

## A Product Of The Integrated Pest Management Working Group

## **Standards & Best Practices Grid**

This document is a matrix mechanism to help people developing IPM plans target information to the "super-groups" involved in the funding and execution of these plans. On the vertical axis, the grid identifies the categories of people within an institution who have to be influenced in order for a plan to be successfully implemented. Along the horizontal axis are examples of the responsibilities of each of these groups, and the sort of arguments and incentives that can be deployed in each case to ensure their cooperation.

Super-Group	What should they do for Collections IPM?	What is their incentive?	What tools/arguments can we use to affect this incentive?
Administration	Identify IPM as an institutional	Allocation of funds to support an	Examples of successful studies
	priority, this should get up to the	essential and effective IPM	Cost Analysis of IPM activities.
	level of trustees and then to all	program with measurable results	Risk Assessment
	staff	should convince them that this will	
		save them money and meet	Quantify: IPM time allocation,
	Ties to city government could be		hazards learned from trapping and
	effective through local sanitation	Convince them that they're	inspections, history and extent of
	and health regulations.	preserving collections value &	damage to collection by pests,
		saving staff time (triage)	remediation costs.
	Allocate funding to get IPM on		
	capital plans for	Improve staff health by reduction in	
	infrastructure/repair, monitoring	pesticide use, allergen exposure,	
	services, education	pest borne disease.	
	Reinforce primary IPM nature of	Recognize public relations issues	
	custodial work	with infestation such as passing	
		pests on to other institutions, health	
	Recognize hidden IPM threat and	audits, and accreditation.	
	subsequent costs in events &		
	construction		
Building Management	Custodial Services (this is the	Elevated status for custodial in	Training packages showing what is
(custodial, HVAC,	primary line of defense) –	eyes of administration.	needed from building management
construction, grounds,	reporting pest sightings (with basic		for effective IPM. This is what could
shipping)	training), identify frequency of	Construction leaves institutions	happen if we don't get it. How IPM

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	duties by zone, more involved in monitoring	vulnerable to pests (and other hazards). Administration will want Building Management to exercise	coordinates with mitigating other hazards.
	Construction - pest management clause in contracts (seal off affected area to a standard,	due diligence in protecting the collection from harm.	Develop templates of IPM related inclusions for contracts.
	cleanliness/sanitation levels, etc.)	International traffic in pest organisms attached to goods is	
	Shipping – monitor/look for problems, reporting, know regulations	becoming more regulated as it is recognized as a serious economic hazard. Crating and shipping staff will be responsible for meeting	
	Grounds – knowledge about exterior plant design, choice of	regulations.	
	plants, reporting	Some pests are indicators of building mould problems. Mould	
	HVAC – window policies, opening screens, filtration standards, maintenance.	remediation is a costly problem. Early detection of building mould is a potential cost savings. Prevention preserves human health.	
	Exterior door seal choices, installation and maintenance, bird nettings etc.		
Security & Safety	In their role of visitor and staff control, security performs policy enforcement and reporting functions. IPM needs to be tied more intimately to security for the following benefits: keeping doors	IPM offers a lowering of use of hazardous chemicals, restriction of pesticides and the reduced need for giving applicators access to collections areas.	Develop training materials on basic IPM awareness, identification, and useful contribution through reporting pest sightings.  Link to sources of fumigant
	closed, noticing pest activities at night, restricting food use to allocated places.	Security and IPM can assist each other by staying current on legislation and providing safer alternatives to the institution. Help	transport, use and pesticide use regulations and develop template policies to ensure artifact safety.
	Safety: fumigation alarms tied to security system alarm panel, freezer alarms, monitor external	with handling issues.	

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External Vendors (food services, events, shops)	door closure (seal against miscreants and pests).  Hazardous materials (pesticides, fumigants) often under security concern as 'Director of Safety'.  Follow wording of contracts (with vendors, catering etc.)  Report detection of pest problems with their inventory or locale.	A good working relation between institution and the vendor will lead to future business. An informed vendor, sensitive to institutional concerns is more likely to be	Develop contract templates to note proscribed behaviors, timely clean up etc.  Develop training materials for
	Follow IPM requests for events, facilitate custodial activities.	engaged. The institution should be equally gracious in any forthcoming information on revealed pest problems.	events that deal with proper quarantine inspection of incoming goods and post event handling of flowers, garbage, prop materials etc. Integrate with custodial training.
Collections/Research (staff, researchers)	Include IPM in loan policy, visitor policy, treatments Reporting function - External researchers, contractors, visitors – they're the ones using the collections.	Do unto others Collections staff should be the most sensitive to pest hazards, and are the most exposed to pest control methods, historical or presently used.  Professional standards should	Training staff & researchers in basic IPM principles and local practices, hazard awareness and handling precautions to protect them against pesticide residuals.  Develop example IPM programs
	Separate offices from collections to zone areas of IPM control.	ensure that modern IPM methods are incorporated into everyday practice.	that can be adopted and adapted by line collection staff in various collection types.
Exhibitions & Education	Education –could be a partner in what we're doing in IPM education. Teaching collections need to follow same standards as main collections, but often with more diligence due to risk (hopefully well controlled) of	Ability to use collections safely in the course of their professional programs, extended ability to showcase 'backroom' collection care methods to the public. Impart a sense of ownership to visiting public in reducing the hazard from	Develop training package for education staff on IPM principles that could be applied to household use, and interpretation material on museum pests and how modern museums cope with them in a 'low impact' way.

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	exposure to untrained public and short term volunteers (e.g. arsenic treated specimens)  Exhibitions contract/loan issues, case design integrating IPM principles (insect barrier, access for inspection, no hidden areas etc.), maintenance, on site construction, IPM needs to be part of the design process and have a review function in a positive role from the outset, rather than a solely remedial role.	pests to augment the security role in enforcement of policies (example: food use)	Suggest IPM program for interpretive support materials, such as dress up clothing (example: awareness of lice control methods) and collection elements.
Human Resources	Staff training could occur at orientation (volunteers, interns, students, staff)	Assisting professional staff development is part of their job. Knowledge of professional competencies is part of their managing staff hiring and promotion processes.	Develop explanations on IPM functions and suggest sample IPM related inclusions for job descriptions.