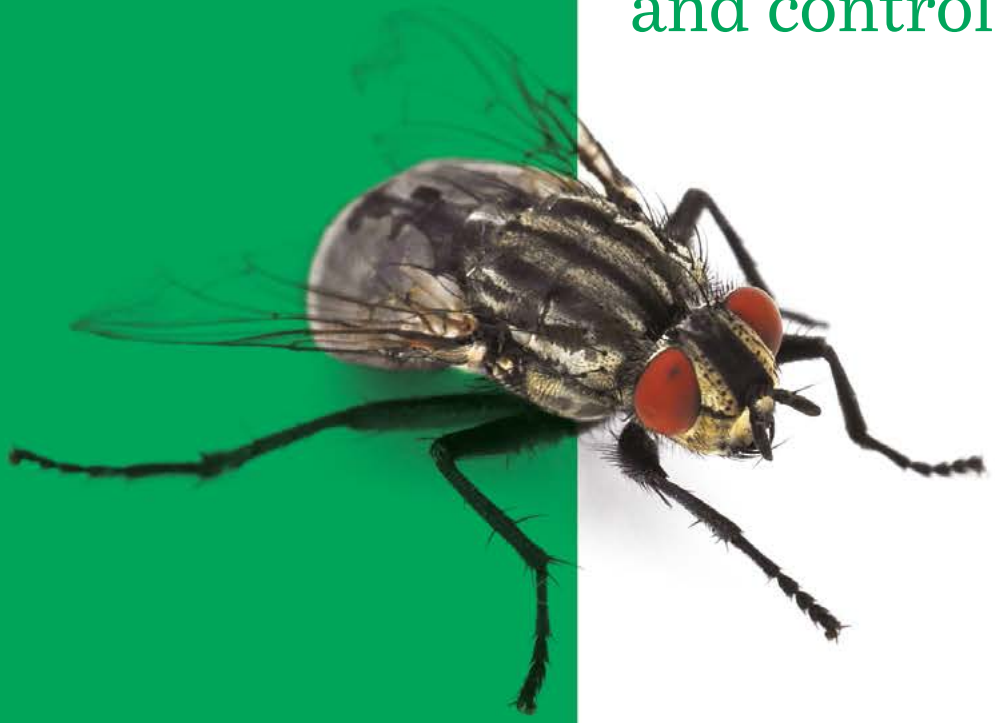
CEPA

PROTECTING
PEOPLE | PROPERTY | PLANET

IPM

the safe and sustainable approach to prevention and control of risk



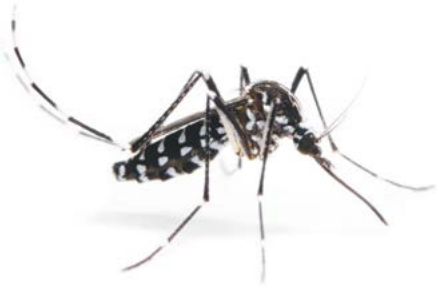
What is IPM

IPM (Integrated Pest Management) is a holistic method for preventing and controlling organisms like insects, rodents or birds occurring in places or in ways that present a potential or actual risk of harm to people and public health; to livestock and animal welfare; to property and businesses.

It is the approach used by serious providers of professional environmental public health protection services (often referred to as "pest management" services) because it is the most effective method to control such challenges in a safe and sustainable way.

For this reason, anyone looking to protect people, livestock or businesses, for example, should seek to use the IPM approach and to work with professional service providers that are committed to applying IPM in a careful and systematic way.

CEPA is a Brussels-based association representing Europe's professional providers of **environmental public health protection services**. Our vocation is to protect people and public health, private and public sector property, businesses and human services. Often unseen, the sector works behind the scenes every day to protect society and the economy across Europe.

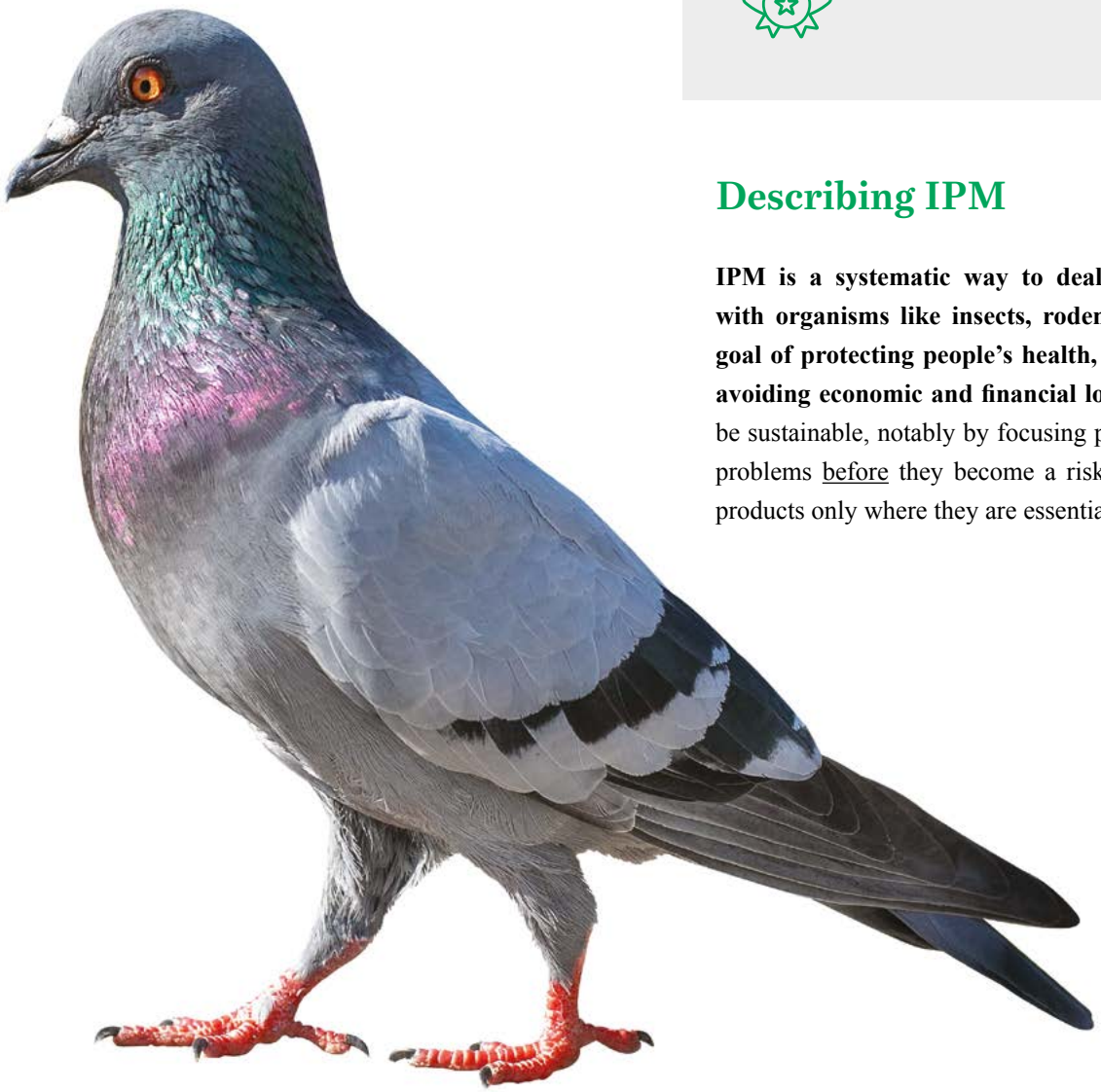


The benefits of an IPM approach

A smart integrated prevention programme maintained by client and service provider in close cooperation **avoids recurring infestations** and the need for repeated remedial action. This **manages risk in the most effective way**. It ensures the **most sustainable approach** to avoiding or controlling the presence of organisms that can be potentially harmful. It is the most **cost-effective approach** over time.

Sustainability benefits of IPM

- **Risk prevention & reduction**
- **Protection of public health**
- **Environmentally friendly**
- **Reduced use of chemicals**
- **Cost efficiency**
- **Safeguard businesses & reputation**



Describing IPM

IPM is a systematic way to deal safely and effectively with organisms like insects, rodents and birds, with the goal of protecting people's health, keeping food safe, and avoiding economic and financial loss. A key objective is to be sustainable, notably by focusing principally on preventing problems before they become a risk and by using chemical products only where they are essential.

Key knowledge requirements

Species

- Rodents
- Birds
- Insects
- Other

Regulations

- National laws & guidelines
- EU regulation
- Standards

Toolbox

- Prevention techniques
  - Strategies
  - Surveillance
  - Exclusion
  - Repellents
- Control techniques
  - Biological
  - Mechanical
  - Physical
  - Chemical
  - Connected devices

The IPM approach is based on **good knowledge and understanding** of three key elements:

- **the different species that can present a risk of harm** – it is important to know how they grow, live, reproduce and behave to be able to prevent them becoming a risk factor in practice;
- **the relevant local rules and regulations** governing environmental public health protection activities (e.g. EU, national and regional legislation and codes of conduct); and,
- **how to use a mix of different tactics, tools, devices and products** to prevent potentially harmful situations emerging and to manage them successfully when they do occur, removing unacceptable risk rapidly.

Clear and open communication between the environmental public health protection professional and the client is a key requirement in this process.

IPM prevention methods

Remove access to shelter

- Close doors
- Protect windows
- Cover vents & drains

Manage habitats

- Standing waters
- Accumulated debris
- Piles of tires
- Plantations close to premises

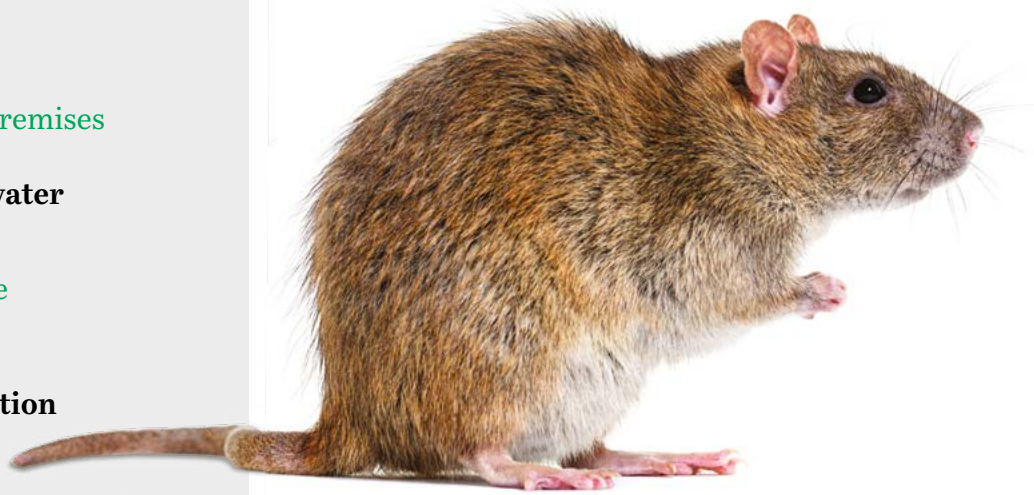
Cut access to food & water

- Food storage
- Food & organic waste
- Water management

Risk awareness education

Prevention is always better than cure

The most important element of IPM is that it involves client and expert service provider working closely together to **prevent potentially harmful organisms from becoming a problem in the first place**. This is the best way for a client to reduce risk and to get the "best value" out of working with a professional service provider.



In consultation and cooperation with the client, the good professional identifies a mix of different prevention tools and tactics adapted to each specific situation, such as:

- **planning/implementing programmes for maintaining buildings, inside and out, to ensure that potentially harmful organisms cannot establish themselves** (e.g. by fixing water leaks, sealing holes in walls or roofs; closing off drains; etc.);
- **eliminating breeding sites and food sources** (e.g. remove standing water or waste collection and treatment facilities from close proximity to premises; etc.);
- **changing behaviour or operational procedures that can facilitate access** (e.g. closing doors and adapting storage arrangements);
- **being constantly on the lookout for potential risks and taking rapid action to deal with them in time**; and,
- **using natural remedies to prevent or remove a problem wherever possible.**

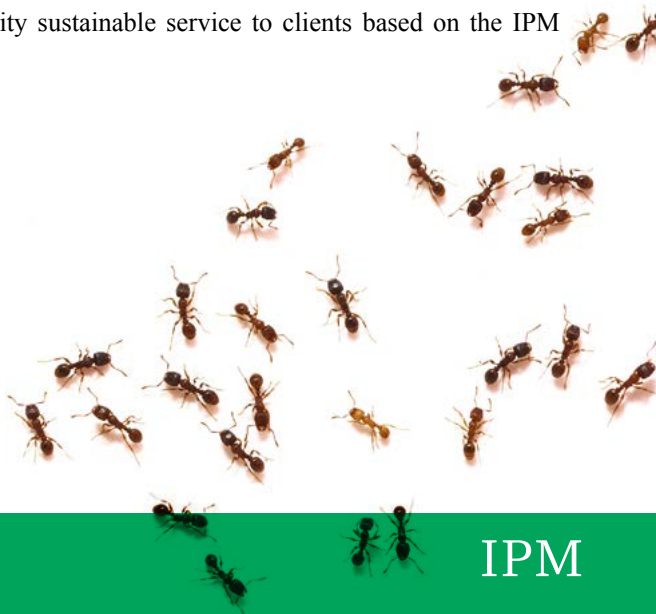
When these prevention steps are implemented effectively, then **extermination should not be needed at all.**

However, **sometimes the use of mechanical or chemical tools are essential to control an important infestation and eliminate a risk of harm rapidly and effectively,** applied in a careful and controlled manner by trained professionals to ensure no risk to people, non-targeted organisms or the environment. used in combination. Wherever possible, **chemical products should only be used as a last resort**.

Look for professional service providers who follow the recognized standard

The success of any IPM operation is highly dependent on the expertise and training level of the person(s) responsible for managing and implementing it. To provide a point of reference for all environmental public health protection professionals, CEPA created the "***CEPA Certified***®" standard in 2013. It is the only one of its kind in the industry, with application of IPM at its heart. In 2015, it was issued as an official certifiable standard through the European Standardization Committee (CEN) and is often referred to by its registration number "***EN 16636***".

Today, an ever-growing number of professional environmental public health protection service providers across Europe are certified by independent auditing bodies to be in conformity with EN 16636. We recommend that up-to-date, trained technicians follow the CEPA Certified® protocol to deliver high quality sustainable service to clients based on the IPM approach.



IPM in case of infestation - How a professional proceeds

Even if prevention is always preferable from all points of view, there are occasions when infestations occur.
In these situations, professional and effective application of IPM should follow these phases:

1. Contact with client
Take careful but critical account of relevant information provided by the client.

2. Expert site assessment
Inspect the area and clarify the precise nature and scale of the problem.

3. Target & plan the action
Based on this analysis, establish an action plan (see page 6).

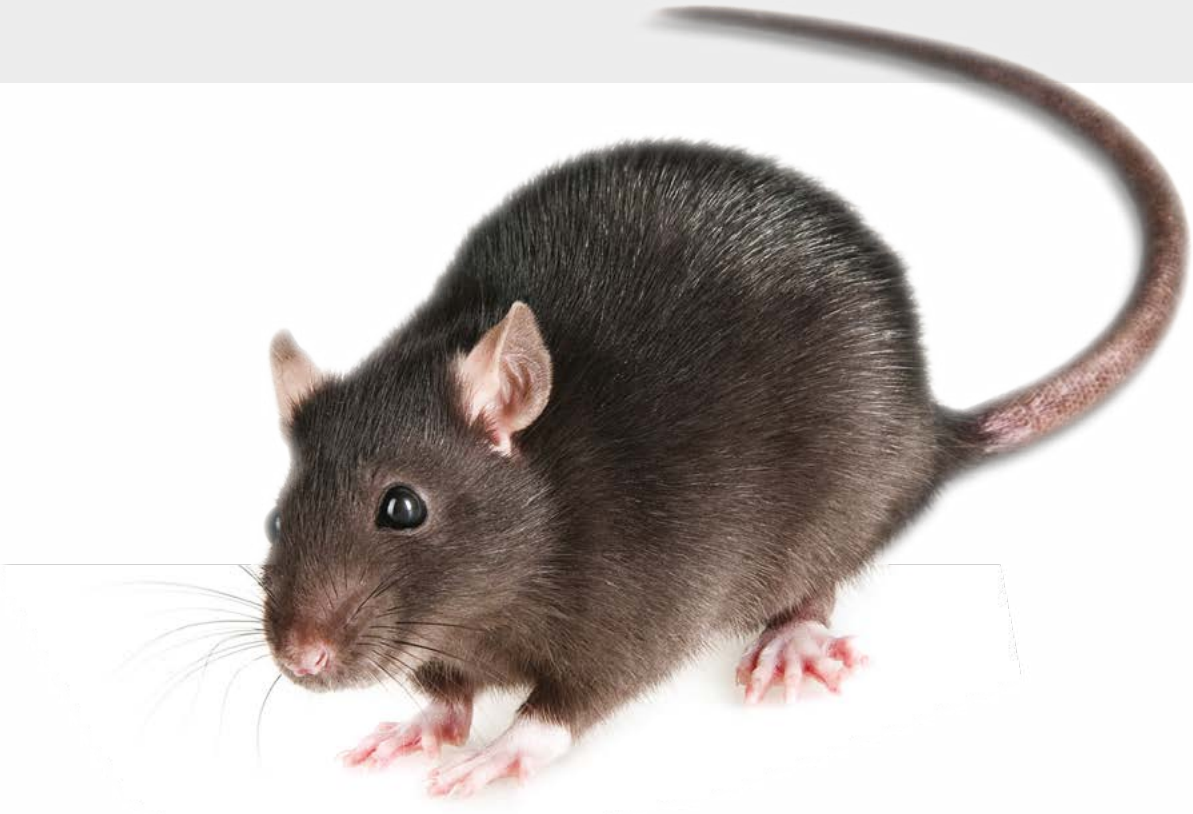
4. Implementation
Carefully put the plan into action, as agreed with the client.

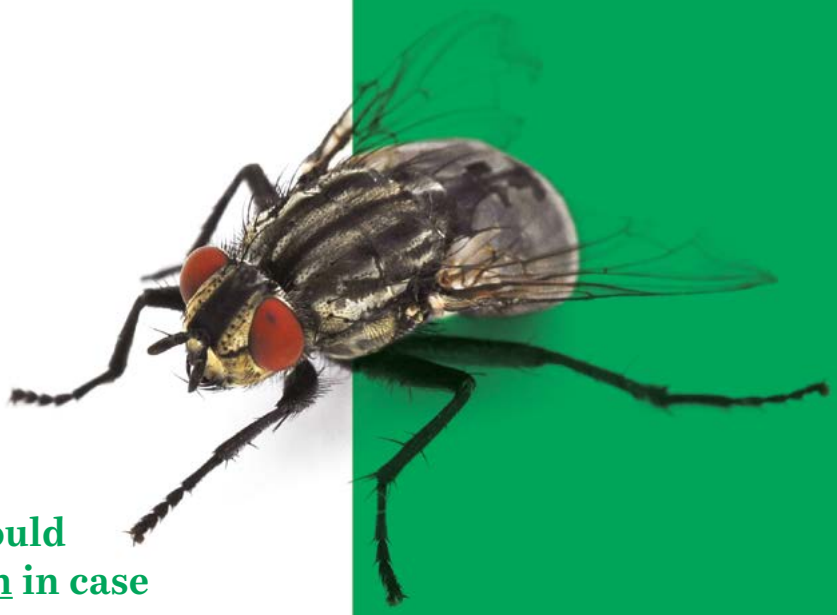
5. Monitor progress
Monitor the application of the action plan and check that it is working effectively.

6. Assess efficacy
Establish if there is a decrease in infestation numbers and if this is enough to reduce risk to an acceptable level.

7. Adjust if needed
Adjust the plan, if necessary, and proceed.

8. Stay vigilant
Monitor for any recurrence and take appropriate action in consequence.





How a professional should establish an action plan in case of infestation

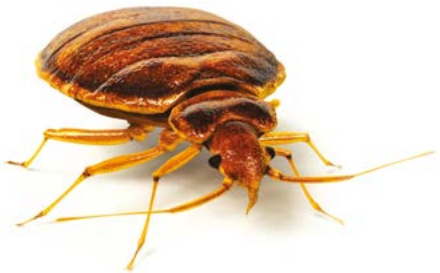
The specifics of each situation and challenge will differ from case-to-case. **Therefore, a well-trained and responsible professional service provider should always follow these key steps in developing a safe and sustainable integrated action plan:**

1. Correctly identify the organism(s) that present a risk of harm.

2. Assess the level and nature of the infestation and the associated risk(s).

3. Analyse all aspects of the site/environment where the infestation has occurred.

4. Determine the best strategy to control the infestation in a timely way, identifying the optimum techniques, tools and deployment timelines for bringing the situation under control (this may include both preventive and remedial action), respecting relevant local rules and regulations governing environmental public health protection activities.



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