identify steps to take to protect students from pollutants that can negatively affect health. Participating in the Air Quality Flag Program is a simple way to get your school community involved in knowing and understanding local air quality. This is especially valuable in the mountain west with high instances of wildfires.

Ensuring a healthy indoor learning environment reduces absenteeism, improves test scores, and enhances student and staff productivity. When considering indoor air quality, it is important to know about radon, which is prevalent in the plains and mountain states. The Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools program is a great place to start or get a refresher!

EPA strongly encourages schools to test for lead in drinking water. EPA has developed a tool kit called the 3Ts (training, testing, telling) for reducing lead in drinking water for schools to use as guidance.

When cleaning and using chemicals in science classes, teachers, school administrators and facility managers can look for EPA’s Safer Choice Label and apply the Toolkit for Safe Chemical Management in K-12 Schools.

Saving resources and reducing waste can be accomplished throughout the school. Facility-level efforts including integrating Energy Star and WaterSense can save money for schools and districts. Schools can participate in a food waste audit and implement strategies to feed children and the community while reducing waste. Students and teachers can pack a waste-free lunch. Make sure to pack only what you can eat, reuse, recycle, or compost. Reusable or compostable bags can be a good choice to carry or cover your lunch items.

As temperatures dip throughout the plains and the mountain west, managing pests in and around school facilities is essential to maintaining a healthy learning environment free of pests and unnecessary exposure to pesticides. To minimize health risks to students and staff, an Integrated Pest Management approach includes adopting preventative measures and choosing the lower-risk methods of pest removal and prevention.

EPA Region 8 is available to connect your school community to resources to establish or maintain healthy school environments in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, as

well as 27 Tribal Nations. Please contact April Nowak ([nowak.april@epa.gov](mailto:nowak.april@epa.gov)).

More information and Links:

EPA Healthy Schools: <https://www.epa.gov/schools>

EPA Children's Environmental Health: <https://www.epa.gov/children>

EPA Healthy Schools Transportation: <https://www.epa.gov/schools-transportation>

EPA Clean School Bus program: <https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-school-bus>

EPA Safer Choice program: <https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice>

EPA Indoor Air Quality: Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools

EPA Integrated Pest Management: <https://www.epa.gov/managing-pests-schools/epas-approach-integrated-pest-management-schools>

EPA AirNow & Air Quality Flag Program: [www.airnow.gov](http://www.airnow.gov); [https://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=flag\\_program.index](https://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=flag_program.index)

Energy Star: [www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov)

WaterSense: <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>

## Front Range Pest Management Meeting

The Front Range Pest Management Meeting will be held on November 7th and 8th, 2018.

In Colorado, anyone engaged in the business of applying or supervising the use of pesticides in exchange for payment is required to be licensed as a Commercial Pesticide Applicator by the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA). Private pesticide applicators must be licensed by the CDA before they may purchase, store, or apply restricted use pesticides on land they own or lease.

Employees of commercial, limited commercial, or public applicators can receive up to 12 1/2 hours of verified technician classroom/instructional training credits in many required categories.

For more information, including registration information, please visit our website at: <http://cepep.agsci.colostate.edu/1-licensing/continuing-education/2018-csu-front-range-pest-management-workshop/>

## Credits

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